

Vol. V.

Part I.



Journal

of the

Malayan Branch

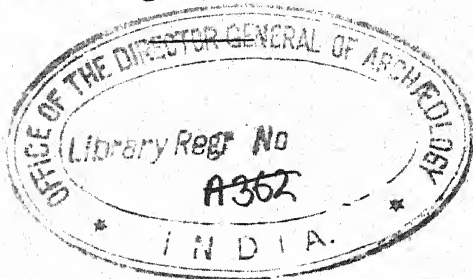
of the

Royal Asiatic Society

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J.M.B.R.A.S. August, 1927



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Report of Governor Balthasar Bort on Malacca: 1678.
Translated by M. J. Bremner. Introduction and
Notes by C. O. Blagden

The
Malayan Branch

of the
Royal Asiatic Society

Patron

H. E. SIR LAURENCE GUILLEMARD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Governor of
the Straits Settlements, High Commissioner for the Malay
States, British Agent for Sarawak and North Borneo.

Council for 1927

THE HON. DR. R. O. WINSTEDT, C.M.G., D.LITT. *President.*

MR. A. W. HAMILTON	} <i>Vice-Presidents for the S. S.</i>
MR. C. E. WURTZBURG	

MR. J. B. SCRIVENOR	} <i>Vice-Presidents for the F. M. S.</i>
MR. I. H. N. EVANS	

MR. NORMAN SMEDLEY *Hon. Treasurer.*

MR. F. N. CHASEN *Hon. Secretary.*

DR. F. W. FOXWORTHY, MESSRS. A. F. RICHARDS,
J. D. HALL, W. G. STIRLING AND C. BODEN
KLOSS *Councillors.*

Proceedings
of the
Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Society's room in the Raffles Museum, Singapore at 5 p.m. Friday, 25th February 1927.

The Hon. Mr. Hayes Marriott, C.M.G. in the chair.

1. The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held 26th February 1926 were read and confirmed.

2. The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1926 were adopted.

3. The Officers and Council for the current year were elected (ante p. iii).

4. Sir W. George Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., and Mr. H. C. Robinson were elected Honorary Members of the Society under the provisions of Rule 7.

Annual Report

of the

Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society

for 1926.

Membership. The effective membership of the Society at the end of the year stood at 662 as compared with 546 at the end of 1925. There were 15 Honorary Members, 3 Corresponding Members and 644 Ordinary Members.

Two hundred and twenty-seven new Members were elected in 1926. Hitherto the greatest addition was in 1921 when, during the Honorary Secretaryship of the late Major J. C. Moulton, O.B.E., 153 new Members joined the Society. The current increase is largely due to the recruiting energies of Messrs. A. W. Hamilton and C. E. Wurtzburg.

It will be noticed that the membership given above as effective is considerably less than the membership of 1925 plus the increase of 1926 (773). This is due to the operation of Rule 6: many candidates elected late in 1926 have not yet paid their subscriptions for that year and are, for the moment, deemed to be suspended. It is hoped that this state of affairs is merely temporary and that their dues will be shortly received from all new members.

The new members are:—

Aarsoe, E.	Ariffin bin Mohd. Yussop
Abdul Aziz bin Ahmad	Atkin-Berry, H. C.
Abdul Aziz bin Ahmad	Augustine, J. F.
Abdul Hamid bin Dato Kaya	Bagnall, J.
Kaya	Bain, V. L.
Abdul Hamid bin Hussain	Baker, E. C.
Abdul Malik bin Mohd. Yusof	Baker, J. S.
Abdul Rahman bin Yassin	Barnard, B. H. F.
Abdul Rashid bin Pilus	Barnes, A. H.
Abdul Razak bin Haji Abdul	Barraclough, F. C.
Ghani	Barriere, P. H.
Ahamad bin Md. Isa	Beach, N. B.
Ahmad bin Osman	Berry, Miss K. E.
Ahmad bin Yahya	Birtwistle, W.
Ambler, G.	Bishop, Mrs. A. L.
Anderson, Capt. H. A.	Bishop, R. O.

- Blackburn, A. K.
 Blair, R. W.
 Bloomfield, C. W.
 Booth, A.
 Bower, W. M. L.
 Bretherton, E. H. S.
 Bridges, D.
 Brooks, A. C.
 Buckle, Miss D. M.
 Buckley, Miss M. C.
 Burkinshaw, F.
 Burton, W.
 Cardon, R.
 Cardwell, H. F.
 Carver, G. S.
 Chan Sze Onn
 Charter, J. R. N.
 Chelliah, D. D.
 Clarke, G. C.
 Clayton, R. J. B.
 Coleman, C. G.
 Collins, G. E. P.
 Colman, E. E.
 Commandant, Police Depot,
 Kuala Lumpur.
 Conservator of Forests, F.M.S.
 Coope, A. E.
 Cooper, R. H.
 Cosgrave, A. K.
 Cullen, S.
 Dakers, C. H.
 Davidson, J.
 Davies, G. C.
 Dolman, H. C.
 Duff, R. W.
 Dunn, E. R.
 Edwards, W. A. D.
 Eley, H. J.
 England, A. R.
 Ensor, J. D.
 Farrar, R. G. B.
 Flippance, F.
 Flowerdew, A. H.
 Forbes, G. D.
 Ford, P. B.
 Froda, A. H.
 Gatfield, W. H.
 George, J. R.
 Goss, P. H.
 Graeme, A. W. S.
 Grant, E. G.
 Greene, R. T. B.
 Grice, N.
 Gummer, W. A.
 Hafeezudin Sirajudin Moonshi
 Haji Abdullah bin Abdul
 Muttalib
 Hamilton, W.
 Hastings, W. G. W.
 Hawkes, W. B.
 Helps, A.
 Henderson, A. M.
 Heron, F. R.
 Holl, E. S.
 Howell, Mrs. E. F.
 Howitt, C. R.
 Hughes, R. W.
 Hussain bin Hohamed Taib
 Ince, H. M.
 Jackson, A.
 Jacobs, E. C. H.
 James, R. K.
 Jefferson, J. P.
 Jefferson, J. W.
 Jervoise, R. S.
 Johnstone, Miss J. G.
 Kamil Mohamed Ariff
 Kassim bin Che Ismail
 Keevil, J. J.
 Keir, A.
 Keith, H. G.
 Khoo Keng Hooi
 Khoo Sian Ewe
 Kingsbury, A. N.
 Kinneir, D.
 Kuppusamy, V. D.
 Lamin bin Kassim
 Lancaster, A. P.
 Lankamin bin Haji Muham-
 mad Tahir
 Layman, E. C. H.
 Le Fevre, S.
 Leonard, H. G. R.
 Leuthold, W. H.
 Lewis, D. T.
 Lewis, N. B.

Lias, E. T. M.	Raja Ya'acob bin Ja'afar
Lim Cheng Kung	Rennie, A. C.
Lim Eng Kah	Rhodes, Hastings
Logan, S. S.	Rigby, W. E.
Macaskie, C. F. C.	Roberts, G.
Macaskill, D. C.	Robertson, I. D.
Macdonald, J.	Robinson, F.
Malay College, Kuala Kangsar	Robinson, P. M.
Marsden, H.	Rogers, M. F.
Matthews, I. I.	Said Jan bin Said Asgar Ali
McCabe Reay, J.	Sands, F. C.
McDonough, J.	Sanger-Davies, A. M.
McGregor, R. H.	Scott, Miss A. M.
Middlebrook, S. M.	Shannon, S. L.
Middlemas, N. A.	Sheffield, J. N.
Milear, G. R. M.	Simmons, J. W.
Miles, C. V.	Skeen, D. T.
Millington, W. M.	Skinner, C. F.
Mills, J. V.	Sleep, A.
Moir, G. T.	Smith, C.
Montgomery, A.	Stephenson, Miss E. N.
Morice, J.	Stevens, G. H.
Muhammad Eunus bin Abdul-	Streets, A. C.
lah	Strouts, E. A.
Mumford, E. W.	Sultan Idris Training College
Mustaffa Albakri	Swindell, F. G.
Myddleton, H.	Sworder, J. C.
Neave, J. R.	Syed Hassan bin Syed Zain
Neil, W. H. E.	Syed Hussain bin Syed Darus
Nicholas, C. J. S.	Syed Omar bin Abdullah
Olive, V. G.	Shahabudin
Omar bin Endut, Dato	Tan Soo Bin
Ong Teng Ngah	Tay, L. H.
Orang Kaya Kaya Stia Bejaya	Templeton, T. V.
di Raja	Termansen, V.
Palmer, J. D.	Thomas, T. J.
Parry, B. B.	Tidman, S. T.
Patterson, Mrs. M. W.	Tufo, M. V. del
Peall, G. T.	Tunku Ahmad Lainalabidin
Penang Library	Tunku Kahar bin Yamtuan
Pengelley, E. E.	Antah
Ponniah, H. V.	Waddell, Miss M. C.
Preedy, B.	Walker, H. H.
Proudfoot, D. Y.	Walshe, N. P.
Purdom, Miss N.	Wan Haroon bin Wan Dain
Quah Beng Kee	Wan Ibrahim bin Wan Sallim
Rae, C.	Wan Mohamed Ali bin Wan
Raja Petra bin Raja Mahmud	Omar

Weedon, W. C. M.
Wellington, A. R.
Wheatley, M.
Wheeler, L. R.
Wilcoxson, W. J.
Wilhelm, O.
Wilkinson, G.

Wilkinson, H.
William, Y. L.
Williams, A.
Winnington-Ingram, A. E.
Wilson, E. H.
Yahya bin Ahmad Effifi

Council. Sir W. G. Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., retired and was succeeded as President by Mr. Hayes Marriott, C.M.G. while the latter was succeeded as Vice-President, S. S. by Dr. R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G.

General Meeting. The Annual General Meeting was held on 26th February at Singapore and was followed by a dinner in the Singapore Club at which the chair was taken by the Hon. Mr. H. Marriott, C.M.G.

Journal. Three Journals were printed forming Vol. IV which consists of xl and 426 pages, 14 plates, 2 maps and 44 text figures; and contains 45 articles dealing with Zoology, Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Palaentology, Archaeology, History, Beliefs, Customs, Magic, Travel and Topography, Language, Malay Manuscripts, Ethnology and Anthropology, Reviews, etc.

At the end of the year the Society was in possession of a considerable amount of MSS. which had been accepted for publication. With the present large increase in membership, and consequently in funds, the Council hopes that it may be possible to produce a fourth part of the "Journal" annually, but this is contingent not only on the bulk of contributions but on the ability of the printers to provide a larger output. Several suggestions have been received that the Society should include in its publication articles more readable to the lay member than the majority of those printed. The Council is in sympathy with the desire, but the remedy lies in the hands of members themselves: the Council will be glad to publish suitable papers of a "popular" nature which are in accordance with the objects of the Society. But for "technical" contributions (which have a permanent value) the journals issued during many years would have been few and far between.

Finances. The financial position of the Society is very satisfactory and the Council is happy to announce that the Government of the Federated Malay States has continued its grant of \$1,000 per annum for another three years from 1927. The amount received from subscriptions is double that of last year and that from sales of journals has greatly increased, though the returns for the year from sales of "British Malaya, 1824-1867" published in 1925, have not yet been fully brought to account.

The Life Members' reserve, invested in S.S. War Loan (\$2,200) and S.S. and F.M.S. Victory Loan (\$2,500) remained unchanged and paid interest of \$245. It will shortly be necessary to transfer further funds to this reserve owing to increase in Life Members, of whom in 1926 alone there were nineteen.

C. BODEN KLOSS,
Hon. Secretary.

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ending December 31st, 1926.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
CASH			PRINTING		
Petty cash in hand, Jan. 1st, 1926	2.81		Journal, Volume 3, part 3 reprints	..	46.85
Balance at Mercantile Bank, Jan. 1st, 1926	3,010.52		Volume 3, Contents	..	25.50
		3,013.33	Volume 4, part 1	..	1,264.25
SUBSCRIPTIONS			Volume 4, part 2	..	903.50
for the year 1926	..	2,443.79	Illustrations	..	439.68
for previous years	..	430.00	Rules of Society, Circulars, etc.	..	247.60
for future years, in advance	..	279.47			
life memberships	..	950.00	Stationery	..	..
		4,103.26	Postage	..	..
GRANTS			Salaries	..	..
S.S. Government, for the year 1926	..	1,000.00	Sundries	..	..
F.M.S. Government, do.	..	1,000.00	Dinner Account 1926	..	..
Committee for Malay Studies, contribution to cost of printing "British Malaya"	500.00		CASH		
		2,500.00	Petty cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1926	..	2.29
INTEREST			Balance at Bank,	..	7,766.38
on investments	..	245.00			7,768.67
on current account	..	141.49	less cheque not brought to account on	31. 12. 26	10.00
		386.49			
SALES					
Journals	..	1,282.55			
Dinner accounts, 1926	..	278.40			
		\$11,564.03			\$11,564.03

NORMAN SMEDLEY,
Hon. Treasurer

List of Members for 1927

(as on 1st January, 1927.)

†Life Members.

Honorary Members.

Year of Election.

- 1903.1923. ABBOTT, DR. W. L., North-east Maryland, U. S. A.
- 1890.1918. BLAGDEN, DR. C. O., c/o School of Oriental Studies,
Finsbury Circus, London.
- 1921. BRANDSTETTER, PROF. DR. R., Luzern, Switzerland.
- 1894.1906. COLLYER, W. R., I. S. O., Hackford Hall, Reepham,
Norfolk, England. (Council, 1904; Vice-President,
1897-1900, 1902, 1904-5).
- 1903.1917. GALLOWAY, SIR D. J., Singapore. (Vice-President,
1906-7; President, 1908-13).
- 1895.1920. HANITSCH, DR. R., 99, Woodstock Road, Oxford,
England. (Council, 1897-1919; Hon. Treasurer,
1898-1906, 1910-11, 1914-19; Hon. Secretary,
1912-3).
- 1912. JOHORE, H. H. THE SULTAN OF, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., Johore
Bahru, Johore.
- 1903.1927. MAXWELL, SIR W. G., K.B.E., C.M.G., 123 Oakwood
Court, Kensington, W. 14. (Council, 1905, 1915;
Vice-President, 1911-2, 1916, 1918, 1920; President,
1919, 1922-3, 1925-6).
- 1921. PERAK, H. H. THE SULTAN OF, K.C.M.G., The Astana
Negara, Bukit Chandan, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
- 1878. PERHAM, VEN. ARCHDEACON J., Chard, Somerset,
England.
- 1890.1912. RIDLEY, H. N., C.M.G., F.R.S., 7, Cumberland Road,
Kew Gardens, Surrey, England. (Council, 1890-4,
1896-1911; Hon. Secretary, 1890-3, 1896-1911).
- 1904.1927. ROBINSON, H. C., 142 Dukes House, St. James Court,
Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1, London. (Vice-President,
1909, 1913, 1922-23; Council 1920).
- 1916. SARAWAK, H. H. THE RAJAH OF, Kuching, Sarawak.
- 1885. SATOW, SIR ERNEST M., Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary,
Devon, England.
- 1894.1921. SHELLABEAR, REV. DR. W. G., 20, Whitman Avenue,
West Hartford, Conn., U.S.A. (Council, 1896-
1901, 1904; Vice-President, 1913; President, 1914-
18).
- 1921. SNOUCK-HURGRONJE, PROF. DR. C., Leiden, Holland.
- 1921. VAN RONKEL, DR. P. H., Zoeterwondsche Singel 44,
Leiden, Holland.

Corresponding Members.

1920. LAIDLAW, DR. F. F., Eastfield, Uffculme, Devon, England.
 1920. MERRILL, DR. E. D., University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.
 1920. MOQUETTE, J. P., Kebonsirih, 36 Weltevreden, Java.

Ordinary Members.

1926. AARSOE, E., Kretay Plantations, Kretay, Trengganu.
 1921. †ABDUL AZIS, UNGKU, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1926. ABDUL HAMID BIN DATO KAYA, Klang, Selangor.
 1926. ABDUL HAMID BIN HUSSAIN (DATO LELA NEGARA), Pasir Mas, Kelantan.
 1918. ABDUL MAJID BIN HAJI ZAINUDDIN, c/o H. B. M. Consul, Jeddah, Arabia.
 1926. ABDUL MALEK BIN MOHD. YUSOF, Sanitary Board Office, Seremban, Negri Sembilan.
 1926. ABDUL RAHMAN BIN YASSIN, 3, Jalan Chat, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1926. ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, Kampong Attap, Klang, Selangor.
 1923. †ABDULLAH BIN JAAFAR, DATO, Tarom, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1916. ABRAHAM, H. C., c/o Topographical Department, Taiping, Perak.
 1907. †ADAMS, SIR A., K.B.E., Penang. (Vice-President, 1919).
 1921. ADAMS, C. D., Simanggang, Sarawak.
 1920. ADAMS, P. M., Kuching, Sarawak.
 1917. ADAMS, R. H., Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
 1909. 1927. †ADAMS, T. S., Taiping, Perak.
 1919. †ADELBORG, F., Pelepah Valley Rubber Estates, Kota Tinggi, Johore.
 1925. AHMAD, H. H. TUNGKU, Istana Marble, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1923. AHMAD BIN ANDAH, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1926. AHMAD BIN OSMAN, Ag. Asst. District Officer, Sepang, Selangor.
 1926. AHMAD BIN YAHYA, 363, Serangoon Road, Singapore.
 1921. AHMAD JALALUDDIN, Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
 1922. ALEXANDER, C. S., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1924. ALEXANDER, J. A., 122, Lambert Road, Durban, South Africa.
 1913. ALLEN, REV. G. DEXTER, Windermere, St. Thomas' Walk, Singapore.
 1914. ALLEN, H. C. W., Boustead & Co., Ltd., Singapore.
 1921. ALLEN, L. A., Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1921. ALLEN, W. H. R., Straits Trading Co., Ltd., Penang.
 1926. AMBLER, G., Outram Road School, Singapore.

1926. ANDERSON, CAPT. H. A., Commissioner of Police, Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
1921. ANDREINI, CAPT. E. V., Kuching, Sarawak.
1926. ARIFF, DR. K. M., The New Dispensary, 217, Penang Road, Penang.
1908. ARTHUR, J. S. W., Penang.
1926. ATKIN-BERRY, H. C., Swan and Maclaren, Singapore.
1926. AUGUSTINE, J. F., Government English School, Alor Star, Kedah.
1908. †AYER, C. F. C., Ipoh, Perak.
1926. †BAGNALL, J., c/o The Straits Trading Co., Singapore.
1919. †BAILEY, A. E., Mountmillan, Knowles Hill, Newton Abbott, England.
1923. BAILEY, A. S., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. †BAILEY, JOHN, British Vice-Consulate, Nakawn Lampang, Siam.
1915. BAIN, NORMAN K., Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1926. BAIN, V. L., Forest Department, Seremban, Negri Sembilan.
1912. BAKER, A. C., c/o W. Evans Esq., Denecourt, Boyne Park, Tonbridge Wells, Kent, England.
1926. BAKER, LT. J. S., Government House, Singapore.
1921. †BALL, H., Department of Education, Singapore.
1925. BANKS, E., Sarawak Museum, Kuching, Sarawak.
1916. BANKS, H. H., Sanitary Board, Seremban, Negri Sembilan.
1899. †BANKS, J. E., c/o The American Bridge Co., Cambridge, Pa., U.S.A.
1920. BARBOUR, DR. T., Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass, U.S.A.
1926. BARNARD, B. H. F., Forest Department, Taiping, Perak.
1926. BARNES, CAPT. A. H., Pilot Association, Singapore.
1921. BARNES, J. R., Kuching, Sarawak.
1926. BARRACLOUGH, F. C., Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1923. BATHURST, H. C., c/o Chartered Bank of India, London, E.C.
1914. BAZELL, C., Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Perak. (Hon. Librarian, 1916-20; Hon. Treasurer, 1921-2).
1926. BEACH, N. B., Kinta Kellas, Batu Gajah, Perak.
1923. †BEAMISH, C. N. B., Education Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1921. BEARD, H., c/o The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., Miri, Sarawak.
1923. BECKER, F. E., Wessyngton Estate, Rengam, Johore.
1925. BEE, R. J., c/o F. M. S. Railways, Kelantan.
1921. BELGRAVE, W. N. C., Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1913. BELL, V. G., Ag. Conservator of Forests, Kedah.

1921. BENJAMIN, MAJOR E. V., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.,
Miri, Sarawak.
1910. †BERKELEY, CAPT. H., I. S. O., Clink Gate, Droitwich,
England.
1912. BICKNELL, J. W., U. S. Rubber Plantation, Penang.
1884. BICKNELL, W. A., 2, Phillipps Avenue, Exmouth,
Devon, England.
1922. BIGGS, L. A. C., Municipal Offices, Penang.
1924. BIRD, R., District Officer, Kuala Pilah, Negri Sem-
bilan.
1926. BIRKINSHAW, F., Agricultural Department, Taiping,
Perak.
1926. BIRTWISTLE, WM., Fisheries Department, Singapore.
1926. BISHOP, MRS. A. L., Pearls Hill School, Singapore.
1908. †BISHOP, MAJOR C. F., R. A.
1922. BISHOP, D. A., Raffles Institution, Singapore.
1926. BISHOP, R. O., Agricultural Department, Kuala Lum-
pur, Selangor.
1923. BLACK, J. A., Chinese Protectorate, Seremban, Negri
Sembilan.
1923. BLACK, J. G., District Office, Kroh, Upper Perak.
1921. BLACK, DR. K., Tan Tock Seng's Hospital, Singapore.
1923. †BLACKER, G. O., "Sentosa," Brooklands Road Sale,
Manchester, England.
1926. BLAIR, R. W., Institute of Medical Research, Kuala
Lumpur, Selangor.
1884. BLAND, R. N., C.M.G., 25, Earl's Court Square, Lon-
don, S.W. 5 (Council, 1898-1900; Vice-Presi-
dent, 1907-9).
1921. BLASDELL, REV. R., Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh,
Perak.
1926. BLOOMFIELD, C. W., Education Department, Alor
Star, Kedah.
1925. BLYTHE, W. L.
1926. BOOTH, A., Sungei Senarut Estate, Batu Anam, Johore.
1926. †BOSWELL, A. B. S., Forest Department, Taiping,
Perak.
1910. BOULT, F. F., Limbang, Sarawak.
1919. †BOURNE, F. G., Singapore.
1926. BOWER, W. M. L., Fort Road, Malacca.
1921. BOYD, R., Co-operative Societies Department, Penang.
1924. BOYD, R. M., c/o Mallison Stewart & Co., Queen
Street, Melbourne, Australia.
1919. †BOYD, W. R., District Office, Krian, Perak.
1913. BRADDELL, R. ST. J., c/o Braddell Bros., Singapore.
1926. BRETHERTON, E. H. S., Taiping, Perak.
1926. BRIDGES, DR. D., Alor Star, Kedah.
1897. BROCKMAN, SIR E. L., K.C.M.G., 88 Cannon Street,
London.
1926. BROOKS, A. C., Government Analyst's Office, Penang.

1909. BROOKS, C. J., Church Gate House, Woolpit, Suffolk, England.
1909. BROWN, MR. JUSTICE A. V., Penang.
1915. BROWN, C. C., Kota Bharu, Kelantan, (Vice-President 1925).
1910. BROWN, D. A. M., c/o Brown Phillips & Stewart, Penang.
1921. BROWNE, T. W., St. Hilier Estate, Bahau, Negri Sembilan.
1913. †BRYAN, J. M., c/o The Borneo Co., Ltd., 28, Fenchurch Street, London.
1887. BRYANT, A. T., The Moorings, Falmouth, Cornwall, England. (Council, 1907-10; Vice-President, 1912, 1914-16).
1926. BUCKLE, MISS D. M., Raffles Girls School, Singapore.
1912. BURKILL, I. H., "Clova," The Mount, Fetcham Park, Leatherhead, England. (Council, 1913, 1921-3; Hon. Secretary, 1914-17; Vice-President, 1924).
1923. BURR, P. B. F., Ipoh, Perak.
1926. †BURTON, W., Kuala Lumpur.
1921. BUTTERFIELD, H. M., Alor Star, Kedah.
1913. †CALDECOTT, A., C.B.E., c/o Colonial Secretariat, Singapore.
1925. CALLENFELS, DR. P. VAN STEIN, Kaban djahe, Medan, Sumatra.
1916. CAMPBELL, PROF. J. A., National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London. (Council, 1917, 1919).
1923. CAMPBELL, J. W., Malacca.
1926. CARDON, REV. FR. R., Taiping, Perak.
1926. CARDWELL, H. F., Tangkah Estate, Tangkah, Johore.
1925. CAREY, H. R., Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1918. CARPMAEL, H., Municipality, Singapore.
1924. CARR, C. E., Alor Gajah, Malacca.
1926. CARVER, G. S., Donaldson & Burkinshaw, Singapore.
1921. †CAVENDISH, A., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. CHAN SZE ONN, 64, Market Street, Singapore.
1906. CHAPMAN, W. T., Chinese Protectorate, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. CHARTER, J. R. N., Johore Bahru, Johore.
1921. CHASEN, F. N., Raffles Museum, Singapore. (Council, 1925; Hon. Secretary 1927—).
1926. CHE ABDUL MANAF BIN MD. HASSAN, Asst. Supt. Monopolies and Customs, Alor Star, Kedah.
1926. CHE AHAMAD BIN MD. ISA., District Office, Sungei Patani, Kedah.
1926. CHE ISMAIL BIN HAJI PUTEH, Asst. Supt. Monopolies and Customs, Kulim, South Kedah.
1926. CHE KASSIM BIN CHE ISMAIL, State Council Office, Alor Star, Kedah.
1924. †CHEESEMAN, H. R., Education Department, Penang.

1926. CHELLIAH, D. D., Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.
 1913. †CHOO KIA PENG, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1913. CHULAN, RAJA, DI HILIR, THE HON., Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
 1921. CLARK, H. T., Education Office, Singapore.
 1926. †CLARKE, G. C., "Tilton," 14, Gallop Road, Singapore.
 1923. CLARKSON, H. T., Raffles Hotel, Singapore.
 1921. CLAYTON, G. E., Alor Star, Kedah.
 1926. CLAYTON, R. J. B., The Residency, Seremban, Negri Sembilan.
 1911. †CLAYTON, T. W., Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1925. CLEGG, R. P., Land Office, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1917. CLIFFORD, G. F. W., Lawas (Sarawak) Rubber Estates Ltd., Lawas, Labuan.
 1923. COBBE, F., Raffles Institution, Singapore.
 1922. COCHRANE, C. W. H., Federal Secretarist, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1922. COE, CAPT. T.P., M.C., Malayan Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1926. COLEMAN, C. G., High School, Malacca.
 1920. †COLLENETTE, C. L., Gothic Lodge, Woodford Green, Essex, England. (Council, 1922).
 1926. COLLINS, G. E. P., c/o Mansfield & Co., Penang.
 1926. COMMANDANT, The Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1897. †CONLAY, W. L., 88, Cannon Street, London, England.
 1926. CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, The F.M.S. & S.S., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1923. COOKSON, W. S., Seldings Estate, Selama, Perak.
 1926. COOPE, A. E., Kulim, Kedah.
 1926. COOPER, R. H., The Eastern Smelting Co., Dato Kra-mat Road, Penang.
 1925. CORRY, W. C. S., Asst. Collector Land Revenue, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1926. COSGRAVE, A. K., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1920. COTTERILL, W. S., Miri, Sarawak.
 1921. COULSON, N., District Office, Raub, Pahang.
 1924. COVENTRY, MAJOR C. H., Fort Canning, Singapore.
 1921. COWAP, J. C., Government Analyst's Office, Singapore.
 1923. †COWGILL, J. V., Kemaman.
 1921. CRANNA, GORDON, Y.M.C.A., Singapore.
 1917. CRICHTON, R., Klang, Selangor.
 1921. CROCKER, H. B., Kuching, Sarawak.
 1922. CROSS, A. B.,
 1917. CUBITT, C. E., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1926. CULLEN, S., 13, Collyer Quay, Singapore.
 1921. †CULLEN, W. G., c/o Price Waterhouse & Co., Aguiar 71, Havana, Cuba.
 1925. CULLIN, E. G., Public Works Department, Dindings.

1923. CURTIS, R. J. F., District Office, Nibong Tibal, Province Wellesley.
1926. DAKERS, C. H., Chinese Protectorate, Singapore.
1922. DALTON, H. G., Suber Rubber Estates, Ulu Sepatang P. O., Perak.
1923. DALTON, N. D., Gadek Estate, Tampin, F. M. S.
1910. †DALY, M. D., Alor Star, Kedah.
1924. DATO MUDA ORANG KAYA KAYA, Panglima Kinta, Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1918. †DAVID, P. A. F., Singapore.
1926. DAVIDSON, J., c/o Caldbeck Macgregor & Co., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1925. DAVIES, D. J., Sungei Purun Estate, Semenyih, Selangor.
1926. DAVIES, G. C., Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1923. DAY, E. V. G., District Officer, Raub, Pahang.
1926. DEL TUFO, M. V., Labour Office, Klang, Selangor.
1922. DENNY, A., Sungei Pelek Estate, Sepang, Selangor.
1903. †DESHON, H. F.
1897. DICKSON, E. A., Batu Gajah, Perak.
1921. †DICKSON, REV. P. L., St. Gabriel's Lodge, Huyton Quarry, Liverpool, England.
1920. DODDS, DR. H. B., General Hospital, Penang.
1926. †DOLMAN, H. C., Forest Office, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1923. †DOSCAS, A. E. COLMAN, Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1922. DRURY, CAPT. F., Bukit Zahara School, Johore Bahru, Johore.
1921. DRYBURGH, A. M., Kuala Krai, Kelantan.
1926. DUFF, DR. R. W., Taiping, Perak.
1910. DUNMAN, W., Grove Estate, Grove Road, Singapore.
1915. †DUSSECK, O. T., Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, Perak.
1922. EBDEN, W. S., Segamat, Johore.
1922. ECKHARDT, H. C., Alor Star, Kedah.
1922. EDGAR, A. T., Suffolk Estate, Sitiawan, F. M. S.
1926. EDWARDES, MAJOR W. A. D., Baling, Kedah.
1885. EGERTON, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G., Fir Toll, Mayfield, Sussex, England.
1921. ELDER, DR. E. A., British Dispensary, Singapore.
1926. ELEY, H. J., District Office, Jasin, Malacca.
1922. ELLES, B. W., Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1918. ELLIOTT, F. M., Treskelly, Maruhull, Dorset, England.
1924. ELSTER, C., Kuala Han Estate, Kelantan.
1926. ENGLAND, A. R., Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. ENSOR, T. D., c/o Messrs. Neill & Bell, 1 Old Market Square, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1913. ERMEN, C., Kuching, Sarawak.

1923. †EU TONG SEN, O.B.E., Sophia Road, Singapore.
 1924. EVANS, I. H. N., Museum, Taiping, Perak. (Vice-President 1926-7).
 1925. FAIRBURN, HON. MR. H., Stevens Road, Singapore.
 1926. †FARRER, R. G. B., District Office, Pasir Puteh, Kelantan.
 1909. FARRER, R. J., Municipality, Singapore. (Council, 1925-1926).
 1911. †FERGUSON-DAVIE, RT. REV. C. J., Bishop of Singapore. (Council, 1912-13).
 1909. FERRIER, J. C., 28, Fenchurch Street, London, England.
 1917. FINLAYSON, DR. G. A., General Hospital, Singapore.
 1919. †FINNIE, W., Mintlaw Station, Aberdeen, Scotland.
 1910. FIRMSTONE, H. W., Sentosa, Ripple, Dover, Kent, England. (Council, 1918-19; Vice-President, 1920).
 1925. FITZGERALD, DR. R. D., Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1924. FLEMING, E. D., Chinese Protectorate, Taiping, Perak.
 1897. †FLOWER, MAJOR S. S., Spencersgreen, Tring, Herts, England.
 1926. FLOWERDEW, A. H., Federated Buildings, High Street, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1926. FORBES, G. D., Kinta Kellas Estate, Batu Gajah, Perak.
 1926. FORD, P. B., 60, Klyne Street, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1923. FOREST BOTANIST, THE, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, U. P. India.
 1921. FORRER, H. A., Supreme Court, Ipoh, Perak.
 1918. †FOXWORTHY, DR. F. W., Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor. (Council, 1923, 1926-7).
 1921. †FRASER, F. W., C.B.E., Jesselton, British North Borneo.
 1922. FRASER, H. J., Fraser & Co., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1908. 1927. †FREEMAN, D., 54, Klyne Street, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1926. FRODA, A. H., Ipoh Club, Ipoh, Perak.
 1910. †FROST, MEADOWS, Resident Councillor, Malacca.
 1922. FULLER, J. C., Tapah, Perak.
 1912. †GALLAGHER, W. J., U. S. Plantation Inc., Medan, Sumatra.
 1924. GAMMANS, L. D., East Court, East Cosham, Hants, England.
 1917. †GARNIER, REV. KEPPEL, Penang.
 1923. GATER, B. A. R., Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1926. GATFIELD, W. H., Chinese Protectorate, Taiping, Perak.
 1920. GEALE, DR. W. J., Kuala Krai, Kelantan.
 1926. †GEORGE, J. R., c/o The Chartered Bank, Singapore.
 1917. †GERINI, LT.-COL. G. C.
 1903. GIBSON, W. S., Kuala Lumpur.

1923. GILMAN, E. W. P., Labour Office, Penang.
 1923. GILMOUR, A., Labour Office, Malacca.
 1902. †GIMLETTE, DR. J. D., Hillside, Upper Weston, Bath, Somerset, England.
 1918. †GLASS, DR. G. S., Municipal Offices, Penang.
 1918. GLAYNE, G. B., c/o Burt Myrtle & Co., Batavia, Java.
 1916. GOODMAN, A. M., Chinese Secretariat, Ipoh, Perak.
 1922. GORDON, T. I. M., General Post Office, Singapore.
 1920. GORDON-HALL, CAPT. W. A., Kuala Langat, Selangor.
 1926. GOSS, P. H., Revenue Surveys, Taiping, Perak.
 1909. GOULDING, R. R., Survey Department, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1919. GOW, G. AUBREY, Lebong Tandai, Benkoelen, Sumatra.
 1926. GRAEME, A. W. S., Sentul, Selangor.
 1924. GRAHAM, W. H. Malacca.
 1926. GRANT, E. G., Jesselton, British North Borneo.
 1923. GREEN, DR. P. WITNERS, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1926. GREENE, R. T. B., Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1924. GREIG, G. E., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1926. GRICE, N., Chinese Protectorate, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1923. GRIEVE, C. J. K., Post Box No. 58, Klang, Selangor.
 1921. GRIFFITHS, C. S., Kuching, Sarawak.
 1911. GRIST, D. H., Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1922. GUBBINS, W. H. W., Seremban, Negri Sembilan.
 1921. GUILLEMARD, SIR L. N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., (Patron, 1921-27).
 1926. GUMMER, W. A., Survey Office, Singapore.
 1925. GUNN, R. F., Education Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1916. GUPTA, SHIVA PRASAD, Naudansahu Street, Benares, India.
 1923. †HACKER, DR. H. P., Zoological Department, University College, W.C. 1, London, England.
 1923. HAINES, MAJOR O. B., S. O. S. Estate, Selama, Perak.
 1923. HAKE, H. EGMONT, Barker & Co., Ltd., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1923. HALFORD, SIDNEY, F. M. S. Railways, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1922. HALL, A. C., Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation Ltd., Singapore.
 1914. HALL, J. D., Government Domain, Singapore. (Council, 1924, 1926-27).
 1911. †HALIFAX, F. J., Oakwood, Brampton, Cumberland, England.
 1915. HAMILTON, A. W., Political Intelligence Bureau, Singapore. (Vice-President, 1922, 1925-7).
 1926. HAMILTON, W., Penang Free School, Penang.

1918. HAMPSHIRE, A. K. E., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1922. HAMPSHIRE, D. H., c/o Boustead & Co., Ltd., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1924. HAMZAH BIN ABDULLAH, Temerloh, Pahang.
1923. HANCOCK, A. T., 22-2, Tanglin Road, Singapore.
1922. HANITSCH, P. H. V., Public Work Department, Alor Star, Kedah.
1921. HARDIE, J. A. H., Kuching, Sarawak.
1925. HARMER, F. E., Butterworth, Province Wellesley.
1909. HARRINGTON, A. G., Municipality, Singapore.
1922. HARRISON, C. W.,
1922. HARROWER, DR. G., Medical College, Singapore.
1921. HART, DR. H. H., 308, Locust Street, San Francisco, U.S.A.
1921. HASHIM, CAPT. N. M., Parit Buntar, Perak.
1926. HASTINGS, W. G. W., 56, Klyne Street, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. HAWKES, CAPT. W. B., Batu Gajah, Perak.
1921. HAWKINS, G., Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1925. HAY, A. W., Chinese Protectorate, Singapore.
1919. HAY, M. C., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1921. HAYES, L. J., c/o Fraser & Co., Singapore.
1904. †HAYNES, A. S., Kuala Lipis, Pahang, (Council, 1920).
1922. HELLINGS, G. S., Johore Bahru, Johore.
1926. HELPS, A., Alor Star, Kedah.
1923. HEMMANT, G., Secretariat, Singapore.
1926. HENDERSON, CAPT. A. M., Sandala Estate, Sandakan, British North Borneo.
1925. HENDERSON, L., Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, Perak.
1921. HENDERSON, M. R., Botanic Gardens, Singapore.
1923. HENGGELE, A. A., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1917. HEREFORD, G. A., Penang.
1916. HERON, F. R., Singapore Cold Storage Co., Singapore.
1921. HEWETSON, C., c/o Lyall & Evatt, Singapore.
1923. †HICKS, E. C., Education Department, Alor Star, Kedah.
1878. HILL, E. C., 26, Highfield Hill, Upper Norwood, London, England.
1922. HILL, W. C., Singapore Oil Mills Ltd., Havelock Road, Singapore.
1922. HINDE, C. T., Mersing, Johore.
1923. †HODGSON, D. H., Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1921. HOLGATE, M. R., c/o Education Department, Malacca.
1923. HOLLAND, A. D., Kapoewas Rubber Co., Ltd., Sungei Dekan, Pontianak, Borneo.
1922. HOLTUM, R. E., c/o Botanic Gardens, Singapore. (Hon. Treasurer, 1923-6).
1921. HOOPS, DR. A. L., Singapore.

1917. †HOSE, DR. CHARLES, Redleaf, Riddledown Road, Purley, Surrey, England.
1897. HOSE, HON. MR. E. S., C.M.G., The Manor House, Normandy, Guildford, England. (Vice-President, 1923, 1925; President, 1924).
1926. HOWELL, MRS. E. F., "Sunnyside," Oxley Road, Singapore.
1926. HOWITT, C. R., 8, Ridley Park, Singapore.
1923. HOWL, CAPT. F. W., Ipoh.
1891. HOYNCK, VAN PAPENDRECHT, P. C., Hooglandt & Co., Singapore.
1909. HUBBACK, T. R., Kuala Lipis, Pahang.
1922. HUGGINS, CAPT. J., Secretariat, Singapore.
1909. HUGHES, J. W. W., Perlis, Kedah.
1926. HUGHES, R. W., c/o Boustead & Co., Ltd., Singapore.
1907. HUMPHREYS, H. E. MR. J. L., C.B.E., Government House, Sandakan, British North Borneo. (Vice-Presidentt, 1922-5).
1922. HUNT, CAPT. H. NORTH, Asst. District Officer, Telok Anson, Perak.
1921. HUNTER, DR. P. S., Municipal Offices, Singapore.
1926. HUSSAIN BIN MOHD. TAIB, Asst. District Officer, Temerloh, Pahang.
1925. HYDE, A., District Office, Alor Gajah, Malacca.
1926. INCE, H. M., Langkou, British North Borneo.
1926. IRVINE, CAPT. R., Telok Anson, Perak.
1921. ISMAIL BIN BACHOK, DATO, S.P.M.J., Johore Bahru, Johore.
1921. IVENS, F. B., c/o Bannon & Bailey, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1921. †IVERY, F. E., Alor Star, Kedah.
1926. JACKSON, A., Mansfield & Co., Ltd., Singapore.
1925. JACQUES, E. W. H., Sibul, Sarawak.
1922. JAGO, E., District Office, Klang, Selangor.
1918. †JAMES, D., Goebilt, Sarawak.
1926. JAMES, R. K., Straits Echo, Penang.
1907. JANION, E. M., 5, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3, England.
1918. JANSEN, P. J., 6, Wilhelminalaan, Park de Kieviet, Wassenaar, Holland.
1924. JANTAN OMAR, Jesselton, British North Borneo.
1926. JEFFERSON, J. W., Education Office, Penang.
1911. JELF, A. S., Kingston, Jamaica.
1921. †JERMYN, L. A. S., Government English School, Batu Pahat, Johore.
1926. JERVOISE, R. S., Batu Gajah, Perak.
1910. JOHNSON, B. G. H., c/o Boustead & Co., Ltd., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1920. JOHNSTON, J., Raffles Library, Singapore. (Hon. Librarian 1921-23; Council 1924).

1926. JOHNSTONE, Miss J. G., c/o Inspector of Schools, Singapore.
1925. JONES, A. E. THORNLEY, c/o Mansfield & Co., Singapore.
1918. †JONES, E. P., 20, Waterbell Street, Rye, Sussex, England.
1913. JONES, S. W., Federal Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1919. †JORDAN, A. B., Chinese Protectorate, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. KAHAR BIN YAMTUAN ANTAH, Tungku, Kuala Pilah, Negri Sembilan.
1921. KASSIM IBNI SULTAN ABDUL HAMID HALIMSHAH, TUNGKU, Alor Star, Kedah.
1921. †KAY-MOUAT, DR. J. R., Medical College, Singapore.
1926. KEEVIL, J. J., General Hospital, Singapore.
1926. KEIR, A., Education Office, Taiping, Perak.
1926. KEITH, H. G., Forest Department, Sandakan, British North Borneo.
1921. †KELLIE, J., Dunbar Estate, Neram Tunggal P. O., Chegar Perah, Pahang.
1913. KEMPE, J. E., Trengganu.
1922. †KER, W. P. W., c/o Paterson Simons & Co., Ltd., Singapore.
1920. †KERR, DR. A. F. G., Bangkok, Siam.
1926. KHOO KENG HOOI, c/o Chow Kit & Co., Ltd., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. KHOO SIAN EWE, 24, Light Street, Penang.
1921. KIDD, G. M., District Office, Tampin, Negri Sembilan.
1920. KING, E. M., Kong Lee (Perak) Plantations Ltd., Bagan Serai, Perak.
1926. KINGSBURY, DR. A. N., Medical College, Singapore.
1926. KINNEIR, DR. D., Rim Estate, Jasin, Malacca.
1916. KINSEY, W. E., Forest House, Seremban, Negri Sembilan.
1921. KITCHING, T., Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1900. KLOSS, C. BODEN, Raffles Museum, Singapore. (Council 1904-1908, 1923, 1927; Vice-President 1920-1921; Hon. Secretary 1923-26).
1915. KNIGHT, V., Fairgreen Cottage, Glemsford, Suffolk, England. (Hon. Treasurer 1920).
1922. KRAEMER, DR. H., Rampal 53, Malang, Java.
1924. LAMBOURNE, J., Exp. Plantation, Serdang, Sungei Besi.
1926. LAMIN BIN KASSIM, Officer in charge police district, Matang, Perak.
1926. LANKAMIN BIN HAJI MUHAMMAD TAHIR, Kuala Kerai, Kelantan.
1925. LAWES, G. H., Police Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.

1926. LAYMAN, E. C. H., Section Engineers Office, F. M. S. R., Kuala Gris, Kelantan.
1923. †LEASE, F. E., Sapong Estate, Tenom, British North Borneo.
1921. †LEE, L. G., Labu Estate, British North Borneo.
1922. LEECH, R. F. V., Tapah, Perak.
1922. †LEGGATE, J., Prai, Province Wellesley.
1913. LEICESTER, DR. W. S., Kuantan, Pahang.
1894. †LEMON, A. H., c.m.g., Hillbrow, Reigate, Surrey, England. (Vice-President, 1916-18).
1920. LENDRICK, J., 30 Norre Alle, Aarhus, Denmark.
1926. LEONARD, H. G. R., Treasury, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1925. †LEONARD, R. W. F., c/o Mansfield & Co., Singapore.
1926. LEUTHOLD, W. H., Hooglandt & Co., Singapore.
1926. LEWIS, D. T., c/o Borneo Co., Ltd., Singapore.
1890. LEWIS, J. E. A., Harada 698, Kobe, Japan.
1926. LEWIS, Miss M. B., Government Girls' School, Penang.
1922. LEYNE, E. G., Sungei Purun Estate, Seminyih, Selangor.
1926. LINS, E. T. M., Raffles Institution, Singapore.
1915. LIM CHENG LAW, 70, Beach Road, Penang.
1926. LIM ENG KAH, 6J, Old Pudu Road, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1925. LINEHAN, W., Pekan, Pahang.
1924. LITTLE, MAJOR W. B., c/o Glyn Mills & Co., (Holt's Branch), 3, Whitehall Place, London.
1924. LOCK, J. T., c/o Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Cocos-Keeling Islands.
1926. LOGAN, S. S., Chartered Bank, Klang, Selangor.
1918. LOH KONG IMM, Sepang-Tanah Merah Estate, Sepang, Selangor.
1914. LORNIE, J., Land Office, Singapore.
1922. LOWINGER, V. A., Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1907. †LYONS, REV. E. S., c/o Methodist Publishing House, Manila, P. I.
1918. MACALISTER, DR. G. H. K., Medical College, Singapore. (Council 1920; 1922-23).
1926. MACASKIE, C. F. C., Jesselton, British North Borneo.
1926. MACASKILL, DR. D. C., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1920. †MACBRYAN, G. T. M.,
1926. MACDONALD, J., Chartered Bank, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1910. †MACFADYEN, E., c/o Sports Club, London, England.
1920. MACKIE, VIVIAN, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1922. MACKNESS, L. R., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1921. MACMILLAN, I. C., Alor Star, Kedah.
1921. MADGE, E. E., Box 197, Turkish Post Office, Galata, Constantinople.

1918. MADGE, RAYMOND, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1924. MAHMUD BIN MAT, District Office, Kuala Lipis, Pahang.
 1923. MAHMUD BIN MOHD. SHAH, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1903. MAKEPEACE, W., 22, Holmes Grove, Henleaze, Bristol, England. (Council, 1914, 1916, 1920; Hon. Librarian, 1909-1912; Vice-President, 1917; Hon. Secretary, 1918-19).
 1926. MALAY COLLEGE, THE, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
 1921. MANCHESTER, H. L., Municipality, Singapore.
 1922. MANN, G. E., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1916. MANN, W. E., c/o Burt Myrtle & Co., Batavia, Java.
 1907. †MARRINER, J. T., Kuantan, Pahang.
 1902. MARRIOTT, HON. MR. H., C.M.G., Colonial Secretariat, Singapore. (Council, 1907-8, 1910-13, 1915-18; Vice-President, 1919, 1923, 1925-6).
 1926. MARSDEN, H., Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1920. MARSH, W., Municipality, Singapore.
 1909. MARSHALL, H. B., Carbis Bay, Cornwall, England.
 1925. †MARTIN, W. M. E., District Forest Officer, Tampin, F. M. S.
 1923. MARTYN, C. D., Jesselton, British North Borneo.
 1926. MATTHEWS, J. J., Jelutong Division, Rembia Estate, Malacca.
 1921. MAXWELL, C. N., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1922. MAY, P. W., Poste Restante, Singapore.
 1909. McARTHUR, M. S. H., c/o Crown Agents, 4 Millbank, London, England.
 1920. McCABE, DR. J. B., Kapoewas Rubber Estate, Soengei Dekan, Pontianak, Borneo.
 1926. MCGREGOR, R. H., Chartered Bank, Taiping, Perak.
 1923. MCKERRON, P. A. B., Kuala Trengganu.
 1910. McLEAN, L., Treasury, Singapore.
 1921. McLEOD, D., King Edward's School, Taiping, Perak.
 1914. MEAD, J. P., Kuching, Sarawak.
 1924. MEADE, J. M., Telok Anson, Perak.
 1926. MIDDLEBROOK, S. M., Chinese Protectorate, Pahang.
 1926. †MILES, C. V., c/o Rodyk & Davidson, Singapore.
 1926. MILLAR, G. R. M., Tranquerah, Malacca.
 1920. MILLAR, G. W. R., Fort Dickson, Negri Sembilan.
 1925. MILLER, G. S., c/o Mansfield & Co., Penang.
 1921. †MILLER, J. I., Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1926. MILLINGTON, W. M., Chairman Sanitary Board, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1925. MILLS, G. R., Kinta Kellas Estate, Batu Gajah, Perak.
 1921. MILLS, COMMANDER J. F., R.N., I.S.O.,
 1926. MILLS, J. V., Office of Official Assignee, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1924. MILLS, L. L.

1925. MILNE, CHARLES, 420 Great Western Road, Aberdeen, Scotland.
1925. MINTO, GEORGE, British American Tobacco Co., Singapore.
1919. MISSIONARY RESEARCH LIBRARY, 25 Madison Avenue, New York, U. S. A.
1924. MOHAMED IBNI SULTAN ABDUL HAMID HALIMSHAH, TUNGKU, Alor Star, Kedah.
1922. MOHAMED ISMAIL MERICAN BIN VAFOO MERICAN NOORDIN, Legal Adviser's Office, Alor Star, Kedah.
1922. MOHAMED SAID, CAPT., HAJI, Bukit Timbalan, Johore Bahru, Johore.
1921. MOHAMED SALLEH BIN ALI, DATO, Johore Bahru, Johore.
1921. MOHAMED SHERIFF BIN OSMAN, Office of the Director of Lands, Alor Star, Kedah.
1920. MOHAMMED AMEEN AKBAR, 4 Birch Road, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. MOIR, G. T., c/o Sarawak Oilfields Ltd., Miri, Sarawak.
1920. MONK, H. F., Penang.
1926. MONTGOMERIE, A., Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
1926. MOONSHI, DR. H. S., Moonshi Dispensary, 742 North Bridge Road, Singapore.
1921. MORGAN, S., c/o Wilde & Co., Ltd., 12 Market Street, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. †MORICE, JAMES, Kuantan, Pahang.
1920. †MORKILL, A. G., District Office, Tampin, F. M. S.
1924. MORRIS, L. A. G., F. M. S. Police, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1920. MORBRAY, G. A. de C., Asst. District Officer, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1926. MUHAMMAD EUNOS BIN ABDULLAH, HON. INCHE, 20A, Collyer Quay, Singapore.
1926. MUMFORD, E. W., Pekan, Pahang.
1915. †MUNDELL, H. D., c/o Sisson & Delay, Singapore.
1913. MURRAY, REV. W., Gilstead Road, Singapore.
1926. MUSTAFFA ALBAKRI, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1926. MYDDELTON, HUGH, The Residency, Tawao, British North Borneo.
1917. NAGLE, REV. J. S., 2732, N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
1925. NAIDU, J. R., 142, Race Course Road, Singapore.
1922. NASH, G. H., Kuala Lipis, Pahang.
1926. NEAVE, J. R., Assistant Adviser, Kota Tinggi, Johore.
1926. NEIL, W. H. E., Topographical Surveys, Taiping, Perak.
1921. NEILSON, MAJOR J. B., Education Department, Alor Star, Kedah.
1926. NICHOLAS, DR. C. J., General Hospital, Alor Star, Kedah.

1923. NICHOLSON, J. E. H., c/o Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Labuan, Borneo.
1923. NIXON, H. E., Devon Estate, Malacca.
1906. NUNN, B., Municipal Offices, Penang. (Council, 1922).
1926. OLIVE, CAPT. V. G., Europe Hotel, Singapore.
1926. OMAR BIN ENDOK, DATO, Segamat, Johore.
1911. O'MAY, J., c/o Harrisons & Crosfield Ltd., 1-4 Great Tower Street, London, England.
1916. ONG BOON TAT, 51, Robinson Road, Singapore.
1926. ONG TENG NGAH, Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1925. ONRAET, R. H., Chief Police Office, Singapore.
1923. OPIE, R. S., Box 140, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. ORANG KAYA KAYA STIA BEJAYA DI RAJA, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1921. ORCHARD, H. A. L., Chinese Free School, Cecil Street, Singapore.
1920. O'SULLIVAN, T. A., Education Office, Penang.
1913. OVERBECK, H., c/o Behn Meyer & Co., Ltd., Sourabaya, Java.
1925. OWEN, A. T., Kuala Pergam, Kelantan.
1922. PAGE-TURNER, F. W., Simanggang, Sarawak.
1926. PALMER, J. B., c/o Sandilands Buttery & Co., Medan, Sumatra.
1919. PARK, MUNGO, P. O. Delivery 19, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1908. †PARR, C. W. C., C.M.G. (Vice-President, 1919).
1926. PARRY, B. B., P. O. Box 42, Miri, Sarawak.
1922. PASQUAL, J. C., Perlis, Kedah.
1921. †PATERSON, MAJOR H. S., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. PATTERSON, MRS. M. W., Raffles Girls' School, Singapore.
1921. PEACH, REV. P. L., 68, Larut Road, Penang.
1926. PEALL, G. T., Raffles Institution, Singapore.
1921. PEDLOW, J., Penang.
1922. PEEL, W., C.M.G., Penang.
1926. PENANG LIBRARY, Penang.
1921. †PENDLEBURY, H. M., Museum, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. PENGILLEY, E. E., District Office, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1924. PENNEFATHER-EVANS, J. P., F. M. S. Police, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1925. †PENRICE, W., c/o Mansfield & Co., Singapore.
1914. PEPYS, W. E., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1920. PERKINS, C. J., Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1920. PESKETT, A. D., African Direct Telegraph Co., Free-town, Sierra Leone, Africa.
1920. PETERS, E. V.

1925. PIJPER, DR. G. F., Kramat 61, Weltevreden, Java.
 1921. †PLUMMER, W. P., The Observatory, Bidston, Birkenhead, England.
 1910. PRATT, CAPT. E., Butterworth, Province Wellesley.
 1926. PREEDY, B., Anderson School, Ipoh, Perak.
 1924. PURCELL, V. W. W. S., Chinese Protectorate, Penang.
 1926. PURDOM, MISS N., Education Office, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1906. PYKETT, REV. G. F., Principal, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.
 1926. QUAH BENG KEE, 15, China Street, Penang.
 1926. RAE, CECIL, Ipoh, Perak.
 1924. RAJA BENDAHARA OF PERAK, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
 1924. RAJA KECHIL TENGAH, Taiping, Perak.
 1924. RAJA MUDA OF PERAK, Telok Anson, Perak.
 1924. RAJA OMAR BIN RAJA ALI, Court House, Ipoh, Perak.
 1926. RAJA PETRA BIN RAJA MAHMUD, Kajang, Selangor.
 1924. RAMBAUT, A. E., Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1924. RASMUSSEN, H. C., c/o East Asiatic Co., Singapore.
 1917. RATTRAY, DR. M. J., c/o Europe Hotel, Singapore.
 1916. RAYMAN, L., Federal Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1923. READE, C. C., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1926. †REAY, MR. JUSTICE J. McCABE, Judge's House, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1924. REED, J. G., Klang, Selangor.
 1910. †REID, DR. ALFRED, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1926. RENNIE, A. A., Kuching, Sarawak.
 1921. †REN, MARCUS, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1926. RHODES, H., c/o Logan & Ross, Penang.
 1915. RICHARDS, A. F., Federal Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor. (Council, 1923, 1926-7).
 1923. RIDOUT, F. G., c/o Harbour Board, Singapore.
 1926. †RIGBY, W. E., c/o The Chartered Bank, Singapore.
 1918. RITCHIE, C., Reko Hill, Kajang, Selangor.
 1912. ROBERTSON, J., The Arcade, Singapore.
 1926. ROBINSON, F., Alor Star, Kedah.
 1911. †ROBINSON, H., c/o Swan & Maclaren, Singapore. (Council, 1916-1920; Vice-President, 1922-23).
 1926. ROBINSON, P. M., c/o Eastern Smelting Co., Ltd., Penang.
 1923. ROBSON, J. M., Malay Mail Office, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1916. ROGERS, A., Public Works Department, Bukit Mertajam, Province Wellesley.
 1926. ROGERS, M. F., Vimy Estate, Kundang, Kuang, Selangor.
 1924. ROOKE, C. E., Kota Bahru, Kelantan.
 1921. ROSS, E. A., Labour Office, Penang.
 1917. †ROWLAND, W. R.,

1922. RUSSELL, D. J. A., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1921. RUSTON, J. A. V., c/o Maclean Watson & Co., Batavia, Java.
 1921. RUTTER, MAJOR E. O., The Croft, Wargrave, Berks, England.
 1924. RYVES, R. W., Senawang Estate, Sungei Gadut, Negri Sembilan.
 1926. SAID JAN BIN SAID ASGAR ALI, Government English School, Sungei Patani, Kedah.
 1924. SAMAH BIN HAJI ALI, Pekan, Pahang.
 1926. SANGER-DAVIES, A. E., Forest Office, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1921. SANGUINETTI, MAJOR W. R., O.B.E., Alor Star, Kedah.
 1923. SANMUGAM, S. V., Court Interpreter, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1923. †SANSOM, C. H., Police Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1919. †SANTRY, D., c/o Swan & Maclaren, Singapore.
 1896. †SAUNDERS, C. J., Glade House, Tadworth, Surrey, England. (Vice-President, 1910-11, 1914-15; President, 1916-18).
 1923. SAVAGE, H. E., Kuala Trengganu, Trengganu.
 1921. SCHIDER, DR. R., P. O. Box 12, Miri, Sarawak.
 1926. SCOTT, Miss A. M., c/o Inspector of Schools, Singapore.
 1910. SCOTT, R., Malacca.
 1920. †SCOTT, DR. WAUGH, Sungei Siput, Perak.
 1906. SCRIVENOR, J. B., Batu Gajah, Perak. (Vice-President, 1922, 1924, 1926-7).
 1923. SEDIA RAJA ABDULLAH, DATO, The Undang of Rembau, c/o Kendong Station, Negri Sembilan.
 1915. †SEE TIONG WAH, Balmoral Road, Singapore.
 1922. SEHESTED, S., Chartered Bank, Penang.
 1927. †SELLS, H. C., General Post Office, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1926. SHANNON, S. L., Harvard Estate, Bedong, Kedah.
 1923. SHEARN, E. D., c/o Pooley & Co., Klyne Street, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1926. SHEFFIELD, J. N., Topographical Surveys, Taiping, Perak.
 1923. SHEIKH ABDULLAH BIN YAHYA, LT., Johore Bahru, Johore.
 1925. SHELLEY, M. B., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1925. SHORLAND, C. W., Labour Office, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
 1924. SIME, F. D., Bukit Lintang Estate, Malacca.
 1926. SIMMONS, J. W., Trengganu.
 1921. SIMPSON, P., c/o Presgrave & Mathews, Penang.
 1909. †SIMS, W. A., 30, Park Hill, Carshalton near London, England.
 1921. SIRCOM, H. S., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.

1926. SKINNER, C. F., Beaufort, Jesselton, British North Borneo.
1921. SKRINE, W. F. DE V., Mukah, Sarawak.
1926. †SLEEP, A., Kuala Selangor, Selangor.
1922. SMALL, A. S., c/o Treasury, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1922. SMART, DR. A. G. H., Alor Star, Kedah.
1924. SMEDLEY, N., c/o Raffles Museum, Singapore. (Hon. Treasurer 1926-7).
1926. SMITH, C., Kuantan, Pahang.
1925. SMITH, DR. E., Lane End, Putney Heath Lane, London, England.
1912. SMITH, PROF. HARRISON W., c/o John W. Worthington, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
1921. SMITH, CAPT. S. R., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1924. SMITH, J. D. MAXWELL, Taiping, Perak.
1920. SOH YIEW JIN, 119, Devonshire Road, Singapore.
1910. SONG ONG SIANG, HON. MR., c/o Aitken & Ong Siang, Singapore.
1921. SOUTH, F. W., Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1921. SPEERS, W. E., Alor Star, Kedah.
1925. SPROULE, HON. MR. JUSTICE P. J., Supreme Court, Singapore.
1918. STANTON, DR. A. T., Colonial Office, Downing Street, London, S.W. 1, England.
1925. STARK, W. J. K., Magistrate, Kuala Kubu, F. M. S.
1910. STEEDMAN, R. S., Rahman Hydraulic Tin, Intan, Perak.
1926. STEPHENSON, MISS E. M., Bukit Tanggah, Singapore.
1920. STEVENS, F. G., c/o Rodyk & Davidson, Singapore.
1926. STEVENS, G. H., c/o British American Tobacco Co. (Straits) Ltd., Keppel Road, Singapore.
1921. †STILL, A. W., c/o Straits Times Office, Singapore. (Council, 1914-15).
1917. †STIRLING, W. G., c/o Chinese Protectorate, Singapore. (Council, 1923-25, 1927).
1921. STOOKE, G. B., c/o The Secretariat, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.
1921. STOWELL, DE LA M., Free School, Penang.
1926. STREET, A. C., 13, Palm Bungalow, Kuching, Sarawak.
1926. STROUTS, E. A., Kuala Pilah, Negri Sembilan.
1911. STUART, E. A. G., Alor Star, Kedah.
1921. STUBINGTON, W. H., Bentong, Pahang.
1910. STURROCK, A. J., Ipoh, Perak. (Vice-President, 1924).
1926. SULTAN IDRIS TRAINING COLLEGE, Tanjong Malim, Perak.
1922. SUMMERHAYES, R., c/o Swan & Maclaren, Singapore.
1921. SUTCLIFFE, H., Research Laboratory, Pataling, Selangor.
1912. SWAYNE, J. C., Rejang, Sarawak.

1926. SWINDELL, VEN. F G., 9 Fort Canning Road, Singapore.
1923. SWORDER, G. H., Taiping, Perak.
1926. SWORDER, J. C., Pekan, Pahang.
1926. SYED HASSAN BIN SYED ZAIN, Ag. Land Officer, Yen, Kedah.
1922. SYED MOHAMED IDID BIN ALI IDID, Alor Star, Kedah.
1926. SYED SHAIDALI, Government English School, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1918. †SYKES, G. R., c/o Chinese Protectorate, Singapore.
1925. TALALLA, BENJAMIN, 12 Perak Road, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1908. TAN CHENG LOCK, 59, Heeren Street, Malacca.
1926. †TAN SOO BIN, 9, Boat Quay, Singapore.
1926. TAY, L. H., Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1913. TAYLER, C. J., Kuala Sepang Coconut Estate, Sepang, Selangor.
1921. TAYLOR, E. R., Estates Department, Singapore Harbour Board, Singapore.
1925. TAYLOR, W. C., Cadets Bungalow, Government Hill, Singapore.
1925. TAYLOR, W. R., c/o Maclaine Watson & Co., Batavia, Java.
1926. TEMPLETON, T. V., Alor Star, Kedah.
1917. TENNENT, M. B., Eliot Vale House, Blackheath, London, England.
1926. TERMANSSEN, V., Kuala Han, Kelantan.
1921. TERRELL, A. K. A. B., c/o Presgrave & Mathews, Penang.
1921. †THOMAS, L. A., Chief Police Office, Singapore.
1926. THOMAS, T. J., King Edward VII School, Taiping, Perak.
1920. THOMSON, HON. MR. H. W., British Residency, Selangor.
1923. THORNE, HON. MR. JUSTICE W. H., Ipoh, Perak.
1925. THURSTON, J. B. H., Kota Tinggi Estate, Kota Tinggi, Johore Bahru, Johore.
1926. TIDMAN, S. T., Lower Sokor Estate, Kelantan.
1927. TOYO BUNKO, 26 Kami-Fujimayecho, Hongo, Tokyo, Japan.
1923. TRAVERS, DR. E. O., The Sports Club, St. James' Square, London, S.W. 1, England.
1921. TYTE, LT. COL. J. H., Singapore.
1887. VAN BEUNINGEN VAN HELSDINGEN, DR. R., 88, Bal-lestier Road, Singapore. (Hon. Librarian, 1914-15, 1920).
1925. VENABLES, O. E., Brunei, Borneo.
1926. †WADDELL, MISS M. C., Government Girls School, Alor Star, Kedah.
1921. WADE, F. W., Alor Star, Kedah.

1922. WALKER, E. G., c/o United Engineers Ltd., Singapore.
1926. WALKER, H. H., Klang, Selangor.
1926. †WALLACE, W. A., Revenue Surveys, Taiping, Perak.
1926. WALSHE, N. P., c/o Mansfield & Co., Ltd., Penang.
1921. WALTON, B. S., Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
1923. WAN IDRIS BIN IBRAHIM, Muar, Johore.
1926. WAN MOHAMED ALI BIN WAN OMAR, Ag. Asst. District Officer, Kuantan, Pahang.
1922. WAN YAHYA BIN WAN MOHAMED TAIB, Alor Star, Kedah.
1922. WARD, D. J., 40-5, Grange Road, Singapore.
1917. WATSON, J., Education Office, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1916. WATSON, J. G., Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1916. WATSON, SIR MALCOLM, Klang, Selangor.
1926. WEEDON, W. C. MOORES, Ag. Commissioner of Land, Jesselton, British North Borneo.
1926. WHEATLEY, M., Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1926. WHEELER, L. R., c/o Education Office, Malacca.
1923. WHITE, D. P., Government Veterinary Surgeon's Office, Singapore.
1910. WHITEHEAD, C. B., Police Office, Butterworth, Province Wellesley.
1923. WHITFIELD, L. D., Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Perak.
1926. †WILCOXON, W. J., c/o The Straits Trading Co., Singapore.
1926. WILKINSON, G., Forest Office, Batu Gajah, Perak.
1923. WILKINSON, H. B., 65, Harcourt Terrace, London, S.W. 10.
1920. †WILKINSON, R. J., C.M.G., Post Restante, Mitylene, Greece.
1926. †WILLAN, T. L., Gopeng Road, Batu Gajah, Perak.
1921. WILLBOURN, E. S., Batu Gajah, Perak.
1926. WILLIAMS, A., District Office, Balik Pulau, Penang.
1922. WILLIAMS, E. B., Seremban, Negri Sembilan.
1921. WILLIAMS, E. T., Land Office, Penang.
1922. †WILLIAMS, F. L., Chinese Protectorate, Ipoh, Perak.
1921. WILLIAMS, R. M., c/o Paterson Simons & Co., Ltd., Penang.
1925. WILSON, C., Labour Office, Singapore.
1926. WILSON, E. H., Malacca.
1919. WILSON, F. K., Supreme Court, Singapore.
1910. †WINKELMANN, H.
1926. WINNINGTON-INGRAM, E. A., District Office, Jasin, Malacca.
1923. WINSON, V. H., c/o Posts & Telegraphs, Malacca.

1904. WINSTEDT, HON. DR. R. O., C.M.G., Education Office, Singapore. (Vice-President, 1914-15, 1920-21, 1923-25; President, 1927).
1925. WITCOMB, L. A., Adamson Gilfillan & Co., Ltd., Penang.
1918. WOLDE, B., Kapar Estate, Kapar, Selangor.
1920. WOLFF, HON. MR. E. C. H., Residency, Seremban, Negri Sembilan.
1908. †WOOD, E. G., c/o King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, England.
1913. WOOD, W. L., Kemayan Estate, Kemayan, Pahang.
1923. WOODS, A. H., Egerton Road, Seremban, Negri Sembilan.
1920. WOOLLEY, G. C., The Residency, British North Borneo.
1922. WORLEY, N. A., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor.
1911. WORSLEY-TAYLOR, F. E., Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2, Newton Hall, Newton, Clitheroe, England.
1905. †WORTHINGTON, A. F., Kota Bharu, Kelantan. (Vice-President, 1924).
1921. WURTZBURG, MAJOR C. E., c/o Mansfield & Co., Singapore. (Council, 1924, 1926; Hon. Secretary, 1925; Vice-President, 1927).
1914. WYLEY, A. J.,
1923. WYNNE, M. L., c/o Police Office, Trengganu.
1926. YAHYA BIN AHMAD AFIFI, 70 and 70-A, The Arcade, Singapore.
1923. †YATES, H. S., Boenoet, Kisaran, Sumatra.
1917. †YATES, MAJOR W. G., West Kent Regiment, c/o Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, London.
1920. †YEWDALL, CAPT. J. C., Sitiawan, Perak.
1916. YOUNG, E. S., Caixa 1805, Sao Paulo, Brazil, S. America.
1904. †YOUNG, H. S., Rosemount, Tain, Rosshire, England.
1920. ZAINAL ABIDIN BIN AHMAD, Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, Perak.

RULES
of
The Malayan Branch
of the
Royal Asiatic Society

I. Name and Objects.

1. The name of the Society shall be 'The Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.'
2. The objects of the Society shall be:—
 - (a) The increase and diffusion of knowledge concerning British Malaya and the neighbouring countries.
 - (b) the publication of a Journal and of works and maps.
 - (c) the acquisition of books, maps and manuscripts.

II. Membership.

3. Members shall be of three kinds—Ordinary, Corresponding and Honorary.

4. Candidates for ordinary membership shall be proposed and seconded by members and elected by a majority of the Council.

5. Ordinary members shall pay an annual subscription of \$5 *payable in advance on the first of January in each year.*

No member shall receive a copy of the Journal or other publications of the Society until his subscription for the current year has been paid.

Members shall be allowed to compound for life membership by a payment of \$50. Societies and Institutions are eligible for ordinary membership.

6. On or about the 30th of June in each year the Honorary Treasurer shall prepare and submit to the Council a list of those members whose subscriptions for the current year remain unpaid. Such members shall be deemed to be suspended from membership until their subscriptions have been paid, and in default of payment within two years shall be deemed to have resigned their membership*.

*Bye-Law, 1922. "Under Rule 6 Members who have failed to pay their subscription by the 30th June are suspended from membership until their subscriptions are paid. The issue of Journals published during that period of suspension cannot be guaranteed to members who have been so suspended."

7. Distinguished persons, and persons who have rendered notable service to the Society may on the recommendation of the Council be elected Honorary Members by a majority at a General meeting. Corresponding Members may, on the recommendation of two members of the Council, be elected by a majority of the Council, in recognition of services rendered to any scientific institution in British Malaya. They shall pay no subscription; they shall enjoy the privileges of members (except a vote at meetings and eligibility for office) and free receipt of the Society's publications.

III. Officers.

8. The Officers of the Society shall be:—

A President.

Vice-Presidents not exceeding six, ordinarily two each from (i) the Straits Settlements, (ii) the Federated Malay States and (iii) the Unfederated or other Protected States, although this allocation shall in no way be binding on the electors.

An Honorary Treasurer.

An Honorary Secretary.

Five Councillors.

These officers shall be elected for one year at the Annual General Meeting, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

9. Vacancies in the above offices occurring during any year shall be filled by a vote of the majority of the remaining officers.

IV. Council.

10. The Council of the Society shall be composed of the officers for the current year, and its duties and powers shall be:—

(a) to administer the affairs, property and trusts of the Society.

(b) to elect Ordinary and Corresponding Members and to recommend candidates for election as Honorary Members of the Society.

(c) to obtain and select material for publication in the Journal and to supervise the printing and distribution of the Journal.

(d) to authorise the publication of works and maps at the expense of the Society otherwise than in the Journal.

(e) to select and purchase books, maps and manuscripts for the Library.

(f) to accept or decline donations on behalf of the Society.

(g) to present to the Annual General Meeting at the expiration of their term of office a report of the proceedings and condition of the Society.

(b) to make and enforce by-laws and regulations for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Society. Every such bye-law or regulation shall be published in the Journal.

11. The Council shall meet for the transaction of business once a quarter and oftener if necessary. Three officers shall form a quorum of the Council.

V. General Meetings.

12. One week's notice of all meetings shall be given and of the subjects to be discussed or dealt with.

13. At all meetings the Chairman shall in the case of an equality of votes be entitled to a casting vote in addition to his own.

14. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in February in each year. Eleven members shall form a quorum.

15. (i) At the Annual General Meeting the Council shall present a report for the preceding year and the Treasurer shall render an account of the financial condition of the Society. Copies of such report and account shall be circulated to members with the notice calling the meeting.

(ii) Officers for the current year shall also be chosen.

16. The Council may summon a General Meeting at any time, and shall so summon one upon receipt by the Secretary of a written requisition signed by five ordinary members desiring to submit any special resolution to such meeting. Seven members shall form a quorum at any such meeting.

17. Visitors may be admitted to any meeting at the discretion of the Chairman but shall not be allowed to address the meeting except by invitation of the Chairman.

VI. Publications.

18. The Journal shall be published at least twice in each year, and oftener if material is available. It shall contain material approved by the Council. In the first number of each volume shall be published the Report of the Council, the account of the financial position of the Society, a list of members and the Rules.

19. Every member shall be entitled to one copy of the Journal, which shall be sent free by post. Copies may be presented by the Council to other Societies or to distinguished individuals, and the remaining copies shall be sold at such prices as the Council shall from time to time direct.

20. Twenty-five copies of each paper published in the Journal shall be placed at the disposal of the author.

VII. Amendments of Rules.

21. Amendments to these Rules must be proposed in writing to the Council, who shall submit them to a General Meeting duly summoned to consider them. If passed at such General Meeting they shall come into force upon confirmation at a subsequent General Meeting or at an Annual General Meeting.

Affiliation Privileges of Members.

Royal Asiatic Society. The Royal Asiatic Society has its headquarters at 74 Grosvenor Street, London, W., where it has a large library and collection of MSS. relating to oriental subjects and holds monthly meetings from November to June (inclusive) at which papers on such subjects are read.

2. By Rule 105 of this Society all the Members of Branch Societies are entitled when on furlough or otherwise temporarily resident within Great Britain and Ireland, to the use of the Library as Non-Resident Members and to attend the ordinary monthly meetings of the Society. This Society accordingly invites Members of Branch Societies temporarily resident in Great Britain or Ireland to avail themselves of these facilities and to make their home addresses known to the Society so that notice of the meetings may be sent to them.

3. Under Rule 84, the Council of the Society is able to accept contributions to its Journal from Members of Branch Societies, and other persons interested in Oriental Research, of original articles, short notes, etc., on matters connected with the languages, archaeology, history, beliefs and customs of any part of Asia.

4. By virtue of the aforementioned Rule 105 all Members of Branch Societies are entitled to apply for election to the Society without the formality of nomination. They should apply in writing to the Secretary, stating their names and addresses, and mentioning the Branch Society to which they belong. Election is by the Society upon the recommendation of the Council.

5. The subscription for Non-Resident Members of the Society is 30/- per annum. They receive the quarterly journal post free.

Asiatic Society of Bengal. Members of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, by a letter received in 1903, are accorded the privilege of admission to the monthly meetings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which are held usually at the Society's house, 1 Park Street, Calcutta.

Report of Governor Balthasar Bort on Malacca 1678.

Translated by M. J. BREMNER.

With an Introduction and Notes by

C. O. BLAGDEN, M.A., D. LITT.,

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Introduction.

This Report has been translated from a Dutch manuscript belonging to the library of the India Office, London, where I became acquainted with it while cataloguing a section of the manuscripts of that library. It formed part of a collection purchased in 1822 by the East India Company from the widow of Colonel Colin Mackenzie, having been presented to him in 1813 by Madame Caulier of Chilinching, near Batavia, from her family library. It has been described by me in some detail under No. 54 of the "Mackenzie Collection: Private" in the *Catalogue of Manuscripts in European Languages belonging to the Library of the India Office* (1916), Vol. 1, Pt. 1.

Being struck by the interest and historical value of the document, I put on record in the catalogue my opinion that it was deserving of publication. It was, therefore, a great satisfaction to me when, some time later, the Committee for Malay Studies of the Federated Malay States asked me to undertake the translation of it. Pressure of work connected with my other duties made it impossible for me to do this task myself, but I was fortunate in securing for the purpose a qualified translator in the person of Miss M. J. Bremner, to whose care and assiduity I wish to pay here a tribute which is well deserved. As her translation progressed, we revised it jointly, checking it with the original text and discussing all the many difficulties involved in it. After Miss Bremner had had her translation typed, a number of outstanding problems still remained, which I have done my best to clear up by means of such help as I was able to obtain; and I must accept my full share of responsibility for the outcome, while recording that by far the greater part of the labour and the credit are to be put to Miss Bremner's account.

The manuscript was an extremely troublesome one to deal with, being in archaic language, handwriting and spelling, full of abbreviations, by no means free from errors, and in many places almost illegible. It is too much to hope that all the difficulties thereby occasioned have been completely overcome; but if faults

remain, as doubtless some must have done, it is not due to any remissness on the part of the translator. The Indian Office manuscript is not unique. Other copies of this report exist in the Government Offices at Batavia and The Hague. In view of that fact Miss Bremner, being determined to make her translation as perfect as the circumstances permitted, made a special journey to The Hague and collated her work with the copy there preserved, thus clearing up some of the difficulties which she had encountered when dealing with the India Office copy.

The report is a good specimen of the kind of documents which it was the regular habit of Governors of Dutch settlements to prepare for the information of their successors. There are many such in the library of the India Office, but the others relate to places, such as the East Coast of Southern India, which do not directly concern the Committee for Malay Studies. The Malacca Report is a very full one. It contains a comprehensive survey not only of Malacca itself but of all the manifold Dutch activities centered in that town. If one compares it with the Portuguese account written by Barretto Resende about forty years earlier, the English version of which only takes up about eight pages in No. 60 of the *Journal of the Straits Branch of the R.A.S.*, 1911 or even with the much longer description in Francois Valentyn's great work (translated in Nos. 13, 15, 16, and 22 of the same *Journal*), one realizes what a mass of fresh material is contained in Governor Bort's report. From it we get a clear view of the principles of Dutch policy and the details of Dutch administration in this part of the East. The meticulous care with which the servants of a great trading Company kept its accounts and endeavoured to increase its profits reminds one of the work of coral insects painfully and persistently building up an atoll, and is deserving of all praise. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of these trading officials, they certainly cannot have been due to lack of general orders and departmental instructions, for the report teems with such, and every little matter seems to have been well weighed and considered.

As for the general lines of Dutch policy, we have again to bear in mind that we are reading the records of a trading company. Unlike their Portuguese predecessors, the Dutch had no religious feud with their Muhammadan neighbours. But they had a great need of showing a good balance sheet to their Directors, and, in their view, which was perhaps a shortsighted one, the quickest way to that end was by the application of a system of strict monopoly in the trade of the more important articles of commerce. The chief of these, among the imports to the Malay Peninsula, were cotton piece goods, and, among the exports, tin. It was, therefore, their aim to confine to themselves as much as possible of the supply of piece goods from continental India to

the eastward, and likewise the control of the export of tin from the whole of the Peninsula. Besides this they endeavoured to take toll of all shipping passing through the Straits, and as far as in them lay they tried to compel it to call at Malacca. In pursuance of this policy, the Dutch East India Company imposed on the weak Malay States in their neighbourhood a number of contracts, some of which will be found in the report, whereby they acquired at the expense of these states specially favourable or exclusive trading privileges. When the Malay state, as sometimes happened, tried to evade its contractual obligations, the Dutch Company proceeded to exercise pressure by blockading its ports, or by other more or less drastic means.

For a power which was only in effective occupation of the town of Malacca, about half its present territory, and the Island of Dinding (Pangkor), to have attempted to carry out such a policy as this, may be deemed to have been a gross abuse and a defiance of all the principles of international law and common justice. And so no doubt it was. But the Dutch were acting quite in accordance with ancient precedent. The Portuguese before them had endeavoured to control all the trade that went through the Straits of Malacca, and so long as they kept the command of the seas in that part of the world they had practically succeeded in their endeavour. Again, in much earlier days, the same policy had been carried out by the great Sumatran State of Palembang, which from the 8th to the 13th century had possessed various outstations on both sides of the Straits. Living as it did largely on the tolls that it levied on international shipping, Palembang compelled merchant vessels to call at its ports by simple and drastic means, as recorded by Chao Ju-Kua (trans. Hirth and Rockhill, 1912, p. 62): "If a merchant ship passes by without entering, their boats go forth to make a combined attack, and all are ready to die (in the attempt). This is the reason why this country is a great shipping centre." The Dutch did virtually the same thing; and to that end they kept a constant patrol of ships up and down the Straits, did their best to divert all trade to Malacca, even at the expense of their friends and allies of Johor, blockaded Perak and Kedah to prevent their tin going elsewhere, and tried to do the same thing in somewhat gentler fashion even in the Siamese province of Ujong Salang (Junk Ceylon) and its neighbourhood.

As a matter of fact, the other East India Companies, even to a much later period, pursued a similar policy. They all aimed at keeping the trade of the East as much as possible in their own hands and the basis of their charters was monopoly, not merely as against Orientals and European foreigners but also as against their own fellow citizens, whom our East India Company styled "interlopers." In the case of Malacca the actual tolls levied were not in themselves exorbitant, either in the Portuguese period or,

as a rule, in the time of the Dutch occupation. Some details under this head have been conveniently collected in a paper entitled *The Malay Peninsula and Europe in the Past* (being part of H. P. N. Muller's *Britsch Malakka* abstracted by P. C. Hoynck van Papendrecht, in No. 67 of the above-mentioned Journal, p.63 seq.), which should be referred to throughout in connexion with many of the matters contained in Bort's report. But it is evident that the whole system was wrong in principle, unfair to other traders and doubly unfair to the neighbouring Malay States, who resented it but were unable effectually to resist it.

Thus the relations of the Dutch with the Malays of the Peninsula (other than those of Johor) were never quite cordial. An account of their difficulties with Perak and Kōdah will be found in the report. With the Sumatran Malays the Dutch were less concerned. Their only depot or "factory" on that side of the Straits was at Indragiri. In the rest of the East Coast of Sumatra they had at this period very little to say. It was necessary for them to keep on terms with Achin, which apparently still claimed some sort of suzerainty over Perak but was no longer the power it had been half a century before. Even with their near neighbours of Naning the Dutch of Malacca could not find a comfortable *modus vivendi*. The position there was somewhat anomalous. Alone of all the states of the Peninsula, Naning was definitely a vassal state under the Dutch, just as it had been under their predecessors the Portuguese. At the back of Naning lay its close connexions, the other little Menangkabau States, which were nominally under the suzerainty of Johor. But in Naning and these other Menangkabau States a new leaven was working: some sort of nationalist feeling had sprung up and there was a tendency at this time to establish a Menangkabau kingdom, such as later on took shape under the title of Nēgēri Sembilan. On this point Bort's report gives us some interesting historical information supplementing what has already been recorded in *The Malay Peninsula*, etc., above cited, p.74. A pretender to this newfangled throne had made his appearance, with all the usual claims to invulnerability and other supernatural powers, and he became for a brief period a thorn in the side of the Government of Malacca. The Dutch had their "Naning War" just as we had one about 150 years later, in fact they had several, and they managed them just about as badly as we did ours. Incidentally the report gives us some insight into the political conditions of the rest of the Peninsula. Thus (on p.245 of the manuscript) Sungai Ujong and Kēlang are classed as belonging to Johor, Perak is still, at any rate in theory, subject to Achin, and Kedah is styled a rebellious vassal of Siam.

The territory of Malacca along the coast and outside the boundaries of Naning was definitely under direct Dutch rule and

seems to have been effectively occupied. The report gives a good deal of interesting information about it. It appears that it contained a number of villages which still exist under the same names and also included many plantations belonging either to the Company or to private owners. It is noticeable that there was at this date a considerable Bugis element in some parts of the territory, an element of which no trace probably remains at the present time. Presumably it has been quite merged in the Malay race. But we have here an early indication of the importance which the Bugis were soon to assume in the Riau-Lingga archipelago, where they eventually practically controlled the State of Johor and from whence they founded the dynasty now reigning in Selangor.

Of the town and fort of Malacca, the centre of all the Dutch activities in the Straits, we get a pretty full description. There are detailed particulars of the fort, the civil and military establishments, and the population generally. In fact the report enables us to realize quite vividly what sort of a place Malacca must have been in the year 1678.

I should perhaps mention that some of the official documents embodied in the report have already been published in Dutch, as mentioned in my *Catalogue*, but the rest has never been printed. I have prefixed to the translation a fairly detailed Abstract of Contents and (avoiding footnotes for the most part) have appended an alphabetically arranged list of Notes on matters requiring explanation. This applies particularly to local proper names and Oriental words, as well as many technical terms which it seemed desirable to preserve in the forms given in the original text. In the translation the pagination of the India Office manuscript has been entered in parentheses and occasionally when the sense seemed to be doubtful or ambiguous, or for some other reason it appeared to be advisable, the actual words of the original have been quoted in italics and parentheses. A few explanations have been added in the text in square brackets, and when the Hague copy differed, the letters H. C. indicate the source of the reading. Besides this the text of the India Office manuscript has occasionally been departed from when there was an obvious copyist's error in it or when other versions (such as the Hague copy or existing printed documents) gave a better sense. The Regulations made between Charles II and the States General for the avoidance of disputes between the English and Dutch East India Companies have been checked with the Latin original (Public Record Office, State Papers Foreign, Treaties, No. 315) and a few trifling points of difference have been noted in square brackets. The only material one is the date, which in the Old Style then in use in England was 8 March 1674, corresponding to New Style 18 March 1675.

My sincere thanks are due to the Committee for Malay Studies of the Federated Malay States for commissioning me to

get the report translated, to the Secretary of State for India for sanctioning its translation and publication, to Mr. P. C. Hoynek van Papendrecht and other Dutch friends for assistance in resolving some obscurities in the Dutch text, and to Messrs. W. H. Moreland, C.S.I., C.I.E., B. O. Cartwright, B.A., and H. H. Dodwell, M.A. (Professor of Indian History in the School of Oriental Studies), for valuable help in the explanation of many of the words entered in the Notes.

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Report of Heer BALTHASAR BORT, Councillor-in-Ordinary of India, Governor and Director of the town and fort of Malacca together with the dependencies thereof, left, on his departure thence to Batavia, to his successor, Heer Jacob Jorisz Pits, Councillor Extraordinary of India, for his use.

As an introduction, I note first that this Malacca is situated 2 degrees 20 minutes N. of the Equator on a plain along the seashore on the west of the mainland of Asia about 30 miles from Sincapura which provides the nearest passage for sailing along the east coast of that same continent to Europe, if this route could be discovered (*soo der tot soo verre passagie conde uijtgevonden werden*). By some ancient authors it was, with some appearance of truth, held to be "Ophir rich in gold" and by some also (2) called the Aurea Chersonesus. It was founded by Siamese, Peguans, Bengalis and fishermen from neighbouring islands, who went thither in boats on account of the good situation of the strait, about 11 miles from E. to W. between the island of Sumatra (called by the ancients Taprobane) and Malacca, which are situated opposite each other. They were attracted by the fertility as well as by the beauty of the country and gradually made it their meeting place and an open town. In course of time, with the increase in numbers of the surrounding peoples, it became a great city, the royal capital of the Moorish and Malay nations and was visited by ships from the Spice Islands, the Moluccas, Amboina and Banda situated to the S. and E., and also by the Moors from the N., who took these same spices from here to their own land and found means of forwarding them thence to Europe. Malacca was at that time known already even to the Chinese and visited by them.

Thus it became very well known and, when the (3) Portuguese first discovered the East Indies in 1498, was in a very flourishing condition. They visited it and found it convenient for their traffic and commerce and for the domination of the southern part of the East, consequently they established themselves there, at first as merchants, but later they entrenched themselves secretly outside the town. The Mohammedan king of the country however discovered this, and, recognizing the disadvantage to himself, tried to rid himself of them by an evil, crafty trick (which however failed) on their arrival with 5 ships under the command of Jacob Lopes Siquera in 1509. The Portuguese on their side strove very earnestly for the conquest of the town, until, after some warlike exploits, they got possession of it by *finesse* and force in the year 1511 on the 10th of August under the leadership of Alphonso d'Alburkercke [Affonso de Albuquerque], Viceroy of Portuguese India, and found therein great treasure. The king, Mehemeth by name, fled with most of his subjects to the aforesaid straits of Sincapure and established his seat (*sedem*) there on the mainland by building a town afterwards called (4) the kingdom of Johore.

The Portuguese made Malacca a chief place for the southern traffic of India and a strategic base (*sedem bellium*) for the conquests they aimed at, so that, being frequented by all the neighbouring peoples, it became in a few years an excellent trading town and, through the wielding of weapons, very formidable. It provided the crown of Portugal and the Portuguese traders with a constant flow of wealth and repute. In a short time, with its population of Portuguese burghers, Malays and various Indians, it became well built and cultivated and continually improved and grew. In early days a castle with a high tower was built on the foundations of the palace of the expelled king at the foot of the hill there is in Malacca, about 40 rods above sea level in height. The low ground along the sea—, river— and land-sides they at first fenced about with palisades, afterwards they built a wall and bastions of solid, hard, well mortared stone, so that in the end it was a strong, spacious fortress on geometrical lines after the European fashion with the aforesaid hill in its midst.

(5) It was not quite finished when the Dutch East India Company's admiral, Cornelis Matelief de Jonge, in the year 1606 appeared before Malacca with 11 ships and blockaded it with a force of 700 men in order, with the help of the people of Johor, to get possession of it. He had made an agreement with their king for that purpose, which I here insert on account of its remarkable character.

Agreement made between the Admiral Cornelis Matelief de Jonge in the name and on behalf of the High and Mighty States General of the United Netherlands of the one part and the Illustrious and powerful King of Johor on the other part this 17th, day of May, 1606, on the ship *Orangie* lying in the Malacca roads.

(6) Firstly the said Admiral in the name as above at the request of the said King promises to help him to conquer the town of Malacca and take it out of the hands of the Portuguese, their common enemy, and each shall use his powers to the utmost to drive these same out and, this being with God's help accomplished, the same walled town, as it now is within its walls and ramparts, shall be and remain for ever, without payment of any charges or acknowledgement of overlordship, in the free ownership of the States aforesaid, which the King aforesaid grants herewith as payment for the war; furthermore the whole territory shall remain subject to his Majesty, it being agreed that the States aforesaid or their Captain shall be allowed, if they propose to strengthen the town, to appropriate as much land for the said fortification as they shall think advisable.

2

The aforesaid States shall also have the right to get and cut wood in all the lands of the King (7) for the building of ships and for the needs of the town.

3

Moreover all subjects of the aforesaid States may unload their ships and wares, from whatever place they come, also hired ships, junks and praos (prauwen), in the aforesaid town without the King's interference or the imposition of any toll, either on arrival or departure.

4

The King also shall not allow any Dutchman or [other] Europeans or their descendants to trade in any of his lands unless they have authority from the Governor of Malacca, and, if they have not the same, they shall be held to be enemies and treated as much.

5

On the other hand his Majesty shall people the suburb of Campo Clingh, which is now burnt down, and rule it without interference from the States and, if possible, take up his (8) residence there and fortify it, wherein the aforesaid States shall assist him with counsel.

6

His Majesty shall, after the conquest of the town, have all the guns found therein, the one half of which he shall have the right to take away at once and the other half he shall be found to leave in the town for its defence until it is provided for by the States.

7

One half of whatever merchandise, money, wares, etc., shall be found in the town shall fall to the subjects of the States aforesaid on this fleet and the other half to his Majesty aforesaid.

8

All merchandise not belonging to the subjects of the States aforesaid must be unloaded in the King's territory in the suburb, whither the subjects of the States shall be at liberty to go and buy with others and to bring their purchases into the town.

9

(9) Further they shall, with all their strength and to the utmost of their power, assist and help each other to inflict all possible damage on the Portuguese and Spaniards, their common enemies, and, should either of the parties make war on any others than the Portuguese or Spaniards, the other party shall not be bound to help him except on the defensive.

10

Neither of the parties shall have the right to make peace with the King of Spain without the consent of both.

11

Should any man give offence in matters of religion, he shall be tried and punished by the government under whose jurisdiction he is; this to apply to both parties.

12

If any persons of the one or the other party have any complaint to make against the other as to debt or any other matter, the defendant shall be summoned before his own magistrates.

13

If any of the Dutch take refuge with the King of Johor by reason of (10) crime or for any other reason, or if any of the King's people flee to the Dutch, the parties shall be bound to hand over the runaway to his government.

Form of oath wherewith the foregoing articles were sworn to on each side:

We, Jan de Patuan and Rajah Sabrangh, kings of Johor, do hereby promise to maintain the above agreement in all its points and articles, without acting in any way contrary thereto, so help us God Almighty.

I, Cornelis Matelief de Jonge in the name of their Honours the States General of the United Netherlands do hereby promise to perform all the above articles in all their parts, without in any way acting contrary thereto, so help me God Almighty.

The two kings of Johor, who were brothers, came accordingly into the admiral's camp with their people, but gave (11) little help. Our forces hoped nevertheless to win the town, since it was already reduced to famine and much weakened by sickness and death, although the Captain General, Don Andrea Surtado de Mendonsa [Furtado de Mendosa], strove with great courage to hold the town. To that end and for the better defence of the fortress he had burnt and abandoned the suburbs both on the N. and S. sides, on the landing of our troops, who marched in and encamped there, especially in the northern suburb, which was the more important. In the month of August of the same year our forces had news of the coming of the Portuguese fleet from Goa and were obliged to break camp and raise the siege. This fleet consisted of 16 great galleons, 9 galleys, 1 caravel and 13 barges. Our force on the other hand was only 11 ships strong, manned by about 1200 troops, among them some sick and wounded. Nevertheless it sailed out to meet the Portuguese fleet and (12) encountered it near Cabo Rochado in a fierce fight, both sides losing ships and pursuing each other to Malacca, whence our fleet fled to Johor. There a second agreement was made in the Johor town of Batasauwer, Sept. 23, 1606, running as follows:

In the first place all the articles contained in the agreement between the parties dated May 17 of this year in the ship *Orangie* in the roads of Malacca are confirmed. But, since it has not pleased God Almighty that we should as yet have been able to conquer the town of Malacca, and therefore certain clauses on both sides cannot be maintained, as for instance the possession of the town by the States and of the suburb and territory in general by the king of Johor, the parties will postpone such to a further opportunity, which God shall be graciously pleased to give for the conquest of the same through the diligence of the States and of the king of Johor

(13) And, since it is necessary for the furtherance of the commerce of their subjects in the East Indies that the States should have a secure and safe place for the collection and safe keeping of their goods, merchandise, ammunition, equipment, etc., also that they may have the right, when need arises, to bring craftsmen and their families from their own land, his Majesty the king of Johor shall give to the States or their captain such a place as they shall desire, either here on the mainland or on some island within the realm of his Majesty, as great or as small as the States or their captain shall think fit, that they may build their houses and dwellings there and possess it in place of Malacca.

Then also the States and their subjects shall be bound to fulfil the articles contained in the agreement made before Malacca; thus done in Batasauwer the day and year as above.

(14) Shortly afterwards Admiral Matelief departed with the fleet from Johor and returned therewith to Malacca and there in the roadstead attacked, defeated and destroyed some ships of the Portuguese armada; he then betook himself to Queda and made friends with the king of that place.

Among the neighbouring islands he found the main body of the aforementioned armada lying at anchor in a place very favourable for defence; nevertheless he attacked it, but being unable to do it any damage, he abandoned the attack and, having sent two ships to Aetchin and one to Cormandel, he departed with the other ships to Bantham and Jacatra and thence on to Amboina and Banda carrying to these places the glad tidings of the expulsion and destruction of the great Portuguese armada which had been equipped to drive the Dutch completely out of the East Indies and to punish the kings, princes and rulers who had traded and made alliance with them.

Meanwhile our Dutch town of Jacatra, now Batavia, having been acquired by arms (15) in 1619, the conquest of Malacca was no longer so ardently desired as before, but, when our power and resources in this land had increased, we began again to make plans to weaken the Portuguese and Spanish enemy in every direction

and even to force them to abandon the East Indies, insomuch that in 1640, during the rule of the Governor-General Anthonio van Diemen of blessed, laudable memory, Malacca was besieged by sea and land. After the death of the commander Adriaen Anthonisz Coper, Malacca was taken by storm in the morning of Jan. 19, 1641 under the leadership of Minne Willemsz Caertekoe, who had been appointed to the command, and of Sergeant Major Johannes Lamotius.

The Portuguese had been in possession of this town and fortress 127 [really 129] years and 5 months. Of about 20,000 men who were there before the siege scarcely 3,000 survived, the others having perished from hardship, hunger (16) and pestilence or in the fighting. On our side also of nearly 3,000 Dutch employed in and for the siege only about half remained alive. Not only was the fortress half destroyed by breaching and in other ways but the churches and houses also. After the victory many on both sides perished miserably owing to the stench from the unburied dead.

The people of Johor and the Manicabers of Naning and Rom-bouw were to some extent of service to us in the siege, but principally with a view to their own advantage, robbing and stealing especially from the slaves of the Portuguese, but also from the native Christians, who fled by reason of hunger and were ordered to leave the town.

All these facts I have gathered together from old writings to satisfy my own curiosity and to serve as a reminder for myself, not with the intent that it should be so for the Honourable Company or your Honour; however, in the hope that it will not be disagreeable to you, I make you a sharer therein and use the (17) matter as an introduction and beginning of the memoir I have been commanded by their Honours the High Government of India at Batavia to provide for your Honour and to leave here on my departure from Malacca.

This famous town and fort of Malacca, having by God's gracious blessing come into the possession of the United Netherlands in the way related above, has been governed successively by various high officials of that State, viz. Heer Jean van Twist, Heer Jeremias van Vliet, Heer Arnold de Vlamingh van Outshoorn, Heer Joan Thijssen, Heer Joan van Riebeeck, whom I relieved. I am of opinion that if, so long as the time that is coming does not demand change, your Honour continues to enforce the good orders, edicts and instructions issued by my predecessor as to administration, justice, and military matters, commerce and the prohibition of private trading, also the tolls and licenses and the cruising here in the Straits, instituted by the Portuguese for the maintenance of the rights of Malacca and now (18) devolved on us by right of conquest, also for the preservation of the Andragierij

and Pera trade, which are still included under that of Malacca, if, I repeat, your Honour enforces these, I believe it will redound to the well-being of this place, to peaceful government, the upholding of justice, the maintenance of laudable military discipline, progress in trade and continuance of the established tolls and rights, and finally to the benefit of the East India Company of the United Netherlands.

For the furtherance of this last it is our duty to strive to the utmost of our power, to use all imaginable means and the most eager vigilance, and may God the Lord be pleased to lend His good blessing during your Honour's rule.

The orders, edicts and instructions, in conformity with the successive commands of their Honours the High Government of India at Batavia, are registered in the books kept at the Secretary's office, where are also the letters received from (19) and sent to various places, together with extracts touching Malacca from the general dispatches of the Honourable Council of 17, our masters at home. The reading and recapitulation of these letters, whenever you give time to it, especially of those sent here by their Honours the High Government of India at Batavia and from here to their Honours aforesaid and also of the extracts mentioned, will undoubtedly increase the knowledge and experience already acquired by your Honour's many years' service to the Company, some of it here in Malacca and will be of great assistance to your Honour's wonted zeal and industry.

In commemoration of the fact that Malacca was won and came into the possession of the United Netherlands by the sword, an armed man with a sword in his fist, as well as the Company's general mark, was added to the arms of the town viz. a Chinese junk, because the Portuguese first conquered and made themselves masters of the place in the guise of Chinese traders.

(20) And, to keep that day in happy remembrance, it has been celebrated up to the present every year on the 19th. of Jan. In the morning at daybreak all the guns of the fort are fired and the soldiers standing on the walls discharge three volleys from their muskets. Then in the forenoon a sermon is preached in the church of St. Paul and special praise and thanks are given to God for the victory. When the sermon is over, the taxes imposed are publicly farmed out to the highest bidder i.e. by auction in the Governor's house in the presence of the Governor himself and of the Council. In the afternoon, if there is nothing to prevent it, the burghers parade fully armed, the arms being lent for the occasion from the Company's armoury, and returned to it. This custom has been observed throughout the thirteen years of my rule and will, I hope, be followed by your Honour.

The bastions, points and angles or breastworks in the fort of Malacca (21) in existence in the time of the Portuguese and still *in esse* were re-named by us after the conquest as follows:

St. Domingo (for the most part destroyed by gunfire; the first to be stormed and the one through which the victors gained entrance to the town.)	..	..	..	re-named Victoria
Madre Deos	..	..	..	re-named Emelia
Ongie Mille Virgines or 11000 Virgins	..	..	..	re-named Henriette Louise
St. Iago	..	..	..	re-named Wilhelmus
Hospitael del Rey	..	..	..	re-named Mauritius
Courassa	..	..	..	re-named Fredrick Hendrick
Hospitael del Povne	..	..	..	re-named Ernestus Casimir
St. Domingo	..	..	..	re-named Amsterdam.

In addition in 1660 a new point was made by Heer Joan Thijsen next to Fredrick Hendrick on the Ernestus side at the mouth of the river close to the bank, and named Middelburgh. It is only a half bastion, as is also the one re-named Ernestus; Amsterdam is an angle or breastwork; Victoria may well serve as a full bastion; Emelia is a great, for the most part, round bastion; Henriette Louise also constitutes a full (22) point; Wilhelmus is a small round bastion; Mauritius is an obtuse (plompen) angle, and Fredrick Hendrick a spacious, excellent bastion washed by the sea on the south east, as are also Mauritius and Wilhelmus. Ernestus, Amsterdam and Victoria lie along the river on the northwest. Proceeding thence, on the south of the fort, are land bastions, viz. Emelia and Henriette Louijse.

Fredrick Hendrick, Ernestus and Emelia have spacious, convenient, vaulted cellars for gunpowder; moreover in time of need ammunition can be stored and kept dry under Victoria and Wilhelmus so as to have it ready to hand for use. Emilia and Henriette Louijse are the only bastions provided with casemates.

In my time no change has been made in this scheme of fortification; I have only had the small point Victoria enlarged by a third and furnished with more guns, so that it is now considerably stronger and more defensible. This was very necessary, as was also the making of a passageway between the bastions Victoria and Emelia along (23) the breastwork, since there was formerly only a wooden structure which could not be traversed without risk. This passage-way was made by reducing the thickness of the breastwork, so that there is now a space of fully three feet from the breastwork and therefore convenient for passing along the same.

The fort has also a passage-way above on the walls at the side of the breastwork; it is very broad from the bastion Emelia to Wilhelmus, but thence it gets narrower.

Some wooden watchtowers were also rebuilt in my time in stone, and some guardhouses which were formerly roofed with adap [atap] I had tiled. The powder-cellar under the bastion Wilhelmus I had cleared of the soil with which it was filled and made fit again for its purpose.

Some new works also were made, e.g. two strong stone gates, one between the bastions Middelburgh and Ernestus on the river side and the other between the bastions Wilhelmus and Henriette Louijse on the land side, both having their due (24) curvature, width and length and each great double doors with a wicket. They were made in 1669, because the gates in existence here when I came were old, bad and inadequate for this fine strong fort. The gate on the land side close to the bastion Wilhelmus I found blocked and the other on the river side, which consisted merely of a single door, had been much reduced in size and is now opened only in the morning to put out the refuse tubs and when the ships have to be unloaded and loaded. At the new gates there are stone stairs by which to mount to and come down from the upper wall and they have on both sides convenient stone guardhouses and cookhouses. Moreover I have had two more guardhouses made, one at the bastion Fredrick Hendrick and the other at Victoria, which had great need of them.

The great door of the gate of this fort on the river it was formerly the rule to open for none (25) except the Governor and his wife, after it had been closed, according to the usual custom, at 7 p.m., but the Captain Aernouwd Westdrop in 1672 had it opened for him, even when it was already late at night, without my previous knowledge. In consequence of this Sr. Francois Santvoort, who was at that time chief merchant here and second in rank, maintained that this ought to be done for him also. Strife having arisen between them as a result of this, an expedient was devised by me and the Council for removing it, and to that end we allowed that door and the bars of the drawbridge over the river to be opened for them until 9 p.m. and not later, provided their Honours the High Government of India at Batavia should not decree otherwise. But their Honours, on receipt of our letter concerning this matter, answered, in their dispatch of the 5th. of May, 1672, that this occurrence of the opening of the great gate, etc. appeared very surprising to them; as to which their Honours said that the Governor would have done well, in virtue of his authority, to (26) enforce the old rule, which ought not to have given reasonable cause of offence to any, but, since by a resolution of the Council some change had already been made, it could stand, in order to avoid making alterations anew, howbeit subject to the condition that

henceforth none should attempt, especially in matters touching military authority, to introduce any innovation without the previous knowledge and consent of the Governor, on whose orders alone the great gate of the fort is to be opened after 9 o'clock in the evening. The gate now remains unclosed until that hour, but the land gate on the south side is shut at sundown and not opened after that time except by the Governor's express order, nor the aforesaid gate on the river after it has been shut, which usually happens at 9 p.m., if no persons of quality are without, who may wish to enter, or within, who may wish to go out.

A moat has also been dug here from the river to the seashore and a ravelin placed on the outer side of the bastion Victoria for the greater protection of the same and also to give command thence (27) towards Emelia. The aforesaid moat $183\frac{1}{2}$ rods long, 2-4 rods wide and 12 feet deep (Rhenish measure) including the square in front of the face of Victoria. This moat was begun in 1673 and completed in 1674, that is, when the French were in India with a fleet and, in conjunction with the English, were making fierce war on our State. At that time I had a *fausse braie* also made and maintained on the inner side of the moat between the bastions Victoria and Emelia, so as to strengthen the wall which is weakest there and is not filled with earth inside. Behind this *fausse braie* between the bastions towards the wall, there is a space of 24 feet forming a covered way from which and from the ravelin the moat can be defended over the *fausse braie*, and the passage of the enemy can be obstructed with less danger. From the point Henriette Louise past the land gate to the bastion Wilhelmus there is also an earthen breastwork on the side of the moat.

(28) These works were approved and ordered by their Honours in Batavia before being undertaken, so that they must be maintained.

The moat has two stone sluices with small gates, the one on the river, the other on the sea-side, by means of which the water can be let in and out. Fresh and salt water fish come into and are preserved in it, yielding already some profit, although not much, from the annual farming, but it is evident that in time the profit will increase with the multiplication of the fish.

At the bastion Victoria there is a *fausse porte* giving access through the wall to the ravelin, *fausse braie*, covered way and moat; it is at present always kept shut and need not be opened except in time of necessity. By reason of this moat the fort lies, as it were, on an island. Over it there are two drawbridges, one on the river, the other on the sea-side, opposite the stone gate between Henriette Louise and Wilhelmus aforesaid. By this latter drawbridge the southern suburb, and by the one over the river (close to its entrance near the other gate) (29) the northern suburb are joined to the

fort and have access to each other. These bridges, which also were made during my governorship, must be continually kept up, to the end that they do not fall into ruin and perish.

The fort of Malacca is now very strong, having seven strong bastions and two angles by the walls, all of stone, as close and hard as iron; on the land-side $19\frac{1}{2}$, 22, 23, $25\frac{1}{2}$ and $26\frac{1}{2}$, and on sea-side $19\frac{1}{2}$, $26\frac{1}{2}$, and 29 feet high. Moreover the fort contains within the circumference of the walls 342 rods, and outside them $365\frac{1}{2}$ rods, as was found by measurements made in the presence of Heer van Riebeeck and myself.

To wit:

	Innermost Polygon	Outermost Line
From Fredrick Hendrick to Middelburgh	16	18
„ Middelburgh to Ernestus	41.3	40.3
„ Ernestus to Amsterdam	16.8	15.9
„ Amsterdam to Victoria	26.4	28.6
„ Victoria to Emelia	56	62.8
„ Emelia to Henriette Louijse	46	49.2
„ Henriette Louijse to Wilhelmus	39	42.4
„ Wilhelmus to Mauritius	40.8	43.11
„ Mauritius to Fredrick Hendrick aforenamed	59.9	64.11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Rods 342	395.6

Each rod reckoned at 12 feet, Rhenish measure.

(30) The inner angles of the polygons are as follows:

Of the bastion Middelburgh	133 degrees
„ „ „ Mauritius	$102\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ „ Wilhelmus	$117\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ „ Emelia	126 „
„ „ „ Victoria	87 „

Note Ernestus, Amsterdam, Fredrick Hendrick and Henriette Louise are laid altogether on a straight line, wherefore they contain no inner polygon angles. These bastions and breastworks or angles are all provided with guardhouses with the exception of Mauritius, Middelburgh, Ernestus and Amsterdam, there being no need for them to be made there, because what is required can be done by the garrison at the two gates of the fort, which are near by.

The bastions, as also the ravelin I have several times mentioned, have mounted on them at the present time 49 brass and 33 iron pieces, their height being as follows:

	Brass	Iron	Feet high to breastwork
Fredrick Hendrick	12	1	24
Mauritius	3	—	28
	—	—	

Wilhelmus	6	—	29½
Henriette Louise	5	1	22½
Emelia	6	5	27½
Victoria	4	8	28½
Ravelin (one old mortar)	13		—
Amsterdam	2	—	22½
Ernestus	3	3	24
Middelburgh	8	—	19
On the wall between Fredrick Hendrick and Middelburgh	—	2	19½
Pieces	49	33	

(31) Being therewith so well provided that they could not be more conveniently placed.

Outside the bastion Middelburgh at the mouth of the river, where it is closed by a boom opposite the custom-house, there stand also 4 pieces of iron ordnance, between earthen embrasures, which fire horizontally seawards for the protection of the sands which there, between Fredrick Hendrick and Middelburgh, are increasing greatly in size. These 4 iron pieces, added to the 33 already specified, make 37, and so, with the 48 brass and one small mortar, there are altogether 86 pieces of ordnance to the fort. Moreover in 1677, at the time of the attack made by the Manicabers, who came suddenly and made open war on us, I was obliged to strengthen the defences in the northern suburb, called Banda Malacca, and at the guardhouse by the stone well (the best drinking water found) near the hill Bouquet China, called St. Francisco by the Portuguese. The following guns remain there still, (32) viz..

On the small square wooden fort Delft on the river (32) bank fully a cannon shot from the fort on the spot where was formerly the betel warehouse, 7 brass and 9 iron pieces.

At Bouquet China in the plank palisade round the guardhouse and the well provided with a breastwork, 8 brass pedreroes;

At the end of the same suburb by the remains of the wall of Taypa (it is beaten earth mixed with small hard stones) where is now an angle and, from the same towards the seashore, the wall has been repaired and provided with a parapet and, on the outer side, with palisades, 1 brass and 3 iron pieces;

At the same Taypa wall landwards in front of the Company's garden a small earthwork provided with palisades, 3 iron pieces;

About 39 rods from that point, there being no more remains of the wall but a large gap to the east of the town, the

narrow way is closed to the front by planks and a door and provided with 2 iron pieces to guard (33) the flat ground there, for without this defence it would have been easy for an enemy to break in at that point.

Thus in the northern suburb there are 8 brass and 17 iron guns with 8 brass pedreroes, making, with the guns of the fort—, altogether 111 pieces all placed on suitable carriages and emplacements, viz.

57 brass guns, including 1 mortar
54 iron guns and
8 pedreroes.

Of what sort this ordnance is, what weight of ball and gun-powder each gun fires, and with what quantity of round and long shot (stored under the guardhouse and the bastion Fredrick Hendrick, also under Wilhelmus and near Ernestus) this fort is at present provided can be seen from the memoranda made thereon.

Besides the carriages and emplacements where the guns now actually stand, there is nothing in store owing to the lack of—quite wood, although such store is very necessary to save us from getting into difficulties in time of need. May it please your Honour to keep this matter in mind and to have these things made when it is possible.

(34) **List of the cannon both iron and brass of this town and fort of Malacca.**

ON THE BASTION FREDRICK HENDRICK.

Pieces				
Iron	Brass	Stone Shot	Iron Shot	Powder
	1 German demi-cannon firing	..	24	12
	1 culverin	.. ..	14	10
	2 " clocksgewijs " *	.. ..	12	4
	1 " doorgaande " †	.. ..	12	8
	1 called " The Dog "	.. 40	..	20
	1 wide-mouthed	.. 36	..	12
	1 " doorgaande "	.. ..	4	3
	2 field pieces	.. ..	3	1
1		.. ..	12	8
1		.. ..	6	7
2	10 together			12 pieces.

* Probably " bell-shaped."

† Perhaps this means that it had great power of penetration.

ON THE SMALL SEA BASTION MAURITIUS.

Pieces			Stone	Shot	Iron	Shot	Powder
Iron	Brass						
	1 culverin	firing	..	24	10		
	1 culverin	..	..	5	3½		
	1 ..	..	..	9	6		
<hr/>							
	3 pieces.						

ON THE SEA BASTION WILHELMUS.

3	"doorgaande"	firing	..	18	9
2	"clocksgewijs"	..	..	12	4
1	..	..	..	4	3
<hr/>					
	6 pieces.				

ON THE LAND BASTION HENRIETTE LOUISE.

2	wide-mouthed,				
	in the casemate,	firing	28	..	7
1	"clocksgewijs"	..	..	12	4
1	.. French				
	demi-cannon	..	..	18	9
1	"clocksgewijs"	..	..	14	7
1		..	..	12	8
<hr/>					
1	5 together 6				

(35) ON THE LAND BASTION EMILIA.

2	wide-mouthed,				
	in the casemate,	firing	28	..	7
1	"clocksgewijs"	..	..	24	..
1	demi-cannon	..	..	12	4
4		..	..	12	8
1		..	..	6	4
	2 prince pieces,				
	in the guardhouse,	..	..	4	3
<hr/>					
5	6 together 11 pieces				

ON THE LAND BASTION VICTORIA.

2	wide-mouthed	firing	12	..	5
1	small mortar firing a				
	grenade 15 lbs. "hoog"*	..	..	..	¾

* Probably this indicates a high trajectory.

Pieces	Iron	Brass	Stone	Shot	Iron Shot	Powder
	1	German demi-cannon	..	..	24	12
1			..	..	6	4
4			..	..	12	8
2			..	..	8	5½
1			..	..	4	3
<hr/>						
8		4 together	12 pieces.			

ON THE LAND ANGLE AMSTERDAM.

2 "doorgaande" firing .. 6 4

THE LAND BASTION ERNESTUS.

1 wide-mouthed firing 28 .. 7

2 "doorgaande" 6 4

2 6 4

1 8 5½

3 3 together 6 pieces.

ON THE RIVER BASTION MIDDELBURGH.

1 small piece firing .. 3 1½

2 "doorgaande" 12 8

2 "doorgaande" firing .. 9 6

2 "clocksgewijs" 12 4

1 wide-mouthed .. 28 12 4

8 pieces in all.

(36) ON THE WALL BETWEEN MIDDELBURGH AND FREDRICK HENDRICK.

2 pieces firing .. 6 4

ON THE RAVELIN OUTSIDE VICTORIA.

7 pieces firing [no figures given]

5 .. [no figures given]

1 .. [no figures given]

13 pieces in all.

AMOUNTING IN CANNON ON THE WALL OF THE FORTRESS TO:

49 brass

33 iron

Together 82 pieces.

HERE FOLLOWS THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PIECES, BOTH BRASS AND
IRON, PLACED ON THE OUTER WORKS.

ON THE RIVER SIDE IN THE NEWLY BUILT, SMALL QUADRANGULAR
WOODEN FORT WITH FOUR BASTIONS, NAMED DELFT:

Iron Brass		Stone Shot Iron Shot Powder			
1	piece	firing	..	8	4
3	pieces	..	..	[illegible]	3
2	..	..	..	4	2
3	..	..	..	2	1
	2 ..	..	..	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
	2 ..	..	..	4	2
	1 ..	..	..	3	1
	1 ..	..	..	2	1
	1 ..	..	..	4	2
9	7 together 16 pieces.				

(37) ON THE LAND BATTERY AT THE END OF THE NORTHERN
SUBURB.

3	pieces	firing	..	6	3
	1 wide-mouthed	..	4
<hr/>					
3	1 together 4 pieces.				

AT THE HILL BOUQUET CHINA.

8 pedreroes .. [no figures given]

ON THE LAND BATTERY BEHIND THE COMPANY'S GARDEN.

3	pieces	firing	..	8	4
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AT THE END OF BRUGGESTRAET.

1	piece	firing	..	12	6
1	piece	8	5
<hr/>					
2	pieces together.				

AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER BY THE MIDDELBURGH BASTION.

1	piece	firing	..	6	4
1	..	..	..	4	3
2	pieces	..	..	3	1½
<hr/>					
4	pieces.				

AMOUNTING FOR THE PIECES OUTSIDE THIS FORTRESS ON THE OUTER
WORKS TO:

8 brass
21 iron
—

Together 29 cannon and 8 pedreroes.

(38) The northern suburb, where the richest inhabitants and foreigners live, would be shut in and better secured against all chance of invasion if a redoubt were made on the seashore and another half way between it and the Delft fort, also, if between the same, an earthen wall led from the one to the other, made out of the earth from the moat which must be dug from the sea to the river bank outside the wall.

An Ignographia [iconographia] or groundplan of this fort and the northern suburb in its present State is handed over to your Honour herewith.

I have in the above account represented the fort of Malacca as very strong; some defects however exist in it, e.g. the face of the bastion Victoria can be flanked or commanded, on the river side, neither from the walls nor from the nearest bastions. This ought to be remedied by advancing a small angle so far forward from the breastwork Amsterdam that the aforesaid face could be commanded thence. It was proposed to do this in my time, but the proposal has not been carried out up to the present, in order to avoid incurring still further charges. I mention it now merely that it may be kept in mind, for our forces, during the siege, were able to spy out the fact that these two (39) faces of Victoria could nowhere be commanded, and it was therefore at that point that they attacked the fortress, stormed and took it, because the faces or *Gesichtlinien* are the weakest parts of fortifications, since they lie nearest to the foe and cannot defend themselves, but must get their protection from the nearest flanks.

The face of the bastion Emilia has also a defect, for it also cannot well be flanked. This it should be possible to do by providing it with an angle. If these defects were remedied the fort should be more defensible and indeed almost impregnable, even if attacked by powerful enemies.

A garrison of five or six hundred soldiers, however, must be maintained; the defence must be very careful and, above all, there must be no lack of munitions of war, food and other necessities. It is in this respect a great advantage that this place is so conveniently situated for commerce to the southern and northern parts of these regions and from them hither that it can be reached by sea almost throughout the year and also for the control of the Straits of Malacca (by maintaining some yachts and sloops there) (40) which are constantly navigated by men of many nations, and on which there is now no power that we need respect or fear,

since the power of Johor is much reduced, Aatchin is impotent and has no appearance of once more attaining any considerable power, and the kings of Pera and Queda are of small account; wherefore only European foes are to be feared in this place.

Within the fort, between the bastions Victoria and Ernestus there is a convenient arsenal, built in my time out of an old but strong bit of the Portuguese defences against the wall. It has a flat roof, where it should be possible to place guns for the defence of that part of the wall at need and to bombard the northern suburb. This arsenal is at the present time fittingly furnished with weapons, as appears by the memorandum:

Memorandum of the weapons, hereinafter mentioned, found in the arsenal or armoury here and on loan to certain persons, as found to exist on examination by Commissioners (41) in the month of September, viz.

66	pieces:	Firelocks, to wit:
		62 in the armoury
		4 on loan
		10 useless.
20	do.	Carbines, to wit:
		19 in the armoury
		1 on loan
		1 useless.
40	do.	Pistols, to wit:
		33 in the armoury
		7 on loan
		2 useless.
479	do.	Muskets, to wit:
		91 muskets barrels in the armoury
		74 on loan
		314 in the armoury
		140 useless muskets.
32	do.	Half-pikes, to wit:
		19 in the armoury
		13 on loan.
153	do.	Broadswords, to wit:
		21 in the armoury
		132 on loan
		25 useless.
236	do.	Daggers and 56 useless.
21	do.	Jackscrews in the armoury fit for use.
2	do.	Blunderbusses in the armoury.

	6 pieces: <i>Zeepmessen</i> * in the armoury.
21	do. Boarding axes.
19	do. Partisans
20	do. Halberds.
5	do. Creeses.
410	do. Bandoliers, to wit: 368 in the armoury 42 on loan.
5	do. Drum bodies.
11	do. Carbine slings.
356	do. Pikes in the armoury.
426	do. Slings, to wit: 300 in the armoury 126 on loan

RECEIVED FOR THE ARMOURY FROM BATAVIA BY THE YACHT
NIEUW NOORTWIJK.

In Case L ^a A	In Case L ^a D
200 Bandoliers	10 Skins of leather for clings
24 Drum vellums	1000 Charges of gunpowder
	400 Firelock flints
(42) In Case L ^a B	In Cask No. 5
100 Broadwords	4 Drums not hitherto [illegible]
25 lbs. of iron wire	100 Pikes with copper heads in 10 parcels of 10 each
8 double bundles of drum cord	100 Pikes with iron heads in 10 parcels of 10 each
	100 Pike staves in 5 parcels of 20 each

In Case L^a C

6 bundles of slats for scabbards
100 Skins of red coast-leather
4 lbs. of gray yarn (<i>gaven</i>) [probably an error for <i>garen</i>]
5 Skins of leather for slings.

Furthermore the soldiers here in garrison and on the yachts and sloops in the Straits are suitable fitted out and the powder-cellars are provided with 53,300 lbs. of gunpowder, mostly in glazed martaban jars.

The powder is now manufactured here in the powdermill of 12 stamps, situated outside the fort about a musket shot from the bastion Victoria. It is turned by buffaloes and ought to furnish 13,000 lbs. a year.

* Literally "Soap Knives" but probably the name of some special kind of knife or cutting weapon

The military garrison, including officers, consists, at the present time, of 338 men belonging to 3 companies of infantry, each with a lieutenant, an ensign (43) and 5 sergeants, a captain being in command subject to the supreme control of the Governor. Some of the soldiers of each company are properly exercised in rank and file by the drill master, one week with muskets, the other with pikes, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays in public, both within the fort on the square in front of the Governor's house and outside on the berm (*barm*)*. This is a practice which, as a matter of necessity, your Honour will do well to continue, when the weather is suitable.

Fourteen of these soldiers are cavalry under the command of the riding master, Jan Gordon, who takes them abroad daily, both morning and afternoon, into field and forest in order to catch the Manicaber kidnappers, who are now our open enemies. Their horses are stabled near the bastion Emilia. This troop must for the present be kept in use.

How the forces above mentioned are distributed and posted on the points and bastions and elsewhere, also the 32 soldiers (44) on the island of Dinghding and on the yachts and sloops here in the Straits, can be seen from the following list:

LIST OF MALACCA'S GARRISON OF SOLDIERS AS FOUND ON THE
31st, AUG. 1678, VIZ.:

Within the fort in the mainguard at the river gate under						
Captain Govert du Lavay	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lieutenant Hendrick Temmer	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ensign	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sergeants	..	..	..	..	..	2
Corporals	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gatekeeper	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drummers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	1
Soldiers	..	..	..	..	..	37
In the Lieutenant's plantations	..	..	..	..	..	2
In attendance on the Governor with a						
steward and coachman	..	..	..	..	..	8

*A grassy plain outside the wall of the fort.

AT THE LANDGATE.

Lieutenant Joan Roosdom	..	..	..	1
Sergeants	..	..	..	2
Corporals	..	..	..	2
Drummer	..	..	..	1
Soldiers	..	..	..	33

— —
39

(45) AT THE SEA BASTION FREDRICK HENDRICK.

Ensign	..	..	..	..	1
Sergeant	..	..	..	..	1
Corporals	..	..	..	..	2
Drummer	..	..	..	..	1
Soldiers	..	..	..	..	23

At the house of the burgher Roelof Gerritsz 1

— —
29THE SMALL SEA BASTION MAURITIUS WITHOUT GUARDHOUSE
AND GUARD HAVING ONLY A SENTRY.

ON THE SEA BASTION WILHELMUS.

Sergeant	..	..	..	..	1
Corporals	..	..	..	..	2
Soldiers	..	..	..	..	15

— —
18

ON THE LAND BASTION HENRIETTE LOUISE.

Lieutenant Johannes Oliver	..	..	..	1
Sergeants	..	..	..	2
Corporals	..	..	..	2
Drummer	..	..	..	1
Soldiers	..	..	..	31

At the house of Hendrick de Backer .. 1

— —
38

(46) ON THE LAND BASTION EMILIA.

Sergeant	..	..	..	..	1
Corporals	..	..	..	..	2

Drummer	1
Soldiers	33
At the house of Roelof Gerritsz ..	1
	<hr/>
	38

ON THE LAND BASTION VICTORIA.

Ensign	1
Sergeants	2
Corporals	3
Drummer	1
Soldiers	31
In the Captain's compound ..	1
In the Ensign's compound ..	1
	<hr/>
	40

THE SMALL LAND BASTION AMSTERDAM WITHOUT GUARDHOUSE
AND GUARD, HAVING ONLY A SENTRY.

THE LAND BASTION ERNESTUS WITHOUT GUARDHOUSE AND
GUARD, HAVING ONLY A SENTRY.

THE RIVER BASTION NEW MIDDELBURGH ALSO WITHOUT GUARD-
HOUSE AND GUARD, HAVING ONLY A SENTRY.

THE ANGLE OLD MIDDELBURGH WITHOUT GUARDHOUSE AND
GUARD, HAVING ONLY A SENTRY.

IN SLAVENBURGH.

Sergeant	1
Corporals	3
Soldiers	11
In the Captain's compound ..	1
Overseer (<i>Mandadoor</i>) of the slaves ..	1
	<hr/>
	17

Troops within the fort 277

(47) HERE FOLLOW THE TROOPS BOTH WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE
NORTHERN SUBURB, VIZ.:

ON THE RIVERSIDE IN THE SMALL RECENTLY BUILT FORT WITH 4
BASTIONS CALLED DELFT

An ensign as commander	1
Ensign	1
Sergeant	1

Report of Governor Balthasar Bort on Malacca 31

Corporals	2
Drummer	1
Soldiers	27
Lent to Guilliam de Slachter	1
	<hr/>
	34

AT THE HILL BOUQUET CHINA BY THE WATER WELL THERE

Sergeant	1
Corporals	2
Soldiers	10
	<hr/>
	13

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER

Corporal	1
Soldiers	6
	<hr/>
	7

SICK IN HOSPITAL

Corporal	1
Soldiers	6
	<hr/>
	7

HERE FOLLOW THE MILITARY POSTED BOTH ON THE ISLAND DINGHDING AND ON THE COMPANY'S SHIPS HERE IN THE STRAITS.

AT DINGHDING

Corporal	1
Soldiers	6
	<hr/>
	7

(48) ON THE YACHT LAREN AND THE SLOOP DE CACAP IN THE
BLOCKADE OFF PERA

Corporal	1
Soldiers	9
	<hr/>
	10
	<hr/>

ON THE YACHT MUYERBERGH							
Soldiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
ON THE YACHT MALACCA AND THE SLOOP ONRUST IN THE RIVER PANNAGIE							
Corporal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Soldiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
							—
							8
ON THE YACHT DE FAAM							
Corporal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Soldiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
							—
							5
							—
Total of the forces both within and without Malacca							370

The drinking water for the garrison is fetched by the Company's slaves by boat from higher up the river. They used also to carry it up and deliver it to the bastions and guardhouses, but this is now done by the soldiers and gunners themselves. It would be well for your Honour to have this continued, so that the honourable Company may get more service from its slaves.

(49) The number of all other servants of the Company, administrators, preachers, merchants, clerks, handicraftsmen, gunners and boatmen amounts to 188, according to the muster-roll. No higher official posted here may go elsewhere to arrange his own affairs or for some special object except by forfeiting his pay until his return to his former or some other office. Moreover no natives, whether half castes, blacks or others, may be taken by the heads of offices and employed as clerks, unless your Honour's consent is first obtained.

The amount disbursed monthly on food and allowances with wine and rice rations to every man appointed to this district and serving here is in accordance with the general orders in force in all other governments in these parts, and may be seen in the specification thereof.

(50) MEMORANDUM OF THE AMOUNT OF VICTUALS AND PAY TOGETHER WITH THE WINE AND RICE RATIONS DISTRIBUTED MONTHLY IN MALACCA TO THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS, EACH ACCORDING TO HIS RANK.

The following is all cash, free from any deductions.

	Re ^s .	Cash Stivers	Pots Wine	Pounds Rice
Governor	24	..	20	..
Chief Merchant	10	24	17	..

			Re ^s .	Cash Stivers	Pots Wine	Pounds Rice
Preachers (each)	..	..	10	24	7	120
Captain	..	..	10	24	7	..
Shabandar	..	..	10	24	6	..
Merchants, Equipage master, First Lieutenants, Head Surgeon (each)	..	..	8		6	
Preacher's Widow	..	..	5	12	4	120
Junior Merchants, Bookkeepers, Lieutenants, Ensigns, Surgeons, Riding Master, Visitors of the sick, Gunner, Foremen (each)	..	..	4	48	4	120

The following draw 4 re^s. 12 stivers minus 1 re. (*daar van 1 re^s. op reKeningh*).

Assistants, Sergeants, Junior Surgeons, Overseers of public works, Ships' Clerks, Master Cooper, Master Builder's Man, Gunpowder Maker's Journeymen (each)	4	12	..	..
Bookbinder, Executioner (each)	4	12	..	40

The following draw cash without deductions.

Midwife and Gunner's Mate (each)	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
(51) Assistants, Boatswain, Quarter-master, Provost martial, Trumpeter, Sail- maker, Master Turner, Carpenter's Journeyman, Master Smiths, market Overseer (<i>besaarw^r.</i>), Gaoler, Life Guard, Cook, Chamberlain, Gate- keeper, Second Mate (each)	3	12	..	..	
Butler	..	..	..	3	12	4	..
Schoolmasters	..	..	..	3	12	..	40
Beadle and Sexton (each)	..	3	12	..	40		
Custom House Officer	..	..	3	12	..	40	

	Re ^s .	Cash Stivers	Pots Wine	Pounds Rice
The following draw cash without deductions.				
Junior Assistants, Hospital				
Orderlies	1	36	..	..
The Horse soldiers, life- guards of His Honour the Governor	1	36	..	40

The following, each of them, draw 1 re^s. and 42 stivers monthly with deduction of a $\frac{1}{2}$ re^s. or 32 stivers, reckoning the re^s. at 64 stivers.

Corporals, Craftsmen, Gunnery and Sailors (each)	1	42	..	40
-----------------------------------------------------	---	----	----	----

The following, each of them, draw 1 re^s. 21 stivers per month, with deduction of 48 stivers or 3 re^s. reckoning the re^s. at 64 stivers.

Soldiers Privates	1	21	..	40
Malay Writers, each 1 measure or 10 gantangs (<i>gantings</i>) .. ..		..	..	60
The Fiscal's servants each .. ..		..	..	40

Formerly the rice rations were issued to the garrison by the storekeeper on the roll of the land and sea forces given to him by the clerks, (52) but this plan did not give an honest result, so that orders were given by me that the roll must be given to the garrison bookkeeper for him to see if the number given tallied with the number of men here on land and must be certified by his signature whenever the rolls were brought to me for endorsement before the storekeeper might make any issue. This practice your Honour will do well to continue, as also the checking of the specification of the monthly consumption of food stuffs and of materials furnished respectively by the storekeeper and by the ships' writer.

To the Andragery factory are assigned 1 merchant, 1 book-keeper, 1 assistant with 1 junior assistant, 1 interpreter, 2 junior surgeons and 19 sailors, 26 in all.

At the present time 59 men are before Pera, engaged in the blockade of that place and stationed on the island of Dingdingh, which the Honourable Company has in its possession, occupying a square wooden fort there provided with 9 pieces of iron ordnance. This island is about two miles long and fully half a mile wide; it has a harbour containing many fish and a convenient roadstead, also good fresh water in several sandy valleys as well as timber and firewood, greatly to the convenience of the before mentioned blockading force which is stationed (53) at the mouth of the great river of Pera, and lies about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north of it.

Moreover there are also on the yachts and sloops now here in the Straits 226 men, said yachts and sloops consisting of the following:

	Men	Lasts*	Guns
<i>Muyerbergh</i> , having on board	52	150	20 iron, among them 2 brass
<i>Laaren</i> " " "	30	100	14
<i>'t Wape van Malacca</i> " " "	27	50	6
<i>Faam</i> " " "	17	20	8 brass
<i>Diamant</i> " " "	17	16	5, 1 iron, 4 brass
<i>Hoop</i> " " "	27	50	4
<i>Bantam</i> " " "	20	30	4
Sloop <i>De Cacap</i> " " "	11	5	2 brass and 4 pedreroes
Sloop <i>De Schar</i> " " "	8	8	2 brass and 2 pedreroes
Sloop <i>Onrust</i> " " "	8	5	4 brass
Boat <i>Dingbdingh</i> " " "	7	3	4 brass pedreroes only
Total Troops	224	—	69 guns and 10 pedreroes.

The yacht *Muyerbergh* has gone to Siam, but is due here on its return thence in November; *de Faam* is daily expected from Andragirij; *Laren* with the sloop *de Cacap* and the boat *Dingbdingh* lies before Pera, (54) together with *'t Wape van Malacca* and the sloop *Onrust* in the river Pannagie as a blockading force. *Hoop* and *Bantam* are employed in the Straits and *Diamant* with the sloop *de Schar* lies in the river here in the shipyard for repair. Most of the others are in need of the same.

For the repair of ships there is here, on the other side of the river by the bridge, a convenient shipyard provided with a shed (*loods*) and a house for the master carpenter. At present the necessary number of small craft belonging to the Company is kept there.

The number therefore of the Company's servants both in Malacca and outside amounts to 782 men according to the general muster-roll of them:

* A Last = 2 tons.

Muster-roll of Malacca and its dependencies, its strength in servants, administrators, merchants, clerks, soldiers, craftsmen, gunners and seamen, present there on the 31st of August and on the yachts and sloops in the Straits.

- 8 His Honour the Governor with his Council and Secretary.
- 2 Preachers
- 5 Junior Merchants
- 1 Bookkeeper
- 2 First Assistants
- 1 Master of the Hospital
- (55) 7 Senior and Junior Surgeons, viz.
 - 2 Senior Surgeons
 - 1 Surgeon
 - 4 Junior Surgeons
- 4 Visitors of the sick
- 2 Gunner with his Mate
- 18 Assistants
 - 1 Bookbinder
 - 1 Ship's Writer
 - 1 Overseer of the Public Works
 - 1 Trumpeter
 - 1 Town Beadle
 - 1 Provost Martial
 - 2 Custom House Officers
 - 1 Marker Overseer (*Besaarwachter*)
 - 1 Gaoler
 - 1 Butler
 - 1 Schoolmaster and Sexton
 - 1 Hospital Orderly
 - 1 Executioner
- 68 Craftsmen with their masters, viz.
 - 6 Masters
 - 3 Journeymen
 - 7 Powdermaker's Journeymen
 - 4 Swordsmiths
 - 10 House Carpenters
 - 9 Ship's Carpenters
 - 7 Smith's Mates
 - 4 Blockmakers, including 1 wheelwright
 - 4 Coopers
 - 14 Bricklayers
- 45 Gunners and Seamen including 1 boatswain, 2 quartermasters on the sampans, 1 cook in the hospital.
- 11 Dos. sick in hospital.

- (56) 340 Soldiers viz.
- 7 Chief Officers to wit:
 - 1 Lieutenant
 - 2 Second Lieutenants
 - 1 Ensign as commandant of the Delft fort.
 - 3 Ensigns
 - 18 Underofficers
 - 15 Sergeants
 - 1 Riding master (*Stallmeester*)
 - 1 Garrison writer
 - 1 Gatekeeper
 - 20 Corporals
 - 288 Privates including
 - 14 Cavalry
 - 295 {
 - 11 Orderlies
 - 1 Overseer (*mandadoor*)
 - 7 Privates in Hospital

On the island of Dingding and in the river before Pera on the yacht *Laren*, the sloop *de Cacap* and the boat *Dingdingh*.

- 59 Men, to wit:
- 1 Junior Merchant acting as Superintendent (*opperhoofd*)
 - 1 Skipper
 - 1 Bookkeeper (being a first assistant)
 - 2 Assistants
 - 1 Junior Assistant
 - 3 Second Mates
 - 2 Junior Surgeons
 - 8 Soldiers
 - 40 Seamen

(57) At the Dutch factory of Andragirij.

- 26 Men, to wit:
- 1 Superintendent (*opperhoofd*)
 - 1 Bookkeeper (and second in rank)
 - 1 Assistant
 - 1 Junior Assistant
 - 1 Interpreter
 - 2 Junior Surgeons
 - 19 Seamen

The yacht *Muyerberg* on a voyage to Siam manned as follows:

- 52 Men, to wit:
- 1 Skipper
 - 1 Bookkeeper
 - 1 Mate
 - 1 Second Mate

- 1 Third Mate (*derde waack*)
- 1 Junior Surgeon
- 40 Seamen
- 6 Soldiers

The yacht 't *Wape van Malacca* engaged in the blockade of the river Pannagie.

- 27 Men, to wit:
 - 1 Mate as skipper
 - 1 Second Mate
 - 1 Junior Surgeon
 - 18 Seamen
 - 6 Soldiers

(58) On the sloop *Onrust* lying in the above named river.

- 8 Men, to wit:
 - 1 Mate
 - 7 Seamen

On the small yacht *De Faam* on a voyage to Andragirij.

- 20 Men, to wit:
 - 1 Skipper
 - 1 Junior Assistant as bookkeeper
 - 1 Temporary third Mate
 - 5 Soldiers
 - 12 Seamen

On the small yacht *De Diamant* in the Straits.

- 12 Men, to wit:
 - 1 Second Mate as skipper
 - 1 Junior Surgeon
 - 10 Seamen

On the yacht *De Hoop* in the Straits.

- 25 Men, to wit:
 - 1 Skipper
 - 1 Mate
 - 1 Chief Surgeon
 - 22 Seamen

(59) On the small yacht *Bantam* in the Straits.

- 17 Men, to wit:
 - 1 Skipper
 - 1 Mate
 - 1 Junior Surgeon
 - 14 Seamen

On the sloop *De Schar*

- 8 Seamen

In addition the Honourable Company supports 39 of its slaves and 26 convicts employed on the public works and each drawing 40 lbs. of rice. The Company's slaves receive also men $\frac{1}{4}$ and women $\frac{1}{16}$ of a re^s. monthly for salt, pepper and arrack. Both receive once a year, on the 1st of January 2 pieces of negro cloth.

Insolvent debtors are, on the demand of their creditors, also confined in Slavenburgh and are given an allowance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of rice a day, if they work on the Company's works, but not otherwise. They are allowed to leave, if their creditors (60) apply for their release, whether they have paid their debt or not.

All the slaves of the Honourable Company and the convicts are lodged within the fort in the strong old high stone castle erected, as before related, by the Portuguese for their security on the foundations of the place the Moorish kings had had there, with a strong square tower of 120 feet which had, however, been so much damaged by the guns during the siege that it was reduced to 50 feet in height. It is situated opposite the bastion Fredrick Hendrick. In the open space between them is the place of execution, where all death sentences are carried out. The castle is now usually called Slavenburgh and also De Misericorde. The sergeant stationed there, who has the oversight of the slaves and convicts, must report every morning to your Honour, as he has done to me, the number going outside to work and the number remaining within.

In the said Slavenburgh there is also a large blacksmith's shop and a convenient loft for a dormitory for the workmen. This loft with the old armoury (61) nearby could be readily converted into a prison, with which Malacca is at present unprovided. The lodging of the slaves is also serviceable for that purpose.

A list was made a short time ago of the number of houses and their inhabitants both within and outside the town and fort and under its jurisdiction over the people of all nations who with their families have fixed their domicile there. The number was found to be 137 brick and 583 adap houses with 4884 persons, viz.

Houses inhabited by the following
Occupants

Brick Adap		Persons
23	107	
	Dutch Burghers	34
	Their Womenfolk	53
	„ Children	58
	„ Slaves (male)	143

		Houses	Occupants	Persons.
		Brick	Adap	
			Their Slaves (female)	130
			" " (children)	76
		6	220 Portuguese half castes and blacks	358
			Their Womenfolk	562
			" Children	549
			" Slaves (male)	212
			" " (female)	234
			" " (children)	105
				2514
(62)		81	51 Chinese	127
			Their Womenfolk	140
			" Children	159
			" Slaves (male)	93
			" " (female)	137
			" " (children)	60
				716
		27	32 Moors and Gentoos	372*
			Their Womenfolk	100
			" Children	75
			" Slaves (male)	35
			" " (female)	51
			" " (children)	128
				761
		135	Malays	198
			Their Womenfolk	188
			" Children	202
			" Slaves (male)	87
			" " (female)	71
			" " (children)	22
				768

*The Ms. has 327 which obviously should be 372, as it is in the copy at the Hague.

Houses		Occupants	Persons
Brick	Adap		
	38	Bugis	38
		Their Womenfolk	24
		" Children	40
		" Slaves (male)	14
		" " (female)	9
			125
<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
137	583		4884

In addition to the above named brick houses there are in the northern suburb 13 being built or rebuilt. It is very necessary that there should be more of these instead of adap dwellings, (63) and that the people should be encouraged and helped in the building of such.

The Company's servants, administrators, merchants, clerks, soldiers and preachers, their womenfolk and families occupy altogether 47 houses, viz.

Houses

14 of the Company's

33 belonging to their servants
standing within the fort

Dutch Women	24
Their Children	34
" Slaves (male)	105
" " (female)	84
" " (children)	29

276

Half caste and black women	32
Their Children	50
" Slaves (male)	59
" " (female)	52
" " (children)	26

219

495

All these houses and their occupants are in such places and numbers as hereunder, viz.

Within the northern suburb

Brick Adap

128 182 houses

Outside the northern suburb along the seashore

1 39 houses

Within the southern suburb

2 88 houses

- (64) On the way to Boukit China
 47 houses
 On the riverside
 9 houses
 At Bongarij up the river
 38 houses
 Pankelaran above aforesaid Bongarij
 11 houses
 Houses of free persons situated within this fort.
 6 3 houses

The following houses standing at Tudon, Ringij, Passaal and Pangoor under the jurisdiction of Malacca and situated on the south side.

17 houses at Tudon
 21 " " Ringij
 34 " " Passaal
 33 " " Pongoor

The following houses standing at Marlimou also situated on the south side.

61 houses

 137 583 houses standing and situated as
 specified and houses inside the fort
 belonging to the Honourable Com-
 pany.
 14 houses
 1 house in the northern suburb by the
 Custom house at the mouth of the
 river inhabited by the shabandar
 33 houses situated within the fort and
 belonging to the Company's
 servants.

Altogether

 185

 583

(65) Here follows the number of the inhabitants of the above named dwellings.

Outside the north- ern suburb	Men	Wives & Children		Slaves (m.) (f.) (ch.)		
		Widows				
Dutch	27	35	33	91	81	53
Portuguese, half castes and blacks	154	312	258	76	120	78
Moors and Gentoos	372	100	75	35	51	128
Malays	19	17	17	6	9	22
Chinese	94	113	117	48	96	51
Outside the north- ern suburb on the seashore						

	Men Wives & Children Slaves (m.) (f.) (ch.)					
	Widows					
Dutch	1	1	2	10	6	4
Portuguese, half castes and blacks	19	19	15	5	10	13
Malays	8	10	7			
Chinese	11	6	7	10	7	9
Within the south- ern suburb						
Dutch	2	3	..	5	2	3
Portuguese, half castes and blacks	74	94	121	83	82	..
On the way to Bouquet China						
Dutch	1	1	2	3	..	..
Portuguese, half castes and blacks	36	47	71	27	16	..
Chinese	22	21	35	35	34	..
On the riverside, towards Bon- garij and Pan- ckelaran up the river, Portu- guese, half castes and blacks	75	90	84	21	6	14
Malays	40	45	48	45	39	..
Inhabitants of Tudon, Ringij, Passaal and Pongoor under the jurisdiction of Malacca						
At Tudon	17	17	36	6	3	..
At Ringij	21	20	28	2	4	..
At Passaal	34	35	38	7	2	..
At Pongoor	33	21	11	6	7	..
Inhabitants of Marlimou also situated on the south side						
Malays	26	23	17	15	7	..
Bugis	38	24	40	14	9	..

(66) Inhabi-
tants of the

	Men	Wives	& Children	Slaves (m.)	(f.)	(ch.)
houses of the free burghers within the fort of Malacca						
Dutch	3	13	21	34	41	16
Inhabitants of the dwellings, ex- cluding the men, who being all Company's servants, are not placed here. [15] of these houses belong to the Hon. Com- pany and 33 to its servants						
Brought forward	1127	1067	1083	584	632	391
Dutch	..	24	34	105	84	29
Natives	..	32	50	59	52	26
	<hr/> 1127	<hr/> 1123	<hr/> 1167	<hr/> 748	<hr/> 768	<hr/> 446

All these people, as regards those in the neighbouring places, make a livelihood by trading, and here by fishing, agriculture and all other trade and traffic.

The Dutch burghers Roelof Gerritz and Pieter Leendertz Drus have each for a period of 10 years the privilege of making, the former bricks and Portuguese roofing tiles here, the latter Dutch and Chinese roofing tiles and flags or square flooring bricks, as shewn by our resolutions of the 13th Aug. and the 19th Nov. 1677.

FRIDAY, AUG. 13. 1677, DEMTO SR. GOVERT DU LAVAY.

The Dutch burgher Roelof Gerritsz has shewn this morning in this Council how he had held hitherto the monopoly of burning and purveying bricks and Portuguese roofing tiles at a fixed price (67) and that now so many Moors and others are participating therein that it is impossible for him any longer to make a living, unless, as the Moors do, he greatly reduces the size of the moulds and uses materials of an inferior quality to that employed heretofore. This, however, he has no mind to, but would much rather beg that he be granted and allowed from now on, for a period of 8 to 10 successive years to have the monopoly of making and burning bricks and Portuguese roofing tiles and to have them made and burnt of such length, breadth and thickness as the old

moulds determine and to furnish the Honourable Company and our inhabitants with them at the following rates, viz. the bricks at 5 and the tiles at nine re^s. the thousand, as is seen more fully by the petition here below.

To the Honourable Heer Balthasar Bort, Councillor Extraordinary of India, Governor and Director of the town and fort of Malacca and to the worthy Council.

Roelof Gerritsz, burgher in this place, gives notice with all due respect that he, the petitioner intends to erect a kiln for (68) the burning of bricks and Portuguese tiles, for which undertaking (as involving much labour) he, the petitioner will be unavoidably obliged to employ hired workmen, who often, when the work is fully under way and the necessary expenditure has been made, leave their master for trivial reasons and engage themselves to others, as experience has shewn more than once, from which action nothing but injury, damage and loss is to be expected. In order to guard against and prevent this danger, he, the petitioner very humbly prays your Honours to be pleased to grant to him for a period of 8 to 10 years the privilege of the monopoly of baking said tiles and bricks, as also Portuguese roofing tiles, interdicting and prohibiting to all Moors and others henceforth the making of the said tiles and bricks; he, the petitioner undertaking to carry on the said kiln with such diligence that the Honourable Company shall always be able to get a sufficient quantity of the former shape and at the old price, viz. the 1000 bricks at 5 and the 1000 tiles at 9 re^s. Further that he may also supply the needs of the inhabitants, if not to the curtailment of the Honourable Company. Whereeto he, the petitioner awaits your Honour's favourable endorsement.

Which matter was deliberated upon and (69) it was found that the Moors and others, who now meddle with this trade, undersell and try to ruin each other, therefore, with best consideration, the petitioner's prayer is granted and for the period of 10 consecutive years he is permitted to have the monopoly of burning bricks and Portuguese roofing tiles, and of supplying them to the Honourable Company and our inhabitants at the aforesaid price with injunction to all and sundry who have heretofore gained a livelihood thereby to abandon it forthwith, unless they have first obtained from the said Roelof Gerritsz a specific warrant thereto, as this our resolution makes known to all whom it may concern in the memorandum given below.

Each and all are hereby informed that Roelof Gerritsz, free burgher of this town, having sought by a petition in Council the monopoly in the making and burning of tiles and bricks and also of Portuguese roofing tiles required both by the Company (70) and the inhabitants on condition that they must be made at the price

of 5 re^s. per 1000 bricks and 9 re^s. per 1000 Portuguese roofing tiles, moreover that they are of the due thickness and length in conformity with the existing mould, therefore we in our Council have for various reasons decided to grant and accord to the aforesaid Roelof Gerritsz the making and burning of bricks and Portuguese roofing tiles for the period of 10 consecutive years, each and all being hereby warned against meddling henceforth with the making or burning of these things without the express consent of the said Roelof Gerritsz, on pain of forfeiture of all the bricks and tiles made.

Thus made and resolved in the Council of Malacca, *datum ut ante*, Friday, 19th Nov. 1677.

Lastly, a certain petition was presented in the Council by the Dutch free burgher, (71) Pieter Leendertsz Drust and it was thereby made known that he, the petitioner, is desirous of burning all sorts of Dutch and Chinese roofing tiles and square flooring tiles for the use of the Honourable Company and the general inhabitants, if so be the privilege be granted for some time to him alone to the exclusion of all others, for otherwise, if granted for only a short and small time, it would not repay his expense and trouble, as he shews by the petition given below in the terms as follow:

To the Honourable Heer Balthasar Bort, Councillor Extraordinary of India, Governor and Director, and to the Council, of the town and fort of Malacca with the dependencies of the same.

Pieter Leendertsz Drust with all due respect (72) gives notice that he, the petitioner is desirous of burning Dutch and Chinese tiles and flooring bricks here in Malacca for the use of the Honourable Company and of other inhabitants, and, since in due course, others (and those just the persons he intends to employ for that work), after gaining their knowledge, might undertake such work themselves whereby he, the petitioner would in such case be greatly prejudiced, he therefore prays herewith that your Honours will grant him, for such time as may please you, the monopoly of carrying on said manufacture with an injunction that no one be permitted to burn any Dutch tiles or flooring bricks and he, the petitioner, undertakes by his vigilance to supply the Honourable Company and others fully and sufficiently, etc.

(73) The petition having been attentively considered and it being deemed no more than just and right that anyone introducing some new art or invention (as is this of the manufacture of flooring bricks in Malacca), should enjoy some privileges as compensation for his necessary expenses and trouble, therefore it is unanimously decided to accede to the request made by the said Pieter Leendertsz Drust and to grant him for the period of 10 consecutive years the manufacture of Dutch and Chinese roofing tiles and square flooring

bricks, with interdiction to all and sundry from henceforth of the undertaking of the same except with the express consent of the aforesaid Pieter Leenderts Drust.

Thus made and resolved in the Council of Malacca, *datum ut supra*.

The above mentioned 14 brick houses roofed with tiles belonging to the Honourable Company are occupied by its higher officials, viz.

The Governor
The Chief Merchant and second in rank
Two Preachers
The Captain
The Fiscal
The Equipage master
The Head of the Pay office, being also a member of Council
The Secretary

(74) The Secretariat occupied by the chief clerk and his household and assistants

The Garrison Bookkeeper with his family and assistants, this house being at the same time the pay office.

The Cashier

The Surgery where the Head Surgeon lives

The License master.

Moreover the Honourable Company has also a brick house standing at the entrance of the northern suburb at the mouth of the river by the custom house; the shabandar lives in it.

The Governor's house, from top to bottom, has been and still is usually very leaky in rainy and blustering weather, nevertheless we had the roof over the leads removed, because it made the house shake and tremble, whenever it was windy. The house therefore being roofed only with common tiles could not be kept waterproof. Some improvement in this matter has been made gradually, though not without trouble and expense, but not to the extent of its becoming perfect. With that object we have had 8000 glazed roofing tiles burned and put in store, costing 40 re^s. per 1000, and amounting to 320 re^s. in order to renew the tiling of the roof in the dry season, viz: the coming months of January and February, which your Honour can have done or use any such means as your Honour may decide upon.

(75) The servants of the Honourable Company and the Christian inhabitants used formerly to have only one ensign and one chief officer in this place, but in 1667 they were divided into two, each with an ensign and officers as follows:

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Company's Servants	Inhabitants
The Hon. Adriaan Lucasz., Captain	Jacob Sonman, Captain
Sr. Jacob Snickers, Lieutenant	Jan Beeck, Lieutenant
Sr. Adriaan Wijlant, Ensign	Hendrik Moleman, Ensign.

The Company's servants are called to arms when necessity demands, but the inhabitants guard both the northern and southern suburbs especially at night. To meet any small expenses, each household contributes 3 stivers and the Moors altogether 20 re^s. a month; the former is collected and accounted for by the burgher officers and the latter by the hon. Adriaan Lucasz: aforesaid. The burgher officers recently received a further order from us for their instruction, which is registered in the letter book under the date 19th Aug. 1677, to come every evening between 5 and 6, like the commandant of the fort Delft, to get the password from the Governor.

We, Balthasar Bort, Councillor Extraordinary of India, Governor and Director of the town and fort of Malacca with the dependencies thereof to all who shall see these presents or hear them read, give greeting and make known that it has come to our ears that among the burgher guard of the outer town proper order is not kept (76) and observed on that same watch and ward as our good intent had prescribed on this point, but is defied and disregarded by many. To such an extent in fact, that some, when it is their watch, venture to abandon it before the time and even finally to absent themselves, thus nullifying the ordinances issued for security, tranquillity, peace and the protection from all tumult and disturbance in all that is necessary to prevent the total ruin of the inhabitants, especially in these present times of war, when it is impossible to tell at what moment our present open enemies the Manicabers will fall upon us again; provision must also be made to prevent fire or any other disaster. Since we have very specially at heart the welfare of our subjects, therefore we, with the approval of the Council, have decided, for the reform of the abuses which in course of time have crept in, to order and decree that the officers and common soldiers shall, with due honour and respect, each in his office and rank, recognize and obey their captain, lieutenant and ensign, also all such sergeants and corporals as have been already appointed and recommended by us or may in future be appointed and not to show themselves refractory, on pain of punishment by the Army Council, if occasion (77) arise therefor. That all those who, in either the northern or the southern suburb, are assigned to the burgher guard and remain liable to the same, must, when it is their watch, at the proper time, viz. 9 o'clock in the evening, appear and be present before the house of their chiefs and answer to their

names on the roll, which shall then be called, on pain of a fine of a half re^s. the first, a re^s. the second, and any penalty that may be imposed the third time of coming after the roll call or too late. Any who, without obtaining leave or appointing another burgher in his stead, absents himself from his watch or abandons or quits the same before reveille is sounded in the morning shall, the first time, be fined two, the second, four pieces of eight, but the third, shall be subjected to a heavier punishment. They should moreover keep sober on their watch and, if their names are called for patrol or sentry duty, they must obey the order on pain of a fine of one piece of eight: Dutch offenders (*pexerende*) shall in all cases pay double fines. These fines are to be collected and received by the respective chief officers of the outer guard and the delinquents must pay the fines promptly and without gainsaying or dispute. Towards the end of the year these fines, collected in this way, shall be spent on a merry banquet of the burghers. Thus we consider the same to conduce to the maintenance of good order, the welfare of this colony and the service of the Honourable Company.

(78) Thus made, confirmed, published and posted this 19th August 1677. Signed Balthasar Bort.

Should your Honour wish to be able to ascertain each year the increase or decrease of population, the Christian inhabitants or their slaves are usually employed twice a year, in the dry season, in cutting down wood round about this town and fort, so as to secure a better outlook.

As to the jurisdiction of Malacca, it extends about 18 miles on the north side beyond the river Pannagie and Cabo Rochado to Callang, on the south side as far as Moar about 6 miles and inland up to the village of Rombouw. All these three places used to be under Johor and are still to some extent subject to it.

To the northward up to aforesaid river Pannagie and southwards as far as a place called Cassangh, situated near Moar above mentioned, and for 6 miles up the river on both sides there are gardens and orchards planted with various fruit trees, especially mangosteen, durian, and cashew. They are now mostly in the possession of inhabitants, but some, which are out of the way, still belong to the Honourable Company and at fruit-harvest time are farmed out to such persons as apply for them, half of the fruit going to the profit of the Honourable Company.

The others are subject to a payment of 10%.

A list of these orchards (79) and gardens also has been made, as follows:

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Gardens on the N. W. bank	Their owners
The garden of Anthony Pinto	{ Roelof Gerritsz:
and that of Domingos de Monte	
The garden of Louis Cardoso	Maria Rodrigos
" " " Gaspar de Costa	Ursela Swaris
The garden Gaja Beram	Domingos Correa
Cananga, the garden of De Monte	{ Sr. Joan Rosdom
and that of Joan de Castilje,	
also Bale Panjang	{ Sr. Jacob Sonman
The gardens of Anna Texera and	
St. Hieronomo Pequeno	Bretis Perera
The garden St. Hieronimus	Isabel de Fretis
" " Groot Bretang	Sr. Adriaan van der
" " Malij	Walle
" " Cleen Bretang	Sr. Jan Beeck
" " Candam	Joan Pais
" " Chim	Philippe de Costa
" " Agua de Loupa	Fransisca Menesis
" " Tanna Mera	Nicolaas Basteij
" " Viringin	Intje Aron
Gardens on the S. E. bank.	Their owners.
The garden Dou Sontagan	Nicolaas Basteij
" " Cleen Pringij	The widow of the cap-
" " Songa Pouta	tain of the Chinese
" " Tualan, Poelo, Matchap	Sr. Hendrik Temmer
" " Bilimbin	Christoffel Barbier
" " Pancalan Avoer	Sr. Jan Roosdom
" " Pantjoor	Mr. Joan Meeck
On the N. side, along the seashore	Manuel Velho
The garden of Bras Pinto	Lourens Noronje
" " Cliban Cleene	The Hon. Co.
" " " Groote,	{ Sr. Sonmans
Battantiga, Condoor	
Tanna Meera, Pantjoor	Sr. Roosdom
Aijer Itam	Symon Ferdinandes
Songoe Baroe	Th Hon. Co.
On the S. side along the seashore	Their owners
Cassangh	The Captain of the
	Chinese Si Sia
The garden Paritchina	Joan Naes
" " Doedjong	{ Sr. Hendrik Temmer
" " Pongoor	
" " Passael	
" " Toedjong	
" " Marlinoen	
" " Ringij	
" " Tijer Touwer	

- (81) The following gardens still belong to the Honourable Company and are granted in the fruiting season to the poor inhabitants, who have one half of the fruit for their own and hand over the other to the Honourable Company.

The garden Rumbia			The Honourable Company.	
The garden	Tumagan		}	The Honourable Company.
" "	Sabrangaja			
" "	Battantongal			
" "	Battabrandam			
" "	Morlaccapinda			
" "	Battoeampar			
" "	Groot Cabaca			
" "	Cleen Cabaco			

The lands called Marlimoen, Ringij and Cassan on the south side have each a small stream running out into the sea and level fields. Black Christians of the Roman Catholic faith live there but mostly Malays and Bugis, earning a livelihood in the main from rice plantations.

Battantiga on the north side was recently left by the Malays, who dwelt there, on the coming of the enemy, the Manicabers, and abandoned to them, so that the rice cultivation there and elsewhere also was destroyed and since that time no special planting has been done. Moreover the inhabitants, especially the native Christians, Mohammedans and Gentoos are not much inclined thereto or industrious, although they are continually exhorted to the necessary cultivation and the custom has been adopted of taking from them the land which they had got for nothing from the Honourable Company and giving it to others who were willing to sow it. On one occasion 1200 re^s (82) were lent without interest by the Honourable Company to some men who seemed inclined to agriculture and fitted for it, but not to have the means for the necessary initial outlay. They were enabled by delivering their paddy or rice free of duty to the Honourable Company to pay off and discharge their debt. This was done in order to encourage these men and others to devote themselves with diligence to the cultivation of land (of which there is no lack here both suitable thereto and fertile), so that some day we may be able by this means to subsist on our own products. In 1668 I had a register made of all the rice plantations with the names of their owners and the quantity produced by each and found that in a year they did not provide more than 38010 gantangs, making, at 6 lbs a gantang 76 loads of 3000 lbs each.

Now since the Honourable Company for its own needs, for its soldiers, sailors and workpeople on land and on the yachts and sloops stationed here in the Straits, as also for its slaves and the

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convicts employed on the public works, requires yearly 200 loads and has been supplied hitherto from Bengal or Siam, the fort must usually keep 600 loads in regular store. If the importation from Java should fail, since the supply from the country round is so small that the inhabitants could not by a long way be fed by it and would immediately have recourse to the Honourable Company, and be supplied on payment, may it therefore please your Honour to take care that the storehouses of the Honourable Company are always provided with a supply of good, sound (83) rice, so that, in case of unexpected accidents, there should be no danger of want. At the present time there are 470 loads in store.

In the forests of Malacca people called Bonuaes live a savage life, but are not of a cruel temper, making shift with poor food and raiment for themselves, their wives and children. They used in the time of fruit harvest to come here and even into the fort, but could not be persuaded to remain, although presents of rice and clothes were given to them. For some years past they have not been seen; it is said that they have retreated further into the interior, because the Manicabers were constantly trying to capture them, carry them off and keep them in bondage. They have a language of their own, not understood by other people.

One Jan Jansz Menie, who was shabandar here in 1642, was sent to them and wrote a description of their life, customs and appearance given here below.

Wild elephants have also been seen here in the forest. Attempts were formerly made to capture them, but they were abandoned, because, they were not successful.

Short description or résumé of the life, customs and appearance of the wild men living in the woods up the river in the neighbourhood of Malacca, with special reference to the time of fruit harvest.

Saturday, September 20, 1642.

(84) The collector, Jan Jansz Menie together with Capt. Alexander Mendes and the Malay writer Intje Cadeer has been commissioned by the honourable Governor and the Council to go with all speed to observe and enquire, if possible, into the appearance and condition of the savages now living in the forest up the Malacca river. Wherefore, to incline them to better friendship, 10 pieces of Javanese striped cloth and 6 poor assagais, some money, wine and strong arrack, 1 blowpipe, 1 creese and 24 gantangs of good rice have been given to him on behalf of the Honourable Company and also food for himself, his soldiers and boatmen.

Thus equipped he started at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and arrived [by hard rowing] that evening at the little chapel

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of Agua de Loupa. Nothing had occurred during the voyage except that a crocodile seized a certain person, sitting in a prao fishing, by the knee, but did him little harm, since his leg was in the boat. He tarried at the place named until 4 o'clock in the morning and then at moonrise continued his journey and at 9 landed at Pankelan Nanningh. There he learnt from the Pongoelo of the place and head of the estate that the said savages had been there the day before, wherefore he forthwith sent the said Pongoelo and a senior black forester to find out if they were still in the neighbourhood.

In the meantime he had a meal made ready and, when it was eaten, at about 11 o'clock, since he saw that no one came back and he did not wish to prolong his expedition, (85) he set out to meet them. About 3000 paces further on he came upon a filthy, muddy path, made so by the heavy rain which had fallen shortly before, and met one of the two persons he had dispatched. This man reported that he had spoken to the savages in the wood and that they were gathering at a small shed a good distance away.

When, after an hour's march, he came close to the spot, he sent Mendes on and followed him at a gentle pace, until they at last found these wild men there.

Some of them had an assagai with a blowpipe in their hands and a quiver with darts at their sides. Their chiefs sat in the shed naked except that they had a small cloth round about the middle and a bit of linen in front drawn between the legs and fastened to the said cloth at the back to cover their privities; some had only bark fibre round their bodies. They carried their children on their backs in a band of the same material, with which they were firmly bound to the body of the father or mother, the children supported themselves on the hips and held fast with their arms to the shoulders, of the bearer.

Thereafter they went to sit in the aforesaid shed with the chiefs, 3 in number, Oeleballangh Jampe, Batin Sappe and Posapa by name. They said that they (86) had a higher chief living with the rest of the savages in the neighbourhood of the river of Cas-sangh without mixing with any other people. They sometimes separated into bands, one here and another there, so that, if they were all collected together, men, women and children, they would number about 3000, of whom only about 40 were here gathered. They had started from their place of abode fully 300 strong and all these and more could be got together within two days from the estates where they were scattered. These savages often go to visit the others on the further coast near Pahangh, even as far as Patania.

When we had spoken thus far with the savages, they asked us to be pleased not to take it amiss that it was their custom for strangers on coming among them to take on oath in token of not

wishing to do them harm or injury. This oath is taken in the following manner: they take a little water, put in some salt and then plunge a creese into it, speaking these words: "If it is our intent to do harm, then may the creese of itself hurt us." Then each drinks a little of the water twice.

This, which is held among them to be a very great oath, (87) they did not demand from us, but the collector, Menie, himself took some arrack, drank it and said: "If we have come to do you harm, may this arrack turn into poison and do us harm." This rite was performed by Captain Mendes, the Malay writer and each of the three chiefs of the savages also twice over.

Thereupon they entered into conversation with the savages and asked them to send someone to Malacca, offering to leave behind, as hostages for the envoys' return and good reception, Captain Alexander Mendes and the Pongoelo and his wife and following, but they would not agree to it, for they said they had become alarmed since some of the Manicabers had deceived them with fair words, surrounded them and carried off their wives and children. Wherefore now they trusted no one.

Meanwhile their womenfolk, clothed just like the men, arrived with the young children. They are usually well favoured; they wear their hair short, so as not to be held fast anywhere when they are running through the forest; they have high hips, which, I believe, is brought about in their youth, because the quite small children are not so; they are whitish yellow in colour, have a swaying (88) gait, almost as if they were dancing, and run at a trot, so that, before one can look round, they are out of sight. Their belief is in conformity with the nature God has given them, they know of no religion. Their language is very strange, but very agreeable among themselves.

These three chiefs could speak Malay, Battin Sappe much better than the others and he also showed himself much more civilized. They liked drinking strong arrack. They said that, if the collector Menie wished to visit them again and they were sojourning at the time in the same neighbourhood, they would go to the river side or to Panckelan Banir, even as far as Poulou, which is about 2 miles nearer than Panckelan Nanning.

He distributed to them some cloth, salt and rice, a creese, 6 asagais, 1 blowpipe and, to the children, some double stivers, which they hang round their necks.

Sometimes one finds bezoar stones in their possession; they get them from onkas and apes.

Their food consists of apes, wild yams, (*oebisen*) buffaloes, pigs and other wild animals all of which they first lure to them by their charms and then dispatch. The elephants they kill in the

following manner: one of them seizes the beast by the tail, sets his feet on the elephant's heels (*back scheenen*) and gives him various wounds in the body with an assagai. The elephant, feeling himself wounded, runs round and round in the hope of (89) injuring his antagonist, who, however remains immovable, so that the elephant cannot get rid of him. Meanwhile the others come up and stab and wound the beast with their assagais, until he falls to the ground. Sometimes these creatures in their pain uproot trees to use as weapons of offence against their enemies and occasionally succeed in doing them an injury.

Among these people one sometimes, with luck, finds eagle wood and calambac; resin can be had from them in great quantity, so that the Honourable Company could reap great profit from them, if they could be disposed and roused thereto. The greatest attention must be paid to this matter. With a view to this the collector Menie ordered the Pongoelo to remain among them 3 days longer and to try to persuade them to come and confer with us at certain fixed times.

They were very eager for clothes, rice, tobacco and silver rings. They liked drinking strong arrack, so that almost all of them got intoxicated. They hastened to fetch certain roots given to pregnant women, who cannot bring to birth, wood for fever (*bout voor de coortse*) and root fibres for inflammation and gave them to the collector Menie.

He took leave of them about 3 in the afternoon and got into the (90) prao. At nightfall he came to the before mentioned church, Agua de Loupa, and at 9 o'clock to the town gate of Malacca and forthwith made his report to the Governor.

The Honourable Company has not hitherto been able to make money by its estates and lands, because, in the early days, they were apportioned for cultivation and house-building to inhabitants, who from long continued occupation have become owners. Many of them have alienated the properties by sale or otherwise without paying anything to the Honourable Company. This custom still continues, for few of the inhabitants have means, most of them being poor, and they have been reduced to a still meaner and worse condition by the recent Manicaber war.

The chief village, Nanningh, is subject to Malacca together with the neighbouring villages and hamlets, Melecque, Perlingh, Inar Commoij, Cherenapoetoe, Bataampa and Sabangh about 6 miles up the river in the valleys there lying between the hills. They are inhabited by Manicabers and Malays, who were under Portuguese jurisdiction and after the conquest of Malacca made a covenant as vassals of the Netherlands and the Honourable Company, as agreed and determined in certain articles in the year 1641 on Aug. 15., as follows:

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(91) *Articles and Conditions* agreed, concluded and determined between the Honourable Joan^s. Van Twist, Councillor extraordinary of India and Governor of the town and fort of Malacca, together with his Honour's Council for the one part and Toulella Palawan Captain and Radja Mera Perpatti Sowattan Maranga Matran Mara and Bansade Radje, elders of Nanningh and the surrounding villages for the other part:

In the first place the aforesaid Captain and elders in the name and on behalf of the whole community promise and swear to the illustrious High and Mighty States General of the Free, United Netherlands, to his Highness and his Grace Frederick Hendrick Prince of Orange, etc., to the Directors of the United East India Company in these parts, to the Honourable Governor General and Council of India, as also the Honourable Governor and his Council here in this town and to all commanders appointed over them, or in future to be appointed, to be faithful and true and each and all to the utmost of their ability in all due subjection, to behave to the State of the Netherlands as is their bounden duty as faithful vassals without undertaking anything either directly or indirectly against the said State, abrogating and annulling all contracts and covenants made before this time with the rulers appointed by the King of Spain or of Portugal.

2

And in case any of the people of Nanningh, Manicabers and Malays (92) contrary to the contents of this contract, should run away or be disobedient to the Governor and his officers, the aforesaid Raja and elders are bound on injunction by the Tommagon or fiscal to hand over the same to be punished by the said Governor and Council as he deserves.

3

In the event of a Manicaber inhabitant of Nanningh dying without leaving wife, children or lawful heirs, the Company, as was the custom in the time of the Portuguese, shall have half and the Captain of said Nanningh similarly the other part of the property left by the deceased and, if there are heirs (as aforesaid), the Company is to have a tenth, whereof the Captain shall have half.

4

If any Manicaber inhabitant of the said Nanningh kills another and takes to flight, the Honourable Company shall have all the goods of the same without exception, unless the delinquent left a wife and heir who retains half, as stated before in the case of death.

5

The aforesaid captains, elders and inhabitants of Nanningh both Manicabers and Malays remain bound to render to the general East India Company a tithe from the rice fields and of all

other fruits and for the betel and pepper plantations yearly such rents as have hitherto been customary according to their size on the decision of the valuer (93) of plantations (*validoor des hortos*) advised by the Commissioners of the Honourable Company and, in the event of the said inhabitants selling said plantations among themselves, they shall be bound to pay to the Company or its commissioners the tenth of the price in cash as has been hitherto customary.

6

Provided that at the time of the collection of the aforesaid tithe for the benefit of aforesaid Dutch East India Company the said Company shall be bound to issue of the aforesaid cultivators (*gaarders*) 200 gantangs of nelly or unpounded rice for their maintenance and also a piece of linen cloth and one ditto of cashee (*cassa*) as recompense to the Captain of said Nanningh.

7

When the aforesaid nelly as well as the money for the plantations has been collected the Captain shall have the tithe of the aforesaid incomings both goods and money, as was the custom hitherto, the writer of the said Captain shall have 5 crusadoes and the valuer of said plantations and said nelly also 5 crusadoes for their sole fee and no more.

8

Any vessels coming with betel from Nanningh are bound to lie before the warehouse (*banghsaal*) and to pay as dues 100 in the 1000 of said betel leaves, also for each prao one crusado for the benefit of aforesaid Company, also for the servant of the Collector or Shahbandar 100 leaves out of each betel sack (hens, tobacco and milk in bamboos are excepted, these have been exempt from any dues).

9

Also that aforesaid Company or the collector be under obligation (94) always to keep a servant in the warehouse to supply the people coming with the aforesaid boats with pots, platters, waterpots, parangs (*parangh*) to chop their wood, candles or lamps, also two meals, one schoupa (that is 1½ lbs.) of rice for each person, and also salt or fresh fish and vegetables in proportion; further provisioning being, in the case of long delay at the warehouse, at the charge of said persons.

10

And when any praos of the Company are present in Pankelan and the inhabitants of above mentioned Nanningh come down with their own boats (which they are otherwise not allowed to do), they are bound to pay to the Honourable Company or its collector 2 tangas (*tanges*) for each prao besides the dues of their goods as aforesaid.

11

It is also granted to the inhabitants that said collector or his servants shall not have power to exact the betel dues before the price of said leaves has been fixed in the warehouse and the same have been sold in order to prevent loss of the same by damage to said leaves.

12

If any praos or baloons (*baloijs*) arrive at Pankelan Nanning (*om leegh*)* the owners of goods are bound to deposit aforesaid goods in the house of the jure Pankelangh or inspector (*visitateur*) of the said boats until he has procured carriers from Nanning, the fee of aforesaid jure Pankelang, viz. 5 crusados a month, to be paid by the Honourable Company.

13

(95) If the inhabitants of Nanningh wish to depart from their dwelling place and go elsewhere, they must show said collector a permit in writing from the Captain and stamped with the seal of the Company, together with a fowl as a present from each person for the profit of the Honourable Company aforesaid.

14

Similarly if any Manicabers come from other places to dwell or travel in aforesaid Nanningh, they shall be obliged as heretofore, to pay per head one real of eight in specie to the General East India Company, and if he goes away without the consent of the collector or tommagon and without paying the poll tax, as above, he shall forfeit over and above that sum a fine of 10 reals to the aforesaid Company.

15

If any male or female slaves run away from Nanningh to Malacca to become Christians, the owners of such slaves shall have as compensation the just half of the price of said slaves according to the valuation set by the tommagon, fiscal, bailiff or collector, and no more.

16

But if any slaves of the Honourable Company or of the inhabitants of Malacca, whether Christians or Moors, flee to Nanningh or the surrounding places, the aforesaid captains and elders, together with all the inhabitants, without exception, of these places, shall be bound to detain the runaways and to bring them promptly to Malacca, in order to hand them over to their masters, (96) receiving therefor as a recognition and acknowledgment from said owners 5 crusados, and no more.

*The original here has *in Pankelan van Nanning om leegh comende*, which might naturally mean "arriving at Pangkalan from Naning" but can hardly do so in view of the *juru pangkalan* being expected to procure carriers from Naning. This must have been a case of vessels coming from downstream. The sense of *om leegh* is not clear.

17

* And in order that the purport of above article may be observed without violation, said heads promise and vow for themselves, as well as in the name of the whole community, to deliver within the space of one month to the Governor or his deputy all runaway Christian male or female slaves acquired both during the siege and afterwards and sold to the Manicabers, without concealing or holding back any of the same under any pretext or cloak whatsoever.

18

Provided that they receive as ransom for those whom they acquired during aforesaid siege their value according to the approved assessment of the Governor and his Council: in whose discretion it shall be to take possession of aforesaid slaves for said price or to allow their owners to retain them.

19

Nevertheless, if any free Malacca Christians wish to sojourn in said Nanningh and maintain themselves by agriculture or betel planting, permission shall be granted to them, on condition that they pay the taxes along with the other inhabitants, provided that such sojourn is voluntary and not due to overpersuasion or constraint on the part of any man.

20

Aforesaid elders, as above, promise to hand over to the commissioners of said Governor in Malacca within the time appointed (97) all the weapons, i.e. pikes, muskets, daggers, hangers, swords, also gunpowder, matches, ball and other ammunition, nothing being reserved or excepted, without retention or concealment, much less buying, selling or transporting elsewhere, of any of the same, on pain of loss of life and property.

21

Which penalty shall also be incurred and incontinently paid by all who, after the making of this present contract, shall sell any Christians, whether bond or free, to Moors or heathen, or try to withdraw or carry off the same from their masters, whether with their good will or by force, more particularly such as have such Christians circumcised or try forcibly to induce them thereto.

22

* The aforesaid inhabitants of Nanningh shall not be permitted to trade or traffic with any foreign nation directly or indirectly, but are bound to bring their goods down the Malacca river only, without holding any other traffic or communication with aforesaid foreign traders along the river Pannagie on any pretext whatever on pain of forfeiting life and goods.

23

And in order that the purport of the points and articles stated above may be followed and observed inevitably and in all particulars the aforesaid Toulella Palawan is, by common consent, appointed and given power by the Governor and Council as chief and captain over said Nanningh and its territory, and Radja Mera Perpatty Souwatan Maranga Matta Mera and Bangsa Radja as elders and councillors with the same (98) Toulella Palawan; without whose advice and approval nothing touching the government and administration of Nanning shall be discussed or decided, on pain of nullification and loss of office; wherefore blank notes stamped with the sign of the Honourable Company should not be allowed to be distributed by the clerk, Intje Cadaer (in M. S. *Vadaer*), for the writing of any orders or passes unless the same appears to be* by said common consent (*ten sij den selve blijcke [v. l. deselve blijken], van voors gemeen consent*).

Thus done, resolved and agreed by the Governor and his Council together with the aforesaid Toulella Palawan and the elders (except Radja Mera) and for greater security signed by both parties. Concluded in the town and fort of Malacca, this 15th Aug. 1641, and signed Joan van Twist, Anthonio Hurt, Gerard Herbers, J. Lamotius, Jan Verpoorten, Pieter Baack, Laurens Forsenburgh, Jan Jansz Menie, sabandar in the presence of me, Adriaan Hoofkamp, Secretary.

In many particulars they have not observed these articles, particularly the payment of the Company's revenue from the paddy crops and from fines; nevertheless they shewed themselves tolerably obedient until 1644, when the Governor Jeremias van Vliet went thither in person on the 3rd Feb., having with him the captain, Laurens Forsenburgh, the sabandaar, Jan Jansz Menie, the fiscal, Gerrit Rijser and the secretary, Joan Truijtmann with

60 Dutch soldiers

60 armed inhabitants of Malacca

40 blacks, among them 20 Caffers.

His intention was to compose the strife which was raging between some chiefs and the common people, to punish the ill doers, and to get out of their hands the black Christians, both free and bond, and the arms fallen into their possession during (99) the siege of Malacca. At first they made good payments, and agreed to everything the Governor demanded from them, but when their neighbours, the Rombouwers, had the same demands made of them, including the restitution of certain stolen goods and of the village Tampin inhabited by a resident of Malacca, one Alexander Mendos, to which they laid claim in virtue of a gift from the king of Johor, though they at first made good promises, they

*Or "unless they appear to him to be," if the first reading is adopted.

delayed performance of them. His Honour therefore sent Captain Forsenburgh and sabandaar Menie with 6 Dutch soldiers to them from Nanning to hasten the matter somewhat.

The men of Rombouw ambushed them on their journey thither, in the woods and they were all massacred, before the arrival of the force of 20 men dispatched to their help. These men also were instantly attacked by the Rombouwers from the woods and, after the loss of the sergeant, who commanded them, they were scattered. The Governor had gone to their support with all his remaining force, but was hard put to it to withstand the enemy and make good his escape when attacked during his retreat. In-somuch that it was not without having come through great peril that, coming down the river with his men, he arrived once more in Malacca. He left his chest behind with 13000 to 14000 reals in it and it fell into the hands of the pursuers. Thirty men were murdered or fell in the fight with the men of Rombouw.

An attempt was made to take vengeance for this at once by making ready, on the day after the return of the Governor to Malacca, an expedition of 300 men under the command of the chief merchant, Jan Hermansz.; but, after they had been summoned to arms and mustered, there arose a sudden alarm and outcry in the suburb that the Manicabers were coming to Malacca in great force, which, although false, caused great dejection and the expedition was put off to a better opportunity. It was not taken up again until the 8th Feb. 1645 under the command of the secretary, Joan Truijtmán and Lieutenant Hans Cruger with

(100)	10 Dutch military officers
	16 armed men from the burgher company
	80 inhabitants of Malacca armed as soldiers
	60 Dutch sailors
	60 inhabitants of Malacca as carriers of the baggage and food
	14 slaves
	<hr/>
	350 men

Their task was to attack and exterminate the men not only of Rombouw but of Nanning also, because they had combined and united with the former since the aforesaid treachery and massacre, though the men of Nanning pretended that they had been persuaded and constrained thereto by their neighbours of Rombouw, these being stronger than themselves.

The result achieved by our troops was of no great importance, for they only burnt the houses of the nearest village, Melecque, and destroyed the orchards and paddy plantations. They were unable to follow up their first attempts, through lack of food and
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by reason of the fatigue of our men. Moreover the enemy were gathering together and their number had already increased according to the report of our forces) to 2000 armed men.

Up to that time the enemy had suffered so little annoyance that they went on robbing and plundering every day both in the jungle and along the shore (*strant*), carrying off our inhabitants and their slaves and using them in their own service or selling them elsewhere. If they were not able to take alive, but had it in their power to kill, they did not refrain from doing so.

A stronger expedition was therefore undertaken on the last day of Feb. 1646 by the Governor Arnold de Vlamingh van Oshorn under the leadership of his second in command, the Honourable Valerio van Gistelen. It consisted of 570 men, viz.

(101)	290 whites
	190 inhabitants of Malacca
	90 slaves

570 men in all.

This army, after much fatigue and some skirmishes with the enemy, penetrated on the sixth day as far as the chief village, Nanning, burning the houses and laying waste the paddy plantations. They also felled about 700 to 800 coconut palms and pinang trees, with which they made a strong palisade and established themselves within it to allow our troops, which were very weary, to get some rest and to enable them to make a better defence against assaults of the enemy, if any should be attempted, and an estimate of the length of time their remaining supplies of food and ammunition would last. They found themselves so badly provided, especially with bullets, gunpowder and matches that they deemed it inadvisable to break further through the thick Rombouw jungle. They thought it better to turn back to Malacca after staying two days, so that they might not appear to be fleeing from the enemy through fear, but to be turning back satisfied, having arranged matters to their liking.

The damage already suffered by the enemy had, however, filled him with such dismay that he hoisted a flag of truce to get speech with us. His request was granted the more readily that we had already decided for the reasons given to turn back and we came to an agreement to the effect that our troops were to retire thence and that they (the enemy), after the lapse of five days, were to send their envoys to Malacca to make peace, as actually came to pass; the enemy having first restored to our troops in the camp three slaves they had stolen.

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On the 10th March our force arrived in Malacca. Not one man of ours had been killed by the enemy on this expedition, a few were wounded, but not severely, except one who afterwards died.

The aforesaid envoys appeared on the appointed day in Malacca, viz. 7 persons, among them only two (102) of good standing, Chilly Molucco, brother-in-law of Lella Maradij, chief in Rombouw, and Catip Itam Moeda, son-in-law of the shahbandar there. They brought letters with them and presents from the said Lella Maradja and the shahbandar and the elders in Rombouw. They had full powers, in writing, to conclude a lasting peace with the Governor and Council in Malacca. On their request five more persons of quality were added to the original two, and they then put forward the following demand:

Firstly, three persons of standing in Rombouw and the same in Nanning to be punished with death for the murder of Captain Laurens Forsenburgh and shahbandar Jan Meni; further also three of the common people for each of the others who were with the two named and were also killed.

Secondly, restitution of the stolen chest of Governor van Vliet with its contents or the value of the same, estimated at 2000 re^s.

Thirdly, return of all the stolen persons.

Fourthly, payment of all the cost of the expeditions.

Fifthly and lastly, to make acknowledgment of their misdeeds and publicly to ask pardon, with a promise to do such or the like no more in future, but to deal with us, as also with the inhabitants of the villages subject to us, in all friendship and good faith, to repair to their abodes and do us due homage, as was customary in former times.

This demand, as touching the execution of their people, distressed (*altereerde*) them and they begged for pardon; they promised, if it were granted, to carry out all the rest, as far as (103) should be possible. It was decided to refer this matter to their Honours in Batavia, so they were told that pardon must be asked for there. An offer was made to allow them to go thither; if they were disinclined to do this, they must stay here to await of their Honours; this last they elected to do.

On June 4, 1646 their Honours' rescript and order by letter of the 22nd May was brought here, the purport being as follows:—

The ensign Anthonij Kerckhoven has handed to us your Honour's esteemed letter and enclosures of March 29. last, from which we have learnt with great satisfaction the success of the force equipped against the rebels of Nanning and Rombouw under

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the command of the chief merchant, Valerius van Gistelen, and that, by the damage done to their houses and paddy and the destruction of them the same were brought to the point of earnestly begging for pardon for their rebellion and for the murder committed on Captain de Vries and shahbandar Jan Menie, and have offered to live henceforth under a valid contract in peace with us as obedient children and that the matter had advanced so far that twelve reputable persons had arrived in Malacca as envoys to remain there in safety till further orders from us and then to make a final decision.

We have read the detailed report of the conference already held by your Honour with them over the matter and his opinion as to how it should be handled and, among other things, have seen to our regret, what we long ago recognized as the truth, that the Governor van Vlieth was largely the cause of the aforesaid murder and of the rupture with those peoples by reason of his demands, accompanied by violent threats, for the completion on the next day (104) of what he had agreed with them should be done after three days, a demand they proved to be impossible of fulfilment; and also that this was the sole reason for their taking such a desperate resolution and continuing the war up to the present time.

We agree with the demand for heavy punishment therefor and that they deserve to be executed as an example for others, but, on the other hand, taking into consideration the fact that our officials have been to a great extent the cause and that they (the rebels) have now come to make submission, we feel that it would engender bitterness rather than reverence, together with the continuance of the war (which our superiors would be glad to see ended), and that by the shedding of a little blood the dead cannot be brought back to life; therefore we wish the matter had been settled by your Honour, whereby you would have acquired great respect and credit. However, since the case for certain reasons has been referred to us, we have decided, after deliberation, in order to come to a sure peace with these people, whereby the welfare of Malacca will be greatly increased, to write orders to your Honour to remit the death penalty in our name, provided that prompt restitution is made of the stolen goods and slaves, giving them strictly to understand that our consent would not have been given to this, if your Honour and the Council in Malacca had not so urgently interceded for them; endeavouring moreover to make such a valid contract with them under advantageous conditions as your Honour and the Council shall find to pertain to the greatest service of the Company and to the progress of Malacca. Stipulate also that they must make convenient roads from their villages to Malacca so as to have at all times fit and safe access from the one to the other; and see to it that on our side the terms are always rigidly

adhered to, whereby we trust that, in time, great service and profit will be derived from the said and other surrounding peoples, (105) whereto all good usage and friendly treatment must be contributed by the government.

On receipt of this writing and in accordance with it the envoys were told that their Honours aforesaid remitted the punishment of death, which had been richly deserved, if they satisfied the other articles proposed. But they announced that they were not empowered to enter into a final contract without first acquainting their chiefs, Lella Maharadja and Radja Mera with our desires. They asked us therefore to write to them or send some of our people to them to settle everything. The latter we rejected, but the former we agreed to.

Thereupon various letters were exchanged between us. We insisted that they should either send proxies to make the contract or empower their envoys in Malacca to do so. They, on the other hand, insisted that we should send for that purpose our shahbandar and Malay writer to them, or, if we could not agree to that, release their envoys in accordance with the assurance given them that they should return unharmed, even if no agreement were reached, actually daring to assert that it was not they but we who had first asked for an armistice and peace. They persisted so obstinately in this demand that they gave us clearly to understand that they would never agree to our wishes even if we should, in defiance of our given word and written promise, illtreat the envoys.

The point was deliberated over again and again, and at long last it was decided by a majority of votes in the Council to send to them, in accordance with their persistent demand, the shahbandar, Abraham Steen, and the Malay writer, Intje Cadeer, with the addition of a sergeant and six soldiers and moreover (106) to release all their envoys. This came to pass and our people having set out on the 8th Sept. 1646 and returned on the 21., their Honours in Batavia were acquainted by letter with their success thus:

The matters between us and the Manicabers, which were still unsettled at the date of our last writing, have been fully arranged. Before we could reach this end with that people we were perforce obliged to send our shahbandar thither with their envoys. This was such a dangerous undertaking, that some members of the Council (the President being one of these), could not agree to it, nevertheless, in order to avoid all reproach, they had the agreement made (*latende . . . d'overeenstemingh . . . plaats hebben*), according to old custom in a critical council, as may your Honours be pleased to see registered in the minute book, under date Sept. 1st, the actual views expressed by each of the members of the Council. Now God be praised, all has turned out reasonably

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well without mishap. The Compact, with our good intention, could not be brought about in as orderly a manner as we desired, owing to the uncivilized character of these people, in no respect more evident than in their aversion to much writing. Nevertheless they have agreed to all we have demanded from them, in the articles dispatched to your Honours per *Den Haen*, except the payment of the expenses both of the successive expeditions and of their stay here, and that for the reason (which is in fact a true one) that they are not able; also as regards the goods which were taken from Governor van Vlieth or the value thereof, together with the slaves whom they, from time to time, (107) have stolen from here. But they are to pay in three instalments within nine months, because one and another thereof is already lost and consumed and almost all the slaves have been sold at a small price here or there. They have meanwhile restored to us, as an earnest (*bij provisie*), 6 stolen slaves, 1 silver candlestick, 2 silver spoons, 8 silver trenchers (*telloren; H. C. tailjoren*), 1 Spanish cassock, 1 undergarment, 1 red satin doublet with gold buttons and a small silver plated handle (*hengseltje*)* mostly belonging to Governor van Vlieth.

Whereupon it ensued that Radja Mera with six of his councillors from Nanning appeared in Malacca in obedience to a summons and the following resolution was taken:

Friday, 25. Oct. 1646.

Whereas, according to our last letter, Radja Mera arrived here yesterday with six of his principal councillors in order to be present at the acceptance and confirmation of the provisional peace lately made with our shahbandar, Abraham Steen, it has been decided, on the motion of the President, to give audience to-morrow to said Radja Mera and his councillors or orang kayas, but to have them interrogated, before appearing before his Honour in the Council chamber by two commissioners from the Council as to their purpose in coming here, so as to keep those revolted peoples, on this opportunity, which has brought them once more under our government, in all humility and to that end to cause them, at the next meeting, to stand with uncovered (108) heads and make confession of the rebellion they have been guilty of, and then to read aloud the pardon before them all in Portuguese and Malay and to hand it over in the presence of the Chinese captain, Notchim, so that it may the sooner and better be spread abroad among this community. But, when the aforesaid has been carried out without cavil, it is also decreed, in order to shew our good intention and to make them grateful, to honour said Radja Mera with a black velvet cassock (*caedjack*) edged with gold

*It is not clear whether this is some independent object or part of the furnishings of the doublet (possible a contrivance to hang it up by).

galloon (*gallon*) and each of his orang kayas with a garment and turban. The making ready of all these is laid upon the shahbandar.

They comported themselves in such a way that thereupon the pardon was read and handed over, its purport being as follows:—

Pardon.

Whereas Radja Mera, chief of Nanning and the department villages and hamlets Melescsq, Perlm, [Perlin], Cammoy, Batouampa, Cherenepoete, Sabangh and Inar, being under the jurisdiction of this town of Malacca, has approached us, not only on several occasions by letters sent to us, but also in person with some of his chief councillors and has humbly begged forgiveness and pardon for himself and his subjects for their insolent rebellion against our State and especially for that he, for no valid reasons, maintained opposition to this fort and its good inhabitants until God Almighty was pleased to bless the weapons we justly took up, and whereas, (109) by our last expedition, we once more, on the 8th March of this year brought their land under our power and authority, therefore we, the President and Council of Malacca, having regard to their said humble petition, have been inclined to mercy, since no good whatever is done to our cause by shedding men's blood, in view of this and many other good reasons, on our express intercession, our Supreme Government in these parts, their Honours the Council of India have, in their last letter, pardoned the aforesaid penitent with his councillors and all the people subject to him and remitted the welldeserved death penalty. Herewith then we also, the President and Council aforesaid, on their further faithful promise to shew renewed obedience, have decided to grant this act of pardon for above named Radja Mera with all his councillors and the people under them and within the jurisdiction of our State of Malacca, both those living in above named villages and in Nanning, in the name and on behalf of the High Mighty States General, His Highness Frederick Hendrick by the grace of God Prince of Orange, Count of Nassau, etc., and the directors of the chartered East India Company of the United Netherlands together with the Honourable Council of India, our superior government of these eastern countries, residing in Batavia. We insert also hereby that henceforth we will think no more of past happenings and will regard and treat them henceforth altogether as our obedient vassals without doing the smallest harm or offence to their people or permitting such to be done, as has been in the past.

(110) In confirmation of which we have appended hereunder our customary sign manual together with the seal of said Company. Dated in the town and fort of Malacca the 15th Nov. 1646.

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The men of Rombouw being once more accepted as friends and allies by the contract made with the shahbandar, Abraham Steen aforesaid, the agreement has been adhered to, but they failed to carry out their duty and promise in the further restitution of what they had stolen, for in 1647 they had paid to the junior merchant, Meydert Clinckert, who had been sent to them, only 81 ^{re} weight of silver plate, 79 small gold buttons set with small diamonds, 38 gold buttons, 2 old bloodstained hats and 2 do. ragged pairs of breeches, 270 gantangs of paddy and 22½ reals in cash (*contant*). Moreover they were urged harshly by our people to further restitution and satisfaction, because they always excused themselves on the ground of inability, since there were no more slaves or goods in existence and they were incapable through poverty of giving money in their stead, being a people that will always lose their property rather than their lives. However the tithe of the paddy crop the people of Nanning allowed us to have, if we sent our people for it to their villages, but still no more than they chose, and that so small a quantity that the expenses incurred were greater than the proceeds (as was the case also with what said Clinckert dispatched), therefore our people afterwards were satisfied if they came in person here to Malacca every year to pay a definite amount in money. This amounted to from 28 to 30 or 35 ^{re} less than the fees and presents which were made on these occasions to Radja Mera and the orang kayas (who usually brought a goat and a little betel or sirij with them as an offering), but was nevertheless (111) continued so long as they did not fail in their chief duty of obedience, and, if they complained of bad crops and dear rice, they were released also, on their petition, from the contribution, though scarcely worthy of the name, in view of its small amount. This happened in the years 1675, 1676 and 1677, when we contented ourselves with their coming down the Malacca river to the frontier daily bringing their betel leaf, fowls and sometimes also a little tin; they were at liberty to take back with them what they needed in rice, salt and cloth, as they did.

All these particulars I have collected from far and near, as it were, in order to get a knowledge of what happened between us and these people from the time of our conquest of Malacca onwards. We shall now describe what has occurred lately and what are the present conditions between us and them.

These Manicabers then, an idle, sluggish, lazy, faithless and perfidious race, have enjoyed the above mentioned peace with us since 1646 and to all appearance have prospered and multiplied and, having therefore waxed proud and arrogant, have united with the people of Songhoedjongh, subject to Johore, their nearest neighbours and have chosen a king for themselves from among the Manicaber princes of Sumatra. He declares himself a cousin of

the king of Johore, but is, in fact, a fugitive Mohammedan priest, who, according to rumour, was driven out, on account of his turbulence, by his own people in Sumatra and by Atchin, where he tried to secure support and adherents.

This man came to Nanningh and Rombouw by the river Pannagie with a single ship and without ceremony accompanied by only a few followers. (112) When raised to the rank of king, he succeeded in inducing his newly acquired subjects to make war on Malacca, but to keep their intention secret until their preparations were complete, in order to attack us entirely at unawares and unexpectedly.

To this end he wrote us a hypocritical letter, in which he gave himself a number of bombastic, high titles and honours, containing false complaints that his people were interfered with by our patrols in the Straits, when bringing their vessels to Malacca, in defiance of the old contracts; demanding that henceforth these contracts should be better observed. Notifying also that he was now established in Nanningh and Rombouw and intended as a religious man to journey to Mecca.

We received this letter on the 11th March 1677, sent by him with seven persons, whom we caused to appear before us in the Council and in whose presence we had the letter read and afterwards translated. We had at that time no knowledge of his having been chosen king by the Manicabers and judged by the tenour of the letter that it had been written to the order of a presumptuous, insolent madman. Moreover, because the letter had no proper seal in the Malay or Manicaber manner and the black seal that was on it was very slovenly and ugly, we sent it back on the 16th March unanswered with the bearers, who had nothing to propose beyond the contents of the letter.

They were scarcely gone before we heard a rumour of the Manicaber expedition to Malacca with an army of 3770 men under (113) the command of this king, of whom it was reported that he was able to do great miracles; such as e.g. that he could poison the wind and make it blow wherever he willed in order to do men to death, bewitch cannon and firearms so that they could not be fired, harden his warriors to such a degree that they could not be wounded, much less killed by our troops, that he himself could change his shape three times a day and even make himself invisible, and other absurdities of the same sort. This, to some extent, intimidated the superstitious black Roman Catholics and other silly, credulous people. In consequence of these rumours, which daily increased, we began to make some defences in the northern suburb, which lay completely open, and sent a letter to the people of Nanningh running as follows:

Balthasar Bort, Councillor Extraordinary of India, Governor and Director of the town and fort of Malacca together with the
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Council there to Radja Mera and all the elders in Nanningh and also of the villages under their jurisdiction gives friendly greeting with good wishes for the prosperity of all.

Some days ago there came to us from Rombouw a letter written, as was affirmed in the opening words, by a Manicaber kinglet. On the receipt of this letter we showed some respect and honour both to it and to those who brought it, but, when the same letter was brought before us, opened and read, we detected at once from the high and exalted title the writer gave himself, as also from the mean, slovenly, (114) contemptible seal affixed thereto, that the sender of said letter must be considered a presumptuous, insolent madman, of whom we had never heard. In this persuasion we were afterwards further strengthened, when we learnt that he was a fugitive and runaway from the Manicaber country in Sumatra, in fact an impostor. We therefore deemed it unnecessary to answer the letter. We made the bearers acquainted with that decision and allowed them to depart therewith unmolested. We are sending said letter in its original form to your Honours herewith in order that your Honours may be able yourselves to judge of it and summon your Honours to come speedily hither in such numbers as your Honours may yourselves decide upon, so as to confer with us on certain matters touching the well being both of ourselves and of you. We are willing to suffer Radja Mera, on account of his great age, to be excused. Let us have the aforesaid letter back, that we may be able to send it in due time to the rightful Manicaber king. Your Honours may perchance have a letter from him some day to warn you to give neither heed nor hearing to this impostor, as we also hereby earnestly enjoin upon you.

Malacca 24th March 1677.

The bearers of this letter were some (M. S. *een*, probably for *eenige*) of our Malay inhabitants and three of the men from Nanning, who had shortly before come down with their betel leaf and had stayed behind, through the majority had already taken flight. On their voyage with the letter up the Malacca river, they were driven back by some Manicabers and were not suffered to carry it to Nanningh. They therefore returned without having accomplished their task (115) and without the three men of Nanning, who had separated themselves betimes from the others. It was, however a matter of much concern to us that the letter should be delivered, in order that we might know, from the receiving or failing to receive an answer thereto, the certainty or otherwise of war, and whether our vassals, the people of Nanning, had combined with the other Manicabers or not. We therefore induced the Moor, Ossenina Maharadja, who had shortly before come to us here with a letter and present from the king of

Johore, to go up the river to Nanning with the letter. He returned after only two days' absence on the 27th March, and reported that on his voyage he had met enemy troops at various places along the river, but that they allowed him to pass out of respect to the king of Johore, so that he had got to Nanningh to Radja Mera. He, however would not accept our letter except in the presence of the elected king, whom they call Radja Ebrahim.

This man listened to the reading of the letter and then publicly declared his intention of beginning and carrying out the resolution taken of making war on Malacca and indeed of conquering the town and fort within a few days. He persisted in this, although this Ossena Maradja counselled him against it and told him of the defences we had already made and of the further works in which we were daily engaged, assuring him that he would not succeed in winning either the town or the fort even if he besieged it for several years, and that all he would accomplish would be to make a number of poor people still poorer by burning and destroying their houses and gardens outside the town; (116) moreover that the Dutch had anticipated him in this by having themselves already done it in the case of such as were in the way of an uninterrupted outlook, declaring that he had seen this with his own eyes.

When the Moor returned to us with these unexpected tidings and bringing in writing no answer at all to our letter, but, by word of mouth the assurance that the enemy in great numbers was advancing under various commanders, we had war proclaimed against them and forbade the sending of any supplies to them and all correspondence with them on pain of death. We busied ourselves very zealously with the completion of the works already begun and the addition of others necessary to the protection of the northern suburb. To hasten progress, we pressed into the service all the slaves of the Company's servants and of the inhabitants; so much the more since the dwellers in said suburb seemed to regard it as already lost and came every day into the fort in flight with their wives, children and property and especially, because the retention of the same was of great importance by reason of its being so closely built over with houses, hoth of brick and of wood, also because of the compounds and gardens planted with many fruit trees and sown with vegetables, where the enemy would have found good lodging and food and would have had the opportunity to distress the fort, being so near to it. We therefore had the chief approaches strengthened with all speed by the works before specified and provided them well with cannon for better resistance to assaults from the enemy. To prevent his breaking in, we closed the principal streets with barricades and planted guns there. Moreover, when we saw the enemy approaching, at about two musket shots (117) outside the northern suburb, we hastily threw

up a breastwork from the seashore up to the garden of the farmer, Roelof Gerritsz., the proprietor being away from home and already deserted by his wife (*die van huijs en bij sijn vrouw al verlaten was*), using the fired brick which lay there ready to hand. We also posted a few soldiers in the brick house of the same garden to await the first attack. This took place that same night, the enemy being at first stayed and held there. They had advanced along the seashore and the river on the northern side having mostly broken through the jungle. They had made themselves masters of Battantiga lying a cannon shot away from the fort on the seashore and inhabited by 70 families, mostly Malays, who got a living by planting rice fields. This happened because the people there, although we had shortly before provided them with firearms and ammunition, did not defend themselves, but ran away, immediately on the approach of the enemy; some, about 40 in number, taking refuge with the enemy, the rest fleeing with wives and children in their boats to the fishers' island, whence they afterwards came to us, bringing with them only half of our firearms.

The enemy, having met the first resistance from us to his advance at the aforesaid breastwork, united his forces there and made various attacks in the attempt to overpower it, but every time, as need arose, we sent the requisite help in soldiers from the garrison and inhabitants of the northern (118) suburb, and the enemy was always obliged to retreat, abandoning some of his men killed by the fire of our troops, whose heads were exposed on posts in the sight of the enemy.

Wherefore, at long last, they came no more to make attempts on this outer post of ours, much less to approach the northern suburb by other roads, which they assuredly sent spies to examine, but found, contrary to expectation, in such a state of defence that no attack was made there on by them. In consequence, in the month of June, they retired entirely and retreated to their robbers' den by the way they came, after they had first set an ambush in the jungle to lure us into the same by their vanguard. Our troops, however, especially the 14 well equipped horsemen, easily drove them away, but carefully avoided the ambush, since the enemy had much experience of the jungle and our troops had not, wherefore it was inexpedient to go and fight them there.

In consequence the enemy depopulated and laid waste the jungle and the low lands, gardens and orchards bordering it, and seized, slaughtered and carried off the cows and buffaloes running loose in the woods. They ran away when they saw that there was nothing more at their mercy and we had forced them by firing on them from a Moorish ship to abandon Battantiga, where they had tried to establish themselves.

We were unable to prevent this devastation, either in the beginning or later, on account of the weakness of our garrison (119) and the small number of men able to bear arms among our inhabitants, for they consisted merely of:

253 soldiers, including officers
181 all other Company's servants

434 men
24 Dutch burghers
250 Black Roman Catholics
40 Chinese
30 Moors
70 Malays

848 men, besides in addition, 36 Bugis also living under our jurisdiction.

With this force we could not venture to take much risk, lest we should endanger the main thing, viz. the custody of both the northern and southern suburbs and, still more, the fort.

We got also, very timely, our force blockading Pera, consisting of a frigate, *T Wapen van Malacca*, and two sloops, all three together manned by not more than 60 men, whom we had sent for betimes, because we had not here to our hand even one Company's ship or sloop.

As soon as we were in a good state of defence and became aware that the enemy had not the courage to attack the northern suburb (which was the main objective as he did not show himself much round the southern suburb, although it was weaker), we sent said ships back at once, making shift with two Moorish ships and two sloops belonging to burghers, which lay there at our service, if need arose.

We had, thank God, no killed during this invasion (120) of the enemy and in the fighting with him, and only three wounded, in particular Lieut. Jan Rosdom who was mounted on a horse which was pierced in the throat by a pike and fell with its rider, whereupon one of the Manicaber leaders thought to dispatch him, but it was, contrariwise, his own fate to be killed, for Rosdom got him down and kept him down until help came and the Manicaber leader was killed in all his fine habiliments (*seer wel gehabituert*). His head was stuck up on a post. The other two wounded men were a horse soldier and a burgher, but the Bugis, in one fight, lost two of their number and the Malays one. The Bugis brought in their dead, but the body of the Malay was secured by the enemy and cruelly mishandled. No doubt they treated in the same way two of our sailors of the grass prao, who, seven in number, had gone up the river, according to the daily custom, to cut grass for

the buffaloes working at the powdermill, they also being employed there. When sitting on the river bank having a meal, they were suddenly attacked by the Manicabers; five of them escaped from the cruel hands of the enemy by taking to the river, but the others remained behind.

The number of the enemy dead and wounded was undoubtedly not small, but we cannot record with any certainty how many there were, as it has (121) not yet come to our knowledge.

This then is the result of the war treacherously made on us by these Manicabers, without the least cause, at a time when we were at peace with them.

At the beginning, in order to cut off all supplies from the enemy, we closed their river Pannagie, which is about four miles northwards from here, with palisades at a point two miles up and kept a garrison there and took good care that nothing was taken to them along the Malacca river. These two are the only ways they could use conveniently to provide themselves with necessaries. They should be convenient also some day for an attack by our people on them in their own villages, and, if possible, their complete extermination. This must assuredly be done some time (unless we are willing to be plagued in this way from time to time by the outrages, robberies and brigandage which they have in the past inflicted on our people and we have had to endure with no small loss), so that we may be able to live here in quiet and to keep our good inhabitants from harm. Otherwise they will probably take a dislike to the place and move away; moreover other people would not be attracted to come here to live, although this country must have a larger population, especially of industrious (122) Chinese, so that the necessary cultivation of the soil may be continued and other traffic and trade may be carried on, for the black Christians are all very inert, too idle and lazy to have any inclination thereto.

Of all this, or most of it, we have advised their Honours in Batavia on May 30 last by the fly boat *Yselsteyn* arrived here from Bengal, intending to proceed forthwith to Batavia and have begged for as speedy a reinforcement as possible of 150 soldiers, since the enemy had not then departed and we did not know when he would desist from his evil designs and abandon this town, and, in order to preserve it and keep it safe, we must rely mainly on our military garrison; especially if Johor also came against us, whereof there was a rumour that the Laxamana with 30 vessels, each manned by 100 troops, was coming hither. Their Honours wrote that the expedition to the enemy's own territory must be postponed until their Honours should be able to send us 600 soldiers, so that nothing should be begun the success of which was doubtful.

This reinforcement of 150 soldiers we received on July 21 by the fly boat *Soesdijk* and it greatly relieved our anxiety. The dispatch of the further military force was at first to some extent promised, but in their Honours' later letters they announced that we must not expect it, since they could not spare so many soldiers for dispatch hither, (123) but that they still hoped that some day, at a more convenient season, it might be done; otherwise the enemy will grow more enterprising and bolder in their daily deeds of robbery and pillage, for the ordinary method of having the plain and jungle traversed by our horse and foot does not succeed in preventing them, not even if we kept a troop for a considerable time in the jungle.

This was apparent in 1675 when we issued an order to the officers of said troop to the following purport:

Order for Lieut. Hendrik Temmer together with Sergeant Hendrik Kenneke and the captain of the burgher force Jacob Sonneman advancing with a troop up the Malacca river to the jungle to catch the kidnappers who maintain themselves there.

Malacca has been plagued constantly, even when the Portuguese owned it, by the kidnappers who are certainly Malays, though they bear the name of Manicabers and Saletters. These men do not scruple to attack unawares and carry off both free men and slaves and then sell them elsewhere; if they cannot secure them alive, they kill them. These rascals have sometimes been hindered to some extent by the ordinary means used up to the present of having the jungle watched by our men, viz. two soldiers of the guard at Bouquet China and six blacks from the burgher guard, (124) and also of keeping eight men of the most trustworthy black inhabitants constantly armed with muskets and causing them to traverse the jungle every week. This has been so especially when now and then one or another of their people has been captured by our men and hanged without mercy, his carcase being exposed as carrion for the birds. Notwithstanding this, after remaining for a time in hiding, they appear once more without our soldiers, black inhabitants or even our Malays, who are over and over again sent out against them, being able to catch them, because they have many hiding places in the jungle. Wherefore it comes to pass that they suddenly fall upon our inhabitants and their slaves, who have their gardens along the river bank and cut wood in the jungle and fish on the seashore, instantly bind and carry them off, as has happened again recently.

It also happens that the men of Nanningh and Rombouw, who are Manicabers inhabiting the jungle and fields among the hills about six miles behind Malacca, have warned us in letters that one Asy About Jabaar has assembled many of these rogues for the purpose, not only of kidnapping men from round about this place, but also of doing us all possible damage, asserting that

they have been provoked thereto because one of their friends has been found dead not far from here. This was a (125) haji, who ran amock or played the raving madman, trying to kill everyone he could get hold of; wherefor he was killed in the rage of those whom he himself meant to kill.

These people of Nanningh and Rombouw, the former being Manicabers subject to Malacca and the latter to Johor, have been always suspected of being accessory to this kidnapping and sharing the guilt thereof. There are assuredly grounds for this belief, for they receive the kidnapped men, buy them for a small sum and then sell them again for higher prices, or, if we write to them on the subject, they refuse to restore the men except for a large sum, disguising this base profit under the pretext that they have sought out the thieves (*dat sij de dieven opgesoght*) and paid them that amount for the men, moreover that they are unable to withstand these villains, the men of Nanningh shifting the blame on those of Rombouw and these on the men of Nanningh. However we believe that they are in collusion and that we must put little trust in either; still before as yet undertaking anything against them, except keeping a close and careful watch on their doings and actions, we intend only to drive these kidnappers away or to destroy them.

To this end we have decided to maintain in the jungle for a whole month a troop consisting of 12 of the best soldiers of our garrison, 14 (126) of the black inhabitants, 8 Malays together with one surgeon, a baggage master, a carpenter and 14 slaves, 53 men, in the hope that, when these kidnappers learn that we are so much in earnest in our action against them, they will abandon the jungle of their own accord, or, even if they remain there still, that it will be possible for this troop under your careful leadership to find, discover and destroy them. Wherefore you must have the jungle traversed both by day and night, whenever the weather is suitable, in order to spy out the present whereabouts of these rascals, with this object sending the Malays in advance, as the ways are best known to them and they have a better knowledge than our people of how to penetrate the thick jungle, so as in their turn to surprise these robbers, provided that the necessary help and support are given them when it may be wanted.

However, in case these villains should be gathered together elsewhere in such strength that you would be obliged to approach them in full force, it would perhaps be necessary to divide the troops into four sections so as to be able to march in good order, that is: the Malays, as stated, as vanguard a short distance in advance, then the other three sections following closely on each other, dividing the soldiers and black inhabitants in such manner as, from the conditions of way and place, you may deem advisable

and as you shall decide with the others, faithfully supporting each other when need arises so as to destroy the aforesaid (127) kidnappers. There is no need for you to bring back any prisoners, cut off their heads on the spot where you find them and hang the bodies by the legs to the trees to instil fear into any of their accomplices who may happen to behold the sight. All the heads cut off you may send to us from time to time to be exposed. Ten re^s. for each head shall be distributed as a present for the benefit of the members of the troop. This we hope will encourage them to search out these rascals unweariedly and get their heads.

But, since it will not be possible for this troop to be on the move all the time, it will be necessary for you to choose some place as headquarters or rendezvous in which to establish yourself and at times to remain together and reassemble in after being separated and scattered. For this purpose we think the place called Agua de Loupa situated about four miles up the river, where there is a narrow tongue of land stretching into the middle of the river, would be not inconvenient; however, if you can find a better, you may choose it as permanent headquarters where the provisions, ammunition, utensils, etc., and the rest of the baggage must be collected and kept. You will, as a rule, leave the 14 slaves, who accompany you in the light praos in which you travel, on the boats (128) with a good guard and with them the baggage master Jeronimus Wilhelmus, and the carpenter, so that you can employ them as opportunity serves. You can see of what the said provisions, ammunitions of war, tools and other baggage consist from the list thereof made and delivered to you. The said baggage master shall have the oversight and render an account of the same. Take heed to do everything to the end that nothing is neglected, wasted or lost and that the residue is brought back here on your return.

The Lieut. Hendrick Temmer shall first, as its chief, conduct the troop up the river and bring it to the place which you with the others shall judge suitable and convenient as headquarters, and, when you have established the necessary order in everything there, you shall forthwith return to us to make a report, so that, should anything be lacking, we may furnish the same. In the absence of the lieutenant, the sergeant, Hendricq Kenneke shall be in command of our soldiers and the captain of the burgher force, Jacob Sonneman, of the black inhabitants and the Malays together with the hired slaves; but, if said Sonneman also on occasion has leave to come away, aforesaid sergeant shall have command over the whole troop during his absence.

In case you deem it necessary to erect something on the place chosen for a fixed rendezvous (129) to secure and protect it both from wild beasts and the wicked Manicabers, so as not to be surprised by them and taken at unawares, whether it be by an

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earthen wall or pagar all round the camp of the troop or by blocking the approaches to it with felled trees and brushwood, you may do it in the most convenient way, provided that not much time is spent on it, but that the business is speedily disposed of.

The enforcement of ordinary military usage in establishing and keeping a good watch and in first letting the troops, when tired with marching, have rest and refreshment before being led against the Manicabers to attack them, we deem it unnecessary to recommend to you in detail, since you have sufficient experience of other points connected therewith, and also know the stratagems and wiles of these rascals, which they use to entrap our men, digging pits, laying and setting caltrops and gins and then enticing you thither. You must give careful heed and must keep watch to discover these tricks in time, when they employ one or other of which you have no experience.

(130) You are also well aware that your bounden duty demands in the highest degree that you take good care and use all circumspection, so that our inhabitants and their slaves who are in the gardens and elsewhere in the jungle do not suffer the least trouble or harm from this troop.

You must also leave unmolested all vessels belonging to our inhabitants passing daily up and down the river and all small praos of the men of Nanning and of the Manicabers, provided that, if, on going on board, you find them furnished with more than the usual arms, from which you might judge that it was not advisable to allow them to pass in safety, you shall send such vessels and praos, men and all, to us for examination and to be dealt with according to the result thereof.

You may inflict ordinary corporal punishment on our people when they deserve it, but all illdoers who merit more severe punishment you shall send hither.

This troop can be adequately supported for a full month on the provisions given, and is to remain in the jungle for that length of time, unless we give other orders later on, (131) in the hope that during that time the jungle and paths round about may by your skill and bravery be cleared of these rogues and robbers. Whereto may the Almighty be pleased to lend His aid and succour; we must pray to Him for this and also for His further blessing for the safe keeping, preservation and protection of yourself and of the people entrusted to you.

Malacca, the 25. March 1675, subscribed by your good friends and signed Balthasar Bort, Adriaen Lucasz, Jan van Es, Cornelis Verburgh, Pieter Noortman, Jan Bal and Abraham Burgers.

It should be possible to lead the aforesaid military force, after it has accomplished its task, to Nanning and Rombouw and thereafter to Queda to be used there, since the king of that place

for a long time past has richly deserved by his murders of our people and the withholding of a considerable sum of money to be forced by arms to give satisfaction. It has been impossible up to the present to move him thereto by gentle means, as we have told their honours aforesaid.

(132) No other religious service than of our reformed church may be celebrated publicly with concourse and assembling together of people within the jurisdiction of Malacca. The Romish community was formerly allowed this liberty by connivance, but in 1645 and 1646, when news reached this place of the treachery committed by them in Brazil, this privilege was wholly taken from them by order of their Honours, the High Government of India in Batavia given in two of their letters, dated 6. December 1645 and 22. May 1646 to Heer de Vlammigh van Outshoorn, an extract from which runs as follows:

First from the letter of Dec. 6.

It is commendable and a very good thing that the increase in numbers of the clergy and Roman Catholic priests has been resolutely checked, and that some have been ordered to retire to Macassar and elsewhere. These politic maxims must be enforced more and more, in order to clear the territory of Malacca of this mischievous crew, to the end that the Lusitanian and other inhabitants, without prejudice to our State, may remain exempt from plottings and should hereafter yield loyal obedience in accordance with the [oath] they have taken. But, since advocates of the Roman faith persist day after day in their deceitful and perfidious practices for the (133) rupture thereof, Governor van Vliet is on this point entirely in the right in apprehending, after a re-examination of the treaty, made between their king and our sovereign, we find that the 26th article quite clearly enjoins that the subjects (Nota) are, on land, to have simply freedom of conscience, in their private houses, and on their ships only the free exercise of their religion. We hear that their adherents are constantly striving to secure a wide extension of this to their advantage, based on the contents of this clause on the strength of the agreement made at Goa.

This is entirely reprehensible and, in fact, intolerable since, because the clergy in the Ceylon district have, by special contract only, had religious freedom in public granted to them, all deductions from this in favour of extension, no matter how subtle they may appear, must be rejected without hesitation and those who argue to the contrary must be repulsed in such a way that they lose all desire for further proposals.

Your regulation as to the desired elucidation shall expressly order that henceforth, without the least addition (*advoy*) of excepting clauses, the tenour of the treaty made shall be precisely followed, that is, no public preaching in the town is permitted to the

subjects of Malacca on severe penalties, but freedom of conscience shall be allowed only in private and without ministers and (134) assembling together. On the other hand on board ship on the appearance (*parese*) of any priest the practice is permitted, but the priests must not be allowed to remain *in loco* longer than till the departure of the trading vessel in which they came. Care must be taken promptly to take precautions against any serious infractions and the officer must punish in exemplary fashion, by banishment or otherwise, as occasion may demand, with condign penalties the detected (*opgevorste*) disturbers of the subject population, in conformity with the proclamation issued or any future edict, so as to prevent the rooting of trouble in the hearts of men and even the smallest harm to the government of the state, which must be averted in every way.

From the letter of the 22nd of May.

And, since the Seventeen in their last missive recommend us to be very much on our guard against the Portuguese, who, though pretending to be our friends, are really enemies of the Company's State, to hold no communication with them, to trust no one and no longer to give passage to returning or coasting ships, therefore we have determined again to charge your Honour promptly to carry out our order already given concerning this matter *per* the fly boat *H. Maeslant* and further by these presents (135) to order Malacca to be cleared of all the half breeds and other Portuguese adherents, who refuse to reside there without the right to practise the Romish faith, and to allow each one to depart whither he pleases, so as to prevent all conceivable and inconceivable misdoings by that canaille, whereto the priests will not neglect constantly to play their peculiar and appointed part. This your Honour must not permit any longer, you must make them depart by the vessels in which they come, as we have here roundly declared our intention in this matter to the Jesuit, Pedro Francisco. We have moreover, at his request, given him a note (*apostile*) to that effect and he is now going thither on *De Vos* to carry out his commission and then to sail to Goa with their ships. Your Honour has done very ill and contrary to orders in sending the three Jesuits hither *per De Vos*, you ought to have kept them till the arrival of their ships and made them depart with these, since they are more mischievous here than in Malacca. Two have gone to Macassar and the Frenchman remains here in order to go to Goa.

The plague is not so harmful as these wolves in their sheep's clothing.

(136) On which injunctions, orders *per governo* and commands, on 12. June 1646, the practice of the Romish faith was interdicted for the first time by the publication and posting of a

proclamation, and further such order was established, as is seen in the said proclamation, which runs as follows:

Arnold de Vlamingh van Outshoorn, President of the town and fort of Malacca with its dependencies, etc. Whereas we find that the Portuguese priests, contrary to article 26 of the deed of agreement made by their High Mightinesses, the States General and the great and mighty king of Portugal, Don Joan IV, persist in daily preaching in public, in celebrating mass and in practising their superstitions as publicly as they would be able or allowed to do in their own lands. Therefore divers priests who travel from place to place frequently come here to establish themselves, and remain to encourage the inhabitants in their blind zeal. There have even been various cases in which aforesaid Romish priests have come to dwell here as nothing but pests to our State, often dissuading the community from its bounden duty towards its magistrates. They behave as enemies and (137) traitors causing nothing but annoyance and scandal to those of the true, reformed religion.

In order to prevent these public or secret celebrations of their religion, as also the sojourn here of the Portuguese clergy, and wishing to provide against the mischiefs that might arise therefrom, therefore we with the advice of our Council have ordered and decreed, and we do by these presents order and decree, that from now onwards those of the clergy coming here from other places may not remain here, much less perform any service or exercise of their religion on shore, but shall be obliged to depart by the ships on which they arrived here.

Moreover that the mass priests, monks, priests and clerks or all others of whatever order they may be, who are now living here, are hereby expressly charged to depart from the territory of Malacca, and, within one month, come here, unless they will lay aside their priestly habit, and clothe themselves like all other citizens, and no longer celebrate the very smallest public practice of their religion with the assembling of people together, all on pain of banishment from our government and such further arbitrary punishment as may be found suited to the exigencies of the case.

(138) Further, the better to prevent future public celebrations by those of the Romish religion, we charge those who possess buildings, where hitherto said religious practices have been celebrated, forthwith to pull them down or to alter them and make them into dwelling houses, and henceforth to abstain from all assembling together for the practice of their religion or that such persons as allow their houses to be used thereto, as also those who shall be found in said houses, shall be liable to above mentioned penalty.

That this our order be duly observed and obeyed, we charge and command our fiscal to publish and affix this proclamation

everywhere in divers languages and to have it published and affixed; to proceed against those who contravene it without any deceit or delay (*verdraght*), since we find this fitting for the profit of our State.

Thus published in the town and fort of Malacca, this 12th June 1646, signed Arnoldus de Vlamingh van Outshoorn.

(139) However the content of this proclamation was frequently transgressed by the Romish clergy and their adherents here in spite of their being our inhabitants and subjects, and they persisted therein, notwithstanding the infliction on them of the penalties decreed in the aforesaid proclamation. We in fact discovered that the priests continued to persuade our Romish inhabitants to bequeath their property or part of it by testamentary or other disposition to the churches and monasteries, which they have in Goa, their chief place in India, and elsewhere, and also to collect alms.

In order to provide against and remedy these and other abuses, detrimental to our good political rule, we, shortly after the beginning of our governorship, on the 15th January 1666, issued, published and affixed a fuller proclamation, as may be seen from the copy which follows:

Balthasar Bort, President, Commander of the town and fort of Malacca with its dependencies, on behalf of the Honourable Joan Maetsuycker, Governor General, and their Honours, the Council of India of the Dutch possessions in the East, to all, who shall see these presents or hear them read, greeting, to wit:

Whereas it is plain to us that our Roman Catholic inhabitants are not content (140) with freedom of conscience and the practice of their religion in their dwelling houses, which has up to the present been permitted them without hindrance, and, by reason of the evil instructions and influence (*impressien*) of the Portuguese priests living here, and especially at the instigation of one Don Fernandus Manuel, who came here in March of last year from Maccauw and has remained here ever since as an arrogant and defiant asserter of said Romish religion although now under orders to depart, have gone so far as, quite recently, to dare to erect, on their own authority, attap houses, one within this northern suburb beside the road to the bank shall and the other at Bongerij tricked out with pictures and other superstitious ornaments in form of a popish church, and in these said Portuguese priests have during the holy days just past not only preached but celebrated the idolatrous mass and their Romish worship publicly and without scruple before a great concourse of people.

Aforesaid Don Fernandus Manuel actually went so far as to offer active resistance to the officers of justice who, in accordance with the duty of their office, (141) disturbed the assembly, and

has used and is still constantly using such seditious language as tends to no other object than the traducing of our government here and the dissuasion of our good inhabitants from the just obedience which they are bound to show us, in every respect contrary to the tenour of all political ordinances, and especially of the proclamation issued here on June 12. 1646 against the public celebration of the Romish worship, and, since the celebration of said worship and all that appertains thereto can, as being very superstitious, for no conceivable reason be allowed without diminution of God's honour and reproach to our Christian religion here, but on the contrary, following the good example of various reformed churches in Europe as well as here in these countries both in Batavia and elsewhere, the public and secret propagation of this doctrine must be, not only promptly checked, but suitable measures must also be adopted to cut off the Portuguese ministers, who are usually very poor, from the means thereto henceforth, and to cure them of the desire to come and make their home so eagerly in future within the borders of our republic.

Moreover those who still secretly (142) remain here must, in accordance with the salutary order of our superiors, be removed with all speed from our midst, so as to prevent all offence and to hinder them betimes from their crafty wiles, getting our inhabitants entirely devoted to them, and in this way converting them from dutiful into rebellious and impoverished subjects, for they have great skill in charming the money out of the purses of these people under the pretext and with a fair but false show of religion. Thus they enrich themselves to the particular damage and disadvantage of our state, since they thereby render our inhabitants incapable of contributing anything to the necessities of the common cause, when occasion demands, for the defence of this town and fort against all open and secret foes, whereto they are in duty and indeed by solemn oath bound to our state in accordance with all natural and civil laws for the protection of their own cause, the maintenance of wife and children together with possessions and goods.

Said Don Fennandus Manuel and the Romish priests seek to hoodwink them into believing the contrary to this, because forsooth (143) they are not of our religion, using thereto these and various other baseless arguments. Therefore we, for the prevention of all inconveniences that might result therefrom and for the maintenance of our rule and of the reformed Christian religion and from special regard for the common weal, with due care, pursuant to our Christian duty, wishing herein to provide, after ripe deliberation, with the concurrence of our Council, have ordained and decreed and do hereby ordain and decree:

Firstly, that none of the Portuguese priesthood from Goa, Maccauw or anywhere passing here, whether Jesuits; priests,

curates, monks, clerks or other professed clerical persons, of whatever order or condition they may be, shall be suffered to come ashore within our jurisdiction except with our express permit and special knowledge, much less, whether in ecclesiastical or civilian garb, settle here or stay in secret. They must, on the contrary, depart with the same ships they arrived in, on pain of a fine of 200 re^s. Our inhabitants who are found to have brought ashore or lodged and entertained (*defroyeert*) the aforesaid priestly persons in their houses contrary to this (144) our order shall be liable to the same fine.

Also during their stay here in the roadstead they shall not be allowed to preach on shore, or celebrate mass or practise any other Romish superstition accompanied by the assembling of people together either in secret or openly, no matter how small the assembly may be. They must behave themselves quietly and peaceably in all modesty under the permit to land when obtained, similarly on pain of a fine of 200 re^s. inflicted on everyone of our inhabitants for each occasion on which he has attended such a gathering, and of confiscation, in addition, of such houses and their lands where said conventicles or assemblies have been held.

Also they shall not be allowed to practise their said religion on board their several ships so long as they lie in the roads except solely for their own people of the ship's crew, and shall not entice thereto any of our inhabitants or suffer them to come on their ships with that purpose, on pain of the forfeiture of a similar fine of 200 re^s. by the priests and of 25 re^s. by our inhabitants.

(145) The members of aforesaid priesthood must above all take careful heed that no one either old or young here on shore or on board their ships comes to be baptized or joined in marriage, and in especial they must not rebaptize or remarry those who have already received the sacrament of baptism from our reformed ministers or have been married by them or by marriage commissioners, on pain of unmerciful corporal punishment in addition to confiscation of all their goods. This punishment shall be inflicted without connivance and enforced against all our subjects who have any part in transgressing this important point in any way. Moreover all marriages celebrated by the popish priesthood shall be deemed null and void and, in consequence, all such persons shall be deprived of the rights accorded to married people on the strength of the holy marriage tie.

Similarly also none of said priestly persons shall attempt to make any collection or ingathering here of money or goods or directly or indirectly to have one (146) made by his servants or anyone else for masses for the dead, popish churches, monasteries, colleges, convents or whatever else they may be called so as to rob our inhabitants by such sinister tricks of their property at the risk of punishment at discretion.

Also said inhabitants of ours in general and particular are by these presents expressly forbidden to hand over or to have handed over on their behalf by other persons any alms for said persons, no matter how small in amount, or to dispose of their possessions by will or in any other way to any of the said alleged members of the priesthood or for the benefit of the churches, colleges, convents, monasteries, etc. specified above or to transfer them from here to any Portuguese possessions and so to deprive their lawful ascendants or descendants thereof in that or some other improper manner on pain of confiscation of all possessions so disposed of or transferred and of a money fine of 100 re^s. in addition. This and the fine before appointed to be applied one third for the informer, one third for the benefit of the poor of our Christian (147) reformed churches and the remaining third for the Company's officials.

And to the end that we may be freed once for all from many vexations of daily occurrence by reason of the above mentioned Romish superstitions still grossly in vogue here, all such priests as continue to live surreptitiously in this republic, of whatever order or condition they may be, are, without exception, expressly warned, within a week from the publication of these presents, to discover themselves to us or else to depart from this territory and out of the jurisdiction thereof and never again to show themselves here or, if they fail to do this, and so are found here still after the lapse of the aforesaid appointed week, they shall be punished as disturbers and troublers of the common peace.

In order then that none may pretend ignorance hereof and that all the aforesaid points may the better be observed and maintained without infringement in their full force and according to their strict meaning, we charge and command our fiscal to have this proclamation published also in Portuguese and to have it posted up in the proper places (148) and also to proceed against the transgressors thereof, without respect of persons or any connivance whatever, in the most severe manner as an example to others, since we deem such action needful for the honour of God, the upholding of the true reformed Christian religion, the expulsion of the harmful Romish doctrine and especially the welfare of our state.

Thus done and decreed in the Council of Malacca this 15th Jan. 1666 and published and posted the 29th following of same.

Some improvement followed on this further proclamation, not however to the extent of our being able wholly to purge the territory of Malacca of Romish priests; they did not show themselves here openly, but remained in hiding; some even, in civilian garb, serving their religion and their ecclesiastical ceremonial,

especially mass, in remote places both in the jungle and elsewhere. This they still persist in, whenever they can discover a convenient time and occasion therefor.

More particularly these Romish subjects of ours contrive always to maintain here in secret a priestling to minister to them in sickness and death, for they imagine that, if they are obliged to do without a priest at such times, they are lost and will not go to heaven.

(149) This priestling has no difficulty in getting his maintenance from the people, and other priests, who come hither from elsewhere, both in Portuguese and Mohammedan ships, perceiving this, endeavour also to get a share by hiding at the time of the departure of the ships and remaining here, for they like to be where there is something to eat. This causes ill feeling among them, for it actually happened once that some of their faith reported to me that four of their priests were living here in secret, and, since it was too heavy a burden to support them all, they themselves asked that three might be sent away and that only one might be retained by them, but, in accordance with the order, all four had to depart.

However we are never free from these troublesome persons, who, if caught, must be kept in custody and sent away at the first opportunity that occurs. Further they and their adherents must be punished according to the tenour of the proclamations, as I trust your Honour will do so long as no other order is received, for their Romish priests aim at impoverishing the black community adhering to their religion. These people are for the most part, so poor that some of them are supported by our church funds; which fact induced some of them, after the (150) publication of the aforesaid most recent proclamation, to bequeath money in their wills to our church.

The prohibition of the exercise of the Romish religion has notably reduced the population of this town, by reason of the departure of many Portuguese families and their dependents to other places. They have taken with them a good number of black fishermen and would have carried off the rest, if they had not been prevented.

Our ecclesiastical or church affairs here are at present served by two reverend preachers, by name Domine Hubertus Leijdecker of Zirick Zee and Bernardus Coopagroen of Amsterdam, both excellent and learned men of good life and peaceful conversation. The former has been here ever since the year 1672, the other arrived only last year.

They have associated with them, as elders, M. Govert du Lavay, Captain, and Jan Meeck, governor of the hospital; and, as deacons, Sr. Pieter van Halsdingen, junior merchant, Leendert

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Kars, sergeant, and Hendrick Moleman, burgher, constituting a (151) regular Church Council. These officers are usually changed every year or two, on the nomination of the Church Council from the most estimable of the Company's servants of high rank and of the chief burghers after the Governor has been communicated with and his approval has been obtained. The second in command here must not serve as elder, this having been forbidden by their honours many years ago, when disputes arose here between the preachers.

The members of the church are at the present time 150 in number. The deacons provide for and maintain also the orphanage, built here in my time, situated on a convenient spot within the fort in a cultivated garden.

There are here also two churchwardens, who are chosen by the Governor and Council. They receive the fees for burials and use them for the necessary repairs of the churches. To increase their income and to meet the charges they have to bear, the graves were put up for sale in 1669, at a maximum of (*de meeste op*) 100 re^s. and a minimum of (*ende minste*) 25 re^s. This was approved by their Honours in Batavia, and at the same time they agreed that the transfer papers and deeds should be granted by the Governor, but up to the present no graves have been sold.

There are two churches here, namely one, St. Paul's, a church with a tower on high ground on the top of the hill, which the town possessed in the time of the Portuguese and has retained, and another, down below at the foot of the hill, in the south part of this fort. It was formerly a dwelling house and was turned into a church in my time and called the New Church. A sermon is preached there only once in the week, but in St. Paul's twice every Sunday and in the small outer fort Delft once in the early morning. On Sundays in the lower church also service is held by a visitor of the sick called Steven Ferdinandus van Tavilien in Portuguese and a sermon is read and the psalms of David, some of which have been translated into said language, are sung. This service is attended by the natives of our religion, mostly half castes and black women married to Dutchmen. Formerly it was the custom (153) for our clergy to preach there also in Portuguese, in order to attract our Romish community the more to our religion, but they saw that they accomplished little or nothing by this means and the custom fell into disuse.

For the further service of the church there are here at present, including aforesaid Ferdinandus, four visitors of the sick and one beadle, who are all paid by the Honourable Company. Two of them and the beadle (who besides his wage of f20 receives in addition 5 re^s. a month from the church) keep public schools for the children, where they are taught, instructed and exercised.

The duty of a government, as a good defender of our true reformed religion and of its servants in what is necessary in this respect, is known to, and will doubtless be fulfilled by your Honour with wisdom, prudence and discretion. You will also have paid to the preachers their appointed yearly allowances, consisting in:

50 pots of Spanish wine
 20 „ of Dutch vinegar
 50 lbs of meat and bacon
 50 lbs of Dutch butter and
 10 pots of olive oil.

This is the amount hitherto enjoyed by each from the Company's stores.

(154) The deacons have at the present time here under their control a capital of [17378] re^s. [46 stv.] mostly out at interest on deposit, they render an account of it every year and have it forwarded to the Governor. The community of the government which I am handing over to your Honour, consists, as before specified, of various sorts of persons, viz. Dutch burghers, black Christians, mostly Roman Catholics, Moors, Malays, Javanese and Bugis who adhere to the Mohammedan sect, further Chinese and Gentoos who cleave to heathenism. All these together make up the inhabitants or community here, and in addition the servants of the Honourable Company, consisting of troops, both soldiers and sailors, merchants, clerks, craftsmen and servants of the church. What is needed in order so to keep all these to their duty and obedience, that your Honour is honoured, respected and also beloved by them, is known to your Honour and there is therefore no need to enlarge upon it. Your Honour is provided with a Council where your Honour always presides and you are authorised with it to settle (*definieeren*) and carry into effect all matters pertaining to political and military affairs both criminal and civil. This Council consists of the servants of the Company of high standing who occupy the chief offices (115) and who at the present time are as follows:

The Hon. Adriaan Lucasz: chief merchant, second in command and administrator of trade.

Govert du Lavay, Captain of the forces.

Cornelis Verburgh, merchant and shabandar

Abraham Borgers, do. and fiscal

Steven Klaerbout, equipage master and

Jacob Snickers, merchant and head of the pay office.

The Council has as its secretary Jan van Assendelft who is also auctioneer. The merchant Adriaan van der Walle, at present

chief at Andrajirij is also counted as a member of the Council and attends its meetings whenever he is here, the seat above Sr. Snickers having been promised to him on his recent departure thither.

Besides this worthy Council there are here no other boards except of the guardians of the orphans and the commissioners for matrimonial matters, those in office at present being:—

Guardians of the Orphans.

Abraham Borgers, above mentioned
 Jacob Sonneman, Captain of the burghers
 Adriaen Wylant, junior merchant
 Arnoldus de Carpentier, do.
 Pieter van Helsdingen, do. serving as secretary.

(156) There is at the present time under their control a capital of 41483 *re*^s. and they act in accordance with the orders given by their Honours in Batavia and embodied in their statutes. The guardians of the orphans here are also at the same time administrators of the estates of deceased inhabitants and incoming strangers and if anything of importance has to be done in such cases, they join with them the captain of the Chinese and the chief of the Moors.

Commissioners for matrimonial matters.

Cornelis Verburgh above mentioned
 Peter van Helsdingen
 Jan Roosdom, Lieutenant
 Hendrick Moleman, burgher
 Jan van Assendelft, Secretary

Governors of the hospital, which is situated in an inconvenient place in the fore part of the N. suburb opposite the fort, are at present Cornelis Verburgh aforementioned and Hendrick Temmer, first Lieutenant. The master who is at present Jan Meke is under their orders and applies to them for the supply of the hospital's weekly and monthly needs both in cash and (157) provisions by means of orders on the cashier and storekeeper (*dispencier*) which are then endorsed by them and brought to me for signature. The master renders an account thereof to the overseers as also of the sum of one stiver which is charged against the patients for each day of their stay in the hospital and is handed back to him by the shopkeeper (*winckelier*) on the order received from the Governor. The receipt of this money is then reported to the garrison bookkeeper, so that each person may be charged for his own in the account of his monthly pay and also that he may be credited with only half of his pay from the time of his entry into the hospital. The custom I found in use here and I have left it so, in order to deter those who betake themselves to hospital feigning illness without being really ill, so as the more easily to play the sluggard and to withdraw themselves from the

Company's necessary service. Experience shews that, such conduct is fairly frequent, since few men are found among the soldiers and sailors who are ambitious to avoid disgrace. In view of all this, provision is made by the overseers and the master that before patients are admitted they must be examined by the surgeon (158) and also, when he judges that they have recovered, they do not allow them to remain longer but discharge them. For this purpose it is necessary that the overseers should go to the hospital occasionally and inspect it both to maintain discipline among those who are really ill and to administer the requisite civil punishment to the guilty.

The other remaining offices of consequence are usually held by junior merchants and they may not be promoted to any higher rank so long as they remain in them. They are served at present as follows:—

- The office of cashier by Anthony Volgel [H. C.—Vogel].
- „ „ „ license master by Pieter van Helsdingen.
- The office of shopkeeper by Adriaen Wylant.
- „ „ „ storekeeper provisionally by Hendrick Wacker.
- „ „ „ assistant garrison and pay-office-bookkeeper by Alexander van Lamswaerde.
- „ „ „ master of the trading warehouse by Jesaias Schalp.

The duty of these persons is not unknown to your Honours, nevertheless in what follows some notes shall be given thereon. The office of equipage master is at (159) present held, also provisionally, by the skipper Steven Claerbout. Moreover, the workmen of all crafts have their own special master and the equipage master is over these. He also controls at the same time the Company's public works and, if materials are needed for them, they are bought and provided by him. Further every month he exhibits a warrant signed by himself which the Governor endorses for payment from the treasury to whoever has made said delivery of goods. Wherefore he has authority as head not only over the equipping of the ships but also over the master craftsmen here on land, together with the journeymen, in order that he may keep said carpenter, gunners with their mates, smiths, bricklayers, coopers, turners and blockmakers, as also the boatswain with his sailors to their bounden service and duty, as also the Company's slaves and the criminals confined in the Slavenburgh together with the coolies or hirelings whenever they have to be employed, whereto your Honour will be pleased not to have recourse except under urgent necessity, (160) since the daily wage is, as a rule, high and there always occurs much messing and botching (no matter how careful the supervision) without its being possible to

discover any great advance in the daily tale of work. Nevertheless, every hired slave costs the Honourable Company 8 to 10 stivers a day, for their owners will not be satisfied with less, particularly if they perceive that the labour is needed. A short time ago, when we were obliged to hire, the coolies were first assembled in the Slavenburgh and were kept there until they were discharged; they had free rations during that time from the Company like the Company's slaves and 6 stivers of daily wage in addition, in which wise more service was got from them, but even so not as much as was right, wherefore we were glad that they were not needed for longer and that we could speedily send them off, as we in fact did.

At the beginning of our government here the equipage master was not only overseer of the works but also surveyor and assayer, and was provided with the necessary orders for his instruction and the regulation of his office registered in the letter book of (161) 1665, Oct. 31 and also of March 5, 1666, which I insert here: Order for Jan Joostenbal, equipage master and at the same time overseer of the Company's public works together with the master craftsmen and their journeymen and all other workmen as also the Company's slaves, according to which he must regulate his action.

It has been decided by us with the advice and approval of the Council to entrust and commit to you in addition to your present duties as equipage master the office of overseer of the Company's public works and workmen, since formerly in the days of the old governors, Heeren van Vliet and Jan Thijsz., one and the same person was employed as chief for this purpose except in the time of our predecessor Heer Joan van Riebeeck, recently departed to Batavia, who himself superintended every master workman and appointed them their work.

Therefore in order that you be acknowledged, respected and obeyed as chief, we have furnished you with a special commission pursuant to which you have to see to it that the master craftsmen, *i.e.*, the carpenter, gunner, bricklayer, (162) smith, cooper, turner and blockmaker together with their journeymen as also the Company's slaves are kept to their bounden service and devoir, wherefore you shall obey and observe our following order.

First of all you shall see that the masters with the men under them (none but sick persons and invalids excepted) morning and evening at a set time, that is in the morning at beat of drum and in the evening at the ringing of the bell, come to prayers which shall at those times be said by a visitor of the sick in the Slavenburgh, and that you yourself shall be present on every occasion and shall cause the boatswain also to come with his sailors. All who wilfully absent themselves shall be punished with 50 strokes of the cat, but the gunners stationed on the bastions and points shall be free from the obligation of appearing there, but must be present always at the prayers held among the soldiers at the points.

On Sundays the masters with their men shall be bound to go to church assiduously both morning and afternoon to listen devoutly to God's holy word there and to take good heed thereto. (163) Those who wilfully neglect their duty you must similarly punish with 50 strokes and you will greatly help them to attend diligently if they see that you and the master craftsmen are good examples to them therein, insomuch as they will expect this from you and them. One of the master smiths shall each in turn night by night remain in the smithy at present in the Slavenburgh and shall have his sleeping place in the little room set apart therefor, so as the better to keep the men in good order and to prevent all irregularities.

You must also see to it that each master craftsmen takes his men early in the morning, after prayers are over, to their appointed place and work as also in the afternoon after dinner and that he does not leave his place in the morning until 11 and in the afternoon till 5 o'clock when the signal for leaving off work is given by striking of the bell, meanwhile preventing anyone from idling but seeing that all are kept steadily at work.

The number of the workmen, masters included, as rendered to me, consists at present of the following persons:—

7	House carpenters	
13	Blacksmiths, nailmakers, locksmiths and sword-smiths	
7	Bricklayers	
6	Coopers	
2	Blockmakers and	
1	Turner	
In all 36	workpeople with their masters.	
9	ship's carpenters with)
)
		) under you as equipage master
29	sailors besides 1 chief)
	Boatswain)
7	Gunners distributed at the fortified points which is too small a number (164) and is to be increased to 22 so that a watch there may be kept at night and they may be employed on all necessary services by day.	

In sum 81 men

You shall see to it that every craftsman and workman shews all due respectful obedience to the master under whom he works and promptly performs what he orders for the service of the Company.

Among said workpeople, especially those working in the smithy, we understand that some are unfit and feeble, and have

done no work for a long time or have worked only occasionally, but nevertheless draw their monthly wage and allowance. To these you must give better heed and report them to us, so that the Company may be relieved of unprofitable wage drawers.

You must give leave to no one outside the Company's service to have any private work done by the workpeople or slaves, not even out of work hours. Hereto you must give good heed and, if you discover that work is being done for private persons elsewhere, you must report to us, so that it may be prevented and the offenders punished.

The Company's slaves are at present 185 in number, i.e. 167 men, 13 women and 5 children. There are usually 25-26 (165) of them reported sick. They are all in Slavenburgh where there is also a guard of 12 soldiers under the sergeant Cornelis Pietersz. Co [? sd] aan [? Codaan].

The slaves work each day as follows:

	Men	Women	Children
At the Company's bakery	19	1	..
In the hospital	8	..	..
In the smithy and armoury	8	..	..
With the carpenters	9	..	..
In the stables	2	..	..
In the Company's garden	10	..	..
In the trade warehouses	8	..	..
In our dwelling house & the guard there	8	..	..
On the water prao (i.e. that fetches water)	7	..	..
With the storekeeper	2	..	..
With the head Surgeon	1	..	..
In Slavenburgh with the surgeon	1	..	..
Cooks in Slavenburgh	2	..	..
A bellringer	1	..	..
In the Company's cowshed	3	..	..
To fetch grass for the horses	..	12	..
Children do not work	..	..	5
Sick	25	..	..
In the gang on the public works	53	..	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
In sum as above	167	13	5

This arrangement can be continued for the present but for the change already made therein by us, i.e. that henceforth only 8 men and 1 woman slave shall be allowed to the bakery and not more than 6 to the hospital, none to the garden other than those now hired.

It is and shall be your duty both to see whether these (166) services can be carried out by a smaller number of slaves and also 1927] *Royal Asiatic Society*.

whether those who stay in the Slavenburgh under a show of illness are playing the sluggard. You must report according to what you find to be the facts, so that in this matter the necessary order may be made accordingly and that, if possible, we may have more workers for the gang.

All slaves, both men and women, who, although counted as belonging each day to the gang, have been allotted here and there as shown above, shall, if occasion arises for something to be done quickly, whether the unloading or loading of ships or anything else, be united with the common gang and employed where they are needed, wherein you must at the same time not be negligent and need have regard to no one.

You must also see to it that the junior merchant in the Company's warehouses is always provided with some workpeople, even if he asks for more than the usual number of slaves, and that we are immediately informed of the same, since we order that you shall not permit any gang slaves to work for anyone without our knowledge and previous consent, in order that the public works may not be delayed.

The shahbandar also sometimes needs slaves for going to the arriving and departing vessels, in which case, if he happens to demand them, he too is to be accommodated.

Also the fiscal, (167) whenever he journeys to the ships or elsewhere in the discharge of the duties of his office, must be provided with sailors or slaves.

Criminals confined in the Slavenburgh for their misdeeds and persons put there by their creditors for debt are at present:

3 Dutchmen in chains	}	for crime
4 men		
2 women		
9 Moors	}	for debt
5 blacks		
6 women		

Together 29 who also must all be employed on the Company's public works, except the women banished there for adultery and prostitution, who shall be kept there shut up in a separate abode and no longer allowed out and employed with the Company's women slaves in fetching grass for the horses, which we understand was the former custom, but was abrogated by us, as soon as we had knowledge of it.

Three orang kayas from the Company's dependency, the village of Nanning are also confined in said Slavenburgh in separate quarters over whom good watch must be kept and a close guard always maintained before their lodging, so that they do not (168)

escape, for they are dangers and seditious men who cannot agree with their countrymen and must not go back to them, unless they have first been reconciled and have made their peace with the others.

Every morning you must come to us to get your orders as to the works and services on which the slave gang is to be employed, after you have given us the numbers of the same and of the invalids remaining in the Slavenburgh and, at the same time, making a report to us of all the happenings of the previous day in connexion with your office and of the state of the Company's works of all kinds.

We have given the control of the arsenal or armoury to the captain of the garrison, Hadriaan Schimmelpenning van der Oij, as also over the Company's stable, so that you need not concern yourself therewith, except that you shall draw orders for weapons and other necessities wanted for the ships in the Straits on the master smith, who is also overseer of the armoury, so that after endorsement by us, the things required may be fetched thence. The master smith shall be bound to hand over such order to the said captain on each occasion.

The materials for use in the public works were formerly, in the time of my predecessor, Joan van Riebeeck, bought for the most part by the sergeant, Hendrick Jansz. Wacker, who has been employed as clerk of the works for the last 15 years. He supplied them on his Honour's order (169) whenever they were needed and came once a month to his Honour to show him what had been issued during that time and for what purpose. Then an order was drawn on the Company's cashier for all the same, and the payment was made to him, Hendrick Jansz. We propose to follow this practice for the present and to employ you for that purpose in place of said sergeant. This you must therefore fall in with and regulate your action in the purchase of said materials by the present prices stated below as furnished to us by said sergeant himself, with a recommendation however to ascertain whether they should not be available at a lower figure:—

		Re ^s .	Stivers
Jungle (bos)* beams	each	1	
Injate planks	each		24
Long jungle (bos)* planks	the 100	12	
Barotten	..	10	24
Rafters	..	4	
Cadjanghs	..	6	
Long lantees	the 1000	10	
Short lantees	..	4	

* I take bos to stand for bosc, "forest, jungle" but this is not certain.

		Re ^s .
Nybooms [nibongs]	each	$\frac{1}{8}$
Adap	the 100	$\frac{5}{8}$
Roofing tiles	the 1000	16
Fired brick from the burgher		
Roelof	the 1000	5
Fired brick from the Chinesees,		
which is better	the 1000	8
Flooring bricks	the 100	8
Lime	the sifted cask	$\frac{1}{2}$
Charcoal for forging	the basket	$\frac{1}{4}$
Rattans	the 100 bundles	6

(170) Woodwork has hitherto been supplied principally by Lieut. van Twist as farmer of the same, this may as well continue until further orders from us. At present 9 hired carpenters are employed, since there is work in hand, which had to be done quickly. These are to be dismissed on its completion, either in a body or in part, according as there shall be much or little to be done at the time. As to this you must give us information in each case, so that no unnecessary hired labour may be retained. Their daily wage is at present as follows:—

4 blacks at 24	} stivers, light money
3 " " 18	
2 Chinese,, 48	

You must see to it that they are kept steadily at their work and do not waste their time, and when there happens to be nothing to be done to the ships, must make use of the ship's carpenters also, on the joinery of the public works, if necessary, and if they can be useful therein.

You shall not have the power to take into service any hirelings, either carpenters or other craftsmen, nor any coolies or slaves, nor to discharge those already taken on until you have proved the necessity therefor to us and have obtained our consent thereto.

Since Sergeant Hendrik Jansz. Wacker aforesaid has served here both as clerk and also in part as overseer of the public works for 15 years past, and has great experience of all matters concerning them, we have appointed him as your coadjutor and assistant, to continue to perform said office of clerk and to have also some oversight and command of the works, but all under your orders.

(171) Touching your office as equipage master, I have, for the present, no recommendation to make to you, except to apply yourself (*dan de bant te houden*) [to your duties] and always to have necessary repairs done to the ships and sloops stationed in the Straits. They are at present:—

The yacht *Blommendael* for Siam
 The flute ('t *fluijtje*) 't *Velthoen* for Ligoor
 The flute *Zuijlen* and }
 3 sloops (*chaloupen*) } for the blockade of Pera
 The galliot *Hammenbiel* for Oedjangh Salangh
 The flute *Ter Boede*
 The small hooker *De Kempbaen*
 The yacht *Alckmaar*
 The small yacht *De Fortuyn* and } for Queda
 A sloop }
 The galley *Malacca* and } cruising on the opposite
 A sloop *De Goede Hoop* } coast of Sumatra
 The frigate *Cannanoor* or } here in the roadstead going
 The lighter *De Lastdrager* } to and fro for firewood.
 Further the sampan (*chiampan*) and the small vessel here at
 the wharf.

Everything, both food and other things, requisitioned by these on arrival and departure, must be communicated by you to us in a note, drawn on whoever has the duty of making the issue, for our endorsement.

The unloading and loading of the incoming and outgoing space, so that the cargo may be completed with other goods, especially December from the north out of Japan, and are destined with their rich cargoes for India, you must see to having proceeded with at the utmost speed, since the honourable Company attaches the greatest importance thereto.

(172) You must give us information of ships passing here from other parts on their way to Batavia that have some cargo space, so that the cargo may be completed with other goods, especially resin, of which there is at present a great quantity in store and we usually lack ship room to transport it to Batavia.

If there chance to be any craftsmen on said ships, you shall, with our previous knowledge and consent, land them here, since we have been often in sore need of such.

In conclusion I recommend you, in this charge laid upon you, to show yourself faithful and vigilant and to have the interests of the Honourable Company most at heart, on which we shall confidently rely. We remain your good friends.

(Signed) Balthasar Bort, Michiel Curre, Hadriaen Schimmelpenninck van der Oij, Joannes Massis and Abraham den Back
 (In the margin) Malacca, Oct. 31st 1665.

Instructions for the equipage master, Joan Joosten Bal, whereby he will have to regulate his action in his capacity of surveyor.

In view of the irregularities committed here in the past by our inhabitants in the erection and building of their houses and lodges

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(*padacken*) by wilfully projecting beyond the due limits to the great disfigurement of the streets within the northern and southern suburbs respectively, therefore, in order to prevent all such irregularities and any disputes which might arise between our (173) inhabitants on account of their buildings, and in the desire also of securing in future better order and alinent than has been hitherto the case in the erection and building of said houses and lodges (*pedacken*) and all else depending thereon, we have chosen you as surveyor and give the under-mentioned points for your special instruction, so that said office may be discharged in accordance with our intention.

Firstly. No one shall henceforth be allowed to put in hand any building abutting on the property of another man unless you have first been called in and have duly alined the foundations, even if a house or lodge (*pedack*) had formerly stood on the same spot.

When the foundations have been laid according to the alinement made, no one shall be allowed to proceed further with his building until you have been summoned once more to see whether, in the laying of the foundations the alinement has been duly followed; in both cases under penalty of 10 reals, to be levied on the workpeople, as well as of correcting or relaying all that you find has been built or laid beyond the alinement.

Also whoever wishes to lay the foundations of his proposed building deeper than those of his neighbour shall be bound first to provide his neighbour's house with props or support it from outside in some other way, (174) so that, in your judgment, it is properly secured, on pain of punishment at discretion and compensation for all his neighbour may happen to suffer therefrom. And any men who damages his neighbour's roof, gutters or any thing else by his building shall be obliged to have the same made good promptly at his own cost.

Any man who wishes to build or repair a party wall must do the same at his own charges, but, if his neighbour afterwards builds against (*aen*) or on the same, he shall be bound to pay the half of the cost of as much in height and width of the wall as he has built against (*aen*) or on the top of, as assessed by the surveyor.

No one shall be allowed to put in windows or derive light from another man's property nearer to the ground than 8 feet to be measured inside the house in which they are put.

Builders and joiners who have undertaken a piece of work shall not be at liberty to pass it on to someone else on penalty of a fine of 25 reals. Also they shall not be allowed to abandon the work undertaken until it is completed, unless the supply of materials fails, in which case they shall be allowed to be idle at the expense of the owner, on condition that they are bound to give warning of the approaching failure at least three days beforehand.

For the prevention of numerous disputes and quarrels, joiners and builders undertaking any piece of work (175) shall be bound, on pain of a fine of 6 reals, to have a written contract of the work and of the terms agreed on made at the secretary's office.

To prevent as far as possible all danger of fire, builders or other persons shall not be allowed in future to make or set up any lime kilns except with your previous knowledge, and then only in such places as shall be granted to them, under the above named penalty.

Also no one shall have any woodyards or sawpits on the shore, nor shall place their wood, bricks, nypboomen, lantees or any other fencing wood except on the place to be appointed therefor, similarly on pain of a fine of 6 reals for every offence. But each person shall be at liberty to saw wood and to work it in the place where he intends to use it.

Similarly no one shall haul any vessels on land within these suburbs except at the place appointed thereto, under a fine of 6 reals.

Everyone shall henceforward be bound to make, in front of his doorstep, convenient gutters $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, properly paved with brick in order that the streets may not be damaged and made impassable by the disorderly throwing out of water.

(176) Likewise no one shall come nearer to the public streets with his house or doorstep than shall be decreed on pain of a fine of 3 reals and, in addition, of the removal of the obstruction.

To all which matters you are charged to take good heed and have close regard, to the end that all may be done and promptly observed according to the real meaning of this our order.

If you are called in to survey any house or lands, your fee shall be $\frac{1}{8}$ of a real for each square rod (*quadraet roede*) in the case of a house plot, but in the case of a garden or lands five shillings (*viij schellinge*) per 100 square rods. If called for the inspection of foundations and so forth, you shall have one real a time.

Malacca, 5th March 1666. Your friends (signed)
Balthasar Bort, Michiel Curre, Hadriaan Schimmelpenningh
van der Oij, Joannes Massis and Abraham den Back.

Instructions for the equipage master, Jan Joosten Bal, to which in his quality of gauger he will have to conform.

As the ell-wands, measures and weights which are used in measuring and weighing all the wares and merchandise must of necessity be made of their due size and shape, (177) and honestly gauged, so that the merchants and our good inhabitants, in the

buying and selling of their goods, may not be cheated or defrauded, but may receive what is their due, therefore you shall, as gauger (to which office you were recently appointed), take good care that all those who have to make use in their trade of ell-wands, measures and weights are provided promptly therewith and, in order that the people may be served according to their need, you shall be bound, twice a year in the months of January and July, in the presence of the fiscal and of the chief officer of the black citizens of this northern suburb, Jacob Sonneman, in the house of said Sonneman, which is deemed the most convenient for the purpose, to hold a session for public gauging and to have notice thereof given to all on each occasion at least a week beforehand, by public beat of gong. Then the shopkeepers, innkeepers, brick and tile makers together with all those in general who in their business, as stated above, have to make use of measures, weights, ell-wands and moulds, must come to said house and have all their ell-wands, measures, weights and moulds stamped with such letter of the alphabet or other mark as (178) shall be necessary and shall pay 6 stivers for each. If anyone wishes to have any measures, ell-wands, weights or moulds stamped between whiles, he must first apply to us and must pay double fee therefor.

Pewterers must always make their pots and measures half a finger-breadth higher than they are gauged on pain of forfeiture of same.

Similarly brick and tile makers shall in future be bound to provide their moulds with copper band right round the edge for enclosing them (which they have hitherto failed to do), so that no one may be defrauded, under a penalty of 3 reals, and you must take heed to this.

Shopkeepers, brick and tile makers and others must all have their own weights, ell-wands and moulds and are not allowed to lend them to each other under a fine of 2 reals.

If you find that someone uses in his business or has in his house unstamped measures, weights, ell-wands or moulds, he shall be fined 6 reals for each the first time it is discovered, 12 the second and at discretion the third. Moreover, in addition, he shall not be allowed to do any business for three years.

Also, if it is reported to you that the shopkeepers here use no (179) ell-wands, but measure the wares they sell by guess according to their fancy, you are in such case specially charged to provide each and every one of said shopkeepers (with a view to the keeping of better order in this matter than hitherto and to the prevention of all abuses as far as possible) with an ell-wand made after the Batavian measure with a copper socket at the end for enclosing it and properly stamped, at their expense; which they shall be obliged to use at once in measuring their goods, on a penalty of 6 re^s. if they are found to have acted contrary to this.

And, so that this order may be well observed, you, as well as the fiscal and the commissioners, are charged to go the rounds at least twice in the year and visit all shops, inns, brick and tile kilns and others who do business with measurnig and weighing, as occasion requires.

The stamping fees, which are of little importance here, are, after the deduction of the expenses of the stamping, granted to you as a perquisite, but the fines which may be imposed in connexion with this matter shall be divided between you and the fiscal, half to each.

(180) Done in Malacca, 5th March 1666. Your good friends (signed) Balthasar Bort, Michiel Curre, Hadriaan Schimmelpenningh van der Oij, Joannes Massis and Abraham den Back.

There is here within the fort a convenient surgeon's shop, served by the chief master surgeon, Willem Cornelisz. van Almeer. There is also senior surgeon in the hospital and 4 junior surgeons.

The storekeeper also was provided, on Aug. 1st 1671, with a written order for his information as to the receipt and issue of provisions, as also the distribution of victuals. This was registered in the letter book under the same date and is given below.

Memorandum for the storekeeper of this town of Malacca, being at this present time the junior merchant, Abraham Borgers, by which he shall regulate his action.

Since it is necessary that you should know your duty, and on what lines you have, in the main, to conduct yourself, and since no order has been made up to the present with reference thereto, this shall serve as such for you, in order to prevent all irregularities and abuses.

(181) Firstly then, when any ships from Batavia, Corman-del, Bengal or other places come into these roads bringing provisions among other things, you must ask the chief trading merchant for an extract from the bill of lading and shall receive the same according thereto.

All grain, also salt, beans, kadjangh and everything else of that nature, before you have it stored in the magazine, must be properly measured again by the ordinary measure of 60 lbs, 50 of such just making a last (*maet van 60 pont, de 50 effe een last maekenda*), in the presence of yourself or your assistant and, from the ship's crew, one of the signatories of the bill of lading, either the skipper, the purser or his assistant, so as to avoid all complaint, both as to delivery and receipt.

After receipt you shall make a report as to how far it corresponds with the bill of lading and what portions have been delivered short or over weight.

All other provisions, e.g. meat, bacon, butter, sugar, wax, also wine, rum, arack, oil, vinegar and other such things, as soon as they are brought ashore, shall first be carefully examined, the liquids being guaged and the dry goods weighed with Dutch weights and scales in the presence of two commissioners joined with you for this purpose at your request made to me.

(182) After an exact examination has been made by said commissioners of said provisions, they shall issue a certificate declaring plainly and definitely that everything has been found absolutely correct, without diminution or addition. This declaration must then be handed over to us to be used as necessary.

No hard (?) (*harde?*) victuals may be brought by you or by your orders from inhabitants or strangers except with our special knowledge and consent. Having obtained my order therefor, you must see to it that everything is well weighed and measured and stored in a convenient place.

All arack, both the strong and common kinds, bought from the Chinese and usually issued as rations to the ships, when it is brought into the Company's storehouse, must be accepted only on approval by the tasters for the time being and, if found too bad by them, a report must be made to us, so that we may act as the exigency of the case demands.

For all provisions bought and received in good condition, you shall give a signed receipt expressly stating the quantity and quality, together with the agreed price, the whole sum and the purveyors thereof, (183) and on the back you shall make an order on the cashier which must be countersigned by us. By means of this order the purveyor must get his payment from the Company's chest.

On the other hand you must not issue or give out any victuals or anything else from the Company's store to persons or ships, sloops, praos, the Company's hospital, Slavenburgh or to anyone else except with our express knowledge and under our signed order. Members of the Council, however you may accommodate with some provisions for the use of their households only, but no more, without our order, at the ordinary prices, viz.:

Meat and bacon	at 6.	stivers	a lb.
Dutch butter	at $\frac{1}{4}$	re ^s .	a lb.
Bengal butter	at $\frac{1}{8}$	..	a lb.
The picol of white sugar	for 6	re ^s .	
The can of Spanish wine	for $\frac{5}{8}$	re ^s .	
The picol of black sugar	for 3	re ^s .	
The can of olive oil	for 1	re ^s .	

The can of Dutch vinegar	for 10 stivers
The pot of cocoanut oil	for 3 stivers
The can of brandy	for 1 re ^s .
The one measure of salt	for $\frac{3}{8}$..

(184) This may be done provided that a good record is kept of everything and payment demand monthly and made into the Company's treasury with a signed order from us.

You must not serve those who, besides the members of the Council, are allowed to purchase provisions from the Company's storehouse (on our signed order), until they have shown by the receipt from the cashier that payment has been made to the Company's chest.

But, as regards wine, candles and lamp oil supplied monthly to counting houses and other places, you may continue to issue them, until you get a fresh order from us, according to the ordinary usage, following and in conformity with the list that has been made and put at your disposal herewith for your instruction.

The soldiers and sailors here on shore, as also the Company's slaves, must have issued to each of them every month 40 lbs of rice, one measure of which must definitely be taken from the least durable rice. Their number will be brought to you every month by the clerk of the garrison and the sergeant of Slavenburgh by signed order from us.

All ships and sloops, so long as they lie here in the roads, (185) enjoy every Saturday with our signed order the usual weekly supply, according to the number of those on board, viz.:

- A ship with 60 to 70 men: 1 pig at 6 re^s. and 1 re^s. worth of green vegetables;
- A ship with 50 to 55 men: 1 pig at 5 re^s. and 1 re^s. worth of green vegetables;
- A ship with 40 to 45 men: 1 pig at 4 re^s. and 1 re^s. worth of green vegetables;
- A ship with 30 to 35 men: 1 pig at 3 re^s. and 1 re^s. worth of green vegetables,
- A ship with 15 to 25 men: 1 pig at 2 re^s. and $\frac{1}{2}$ re^s. worth of green vegetables;

and all other ships with larger or smaller crews *pro rato* [sic]. You must go on this order and not exceed it, but take good heed that the pigs are not too small for their price and the vegetables are not charged at a higher than their purchase price.

If the ships have sick on board or are going on or returning from distant voyages, where they are likely to have or to have had few provisions, they must be somewhat more liberally provided, as opportunity occurs, but this must be done on our order or special command, by which you can regulate your action.

Since for the purchase of said provisions money is necessary, you have only to make an order on the cashier for the definite sum of 100, 150 or 200 re^s. which you find by experience to be needed for 2, 3 or 4 months for this purpose. On this, after it has been endorsed by us, you receive the cash from the Company's chest, and make a (186) new order, in the same way as before, when the first is found to have been exhausted.

The fruit or vegetables, which are fetched from the Company's garden, for provisioning the ships, you must charge just as if they were bought for cash, reporting the amount monthly by order signed by us, to the Company's chest, so that it may be possible to see clearly how much cash you have expended yearly.

Every month you must see to having ready in good time two detailed accounts, one to hand to me, and the other to the chief merchant, of all victuals, both ordinary and extraordinary, issued from the Company's store in the previous month and sold for cash, bearing in mind that, not in the chief merchant's, but only in the detailed account you give to me, there must always be, in addition, a statement at the foot of the provisions issued monthly to the ships, without any being omitted, as also of all that is left in the Company's store after deduction of what has been given out in the previous month, so that we may make use of this information at need.

On the other hand, however, it is not monthly but on each occasion when ships (187) or sloops, not assigned to Malacca, are on the point of departure for Batavia, Cormandel, Bengal or other places, that you must, in good time before their departure, render to said chief merchant a detailed account in writing of everything you have issued to said ships during their stay here, so that it may be entered in the expenses account and said ship's account may then be closed in your books.

But as to the yachts and sloops assigned to and under Malacca, as to wit both those employed in cruising in these Straits and those blockading Pera and Queda, as also in the voyages from Siam, Ligor, Oedjanghsalagh, Dilly and various other places, everything they have from the Company's store is entered in full with the day of the month in each ship's account. This is closed once a year, viz. on the last day of July, and the account book is put at the disposal of the chief trading merchant for him to have an expenses account made from it and the equipage and other accounts and to give or send its own account to each vessel to be entered betimes in the ship's books and to credit the trade books (which are then also closed) to that amount for the goods and provisions which the ships have had issued to them.

You may as well continue in the old way with the small books of the store, since they are very easy to (188) keep, for in making new books all balances and also provisions and cash received*

* Reading *ontfangen*, though the original looks like *ontgangen*.

afterwards are debited only to the Malacca office and moreover in case of issue of goods and the closing of the books *in contra*, all expenditures are again adjusted, so that the Malacca office is always debtor or creditor.

In conclusion, we recommend you always to have the Company's store kept clean and in good order and to take good care of all provisions, so as to prevent their being neglected or wasted by leakage or otherwise or misused or squandered or carried off without leave by your subordinate. Herein we shall rely on you and with an easy mind trust you to maintain these principles and so continue. We remain your friend (signed) Balthasar Bort (in the margin) Malacca, 1st Aug. 1671.

By reason of the recent Manicaber war, provisions, not only pigs, fowls and ducks, but all kinds of vegetables, have become so scarce and dear; that the ships when lying here in the roads have had to do without the ordinary issues. However the breeding of cattle and the sowing and planting of devastated orchards having begun again to improve, we hope that under your Honour's rule there will be no lack, so that the necessary fresh provisions may be issued to the ships' crews.

(189) In order to keep a close watch over the supplies and fresh provisions issued to the ships and sloops, so that no fraud or unfaithful dealings may be committed therein, the chief merchant and second in command, the honourable Adriaan Lucasz: is charged to take good heed thereto, and, in making the expenses accounts, to compare the same with the orders issued on the storekeeper and others for supplies, which is to be seen in full in the resolution passed thereon and included here.

Friday, 19th Nov. 1677.

The Governor, this morning after disposing of public judicial affairs, caused to be read in the Council the missive of their Honours the High Government of India at Batavia, dated 19th Oct. last together with an extract from the general resolution of the 10th Aug. brought to us with several other enclosures on the 9th inst. by the fly ships, *Beemster*, *Wimmemum* and *Marcken*, wherein mention is made that the reasonable standard in the making and drawing up, in some outstations, of the expenses accounts for the ships touching there is exceeded, giving rise to a suspicion that such heavy disbursements must take place without the previous knowledge of the governors, directors, commanders or heads of such places. This surmise is further increased by the complaints of some skippers, who assert that they have had to sign for goods they have never had and, if they (190) refuse, they are threatened with being deprived (*gelight*) of their ships. Wherefore their Honours, for the prevention of all such fraudulent and unfaithful dealings, had decided and decreed by their resolution afore named, to give orders everywhere to have issues made as sparingly and economically as is in any wise practicable. Also that the

governor, director, commander or superintendent (*opperhoofd*) shall every time have to give an express written order therefor, so that, at the time of the departure of the ships, it may be examined and compared by their honours themselves, or by those to whom this task is entrusted on their behalf, with the expenses account, item by item (*van post tot*); that note is expressly taken of the valuation of the goods and whether they are entered in the account according to the ordinary current price.

Wherefore it was then decided and unanimously agreed by us in council assembled, in compliance with their Honours' aforesaid resolution, to recommend the accurate supervision of the aforesaid expenses accounts to the honourable Adriaan Lucasz., chief merchant and second in command in this government, since they had always been drawn up in the trading office and had been endorsed hitherto by the assignor (*overdrager*), provided that his Honour aforesaid himself examines the same in future and endorses them, before they are handed to the bookkeeper of the ships to be entered in the books.

(191) In order well and conveniently to keep safe and store the provisions, especially the rice, so as always to have enough in reserve and with a view to the likelihood that, with the lapse of time, there might be a lack of good warehouses, their Honours in Batavia last year agreed, at our request, and gave leave for the construction of a new storehouse within the fort between the bastions Victoria and Emelia, the size of which was planned by me and communicated to their Honours aforesaid. It is to be 12 rods in length and 3 in width with a flat roof. Only one wall need be built, since the wall between said bastions can serve as the second wall. A beginning has not yet been made of this storehouse, although there are already in store along the seashore here, 3000 red bricks, 22 inches long, 10 wide and 6 thick, fetched by the Javanese and paid for at 6 stivers apiece in heavy money. The everyday work and the lack of the slaves needed for this job have not allowed of it; moreover the woodwork for it must first come from Siam, and men skilled in the making of flat roofs, together with the best materials needed therefor from Cormandel, whence the same have been ordered by us; I hope they will soon reach your Honour. It should not, however, be necessary to wait for them, a beginning should be made with the building of the wall as (192) quickly as in any way possible, and thereafter the whole building should be finished in a strong and durable manner, there being great reason therefor, since there are now no other provision stores above ground here, within the fort, except under some dwelling houses, and these were already at the time of the Portuguese overthrow mostly old and dilapidated. Wherefore, in order not to fall on occasion into difficulties, this new store must be made there, the place being very convenient for the purpose, since it is near the guardhouse of the bastion Victoria, through the back

gate of which the provisions can be carried in and out since the boats and ships' boats, even the sampans, can come up the river as far as the said bastion. For the flooring of said storehouse 4000 rough, square ashlar-stones have also been sent for from Corman-del.

The office of license master was first instituted here in my time, for it was already to some extent necessary in order to give some relief to the shahbandar in his work, because the imports began to increase. Before this time only one assistant had been employed as first deputy for this purpose and, in order that no delay should be suffered owing to his lack of authority*, I issued for them both a full memorandum, of which their Honours in Batavia received a copy. It was (193) somewhat shortened and curtailed by them, and was returned in the year 1668 reading as follows:

Memorandum for the Shahbandar and deputies of the same sent to Malacca from Batavia.

1. The shahbandar or one of his subordinates must be in the custom-house every day except Sunday from seven to eleven in the morning, and from two to five in the afternoon.

2. If envoys (*gesanten*) arrive from abroad, he or one of his subordinates shall proceed forthwith to them, in order to inform himself of the same and of the cargo and to report to the Governor, so as to await instructions as to what official reception shall be given them;

3. Without defraying the charges of any at the Company's expense or remitting the duties except with the Governor's consent;

4. Letters of state arriving or being dispatched, he must see to having duly translated, and must sew up those for dispatch with white or yellow, according to the dignity of those to whom they are addressed.

5. As soon as any vessel not carrying envoys on board anchors at the Red Island (*'t roode Eijland*) or in the roads, the shahbandar or one of his subordinates aforesaid shall forthwith go to it to ascertain the cargo, the nachoda's name, the number of the crew and the place whence it comes, so as to prevent smuggling.

6. Small vessels, however, which come over the shallows, shall at first lie up inside by the customhouse to be registered as above.

(194) 7. The same procedure shall be followed in the case of departing vessels before they have their permits delivered.*

* The original has *impotensie*, which can hardly mean "physical inability" here.

* Or "before they have handed over their permits" (*eer dat haer passedul sal hebben overhandigt*)? But they would need permits in order to leave the port.

8. And the deputies aforesaid shall, when any ship or vessel has arrived, forthwith inform the shahbandar of its arrival and he shall keep an exact record of the goods coming in and going out, each in a special memorandum book, and from this record he must make the assessment of the market price, so as to order and collect the dues, comparing the specification and accounts one with the other, so that he may deposit every month in the Company's chest the moneys in the shahbandar's keeping with an order signed, in the margin, by the shahbandar and his deputy and, at the foot, by the Governor.

9. If any difference in assessment occurs between the shahbandar and the license master, the advice of the chief merchant thereon shall be taken and followed.

10. A note from the memorandum book of all vessels arriving and departing shall be brought to the Governor every evening.

11. Also every week or month a summary of all [arrivals and departures] shall be furnished to the Secretary's office to be inserted in the day-book

12. No strangers may be in the streets after sunset on pain of a fine of 12 ^{r^s}, and the loss of their vessels.

(195) 13. On the same penalty no one shall carry crises within the jurisdiction of Malacca except the nachodas, who receive a memorandum to this effect and are warned thereof.

14. And according to the old custom the Javanese must take all arms to the shahbandar's house until their departure and only the nachoda may keep his crisis.

15. In order that no losses may be suffered by the tolls, the nachodas shall, on their arrival, provide a surety for the same, or else, from their cargo, put the amount in pledge at the custom-house.

16. In the case of trusted inhabitants of Malacca, it is allowed to wait for about 2 or 3 weeks till their departure, but not with persons of insufficient means (*insuffisante*), except under surety.

17. No goods, except the Company's, shall pass the boom until after exhibition of the manifest, payment of the tolls and permission to pass in or out, on pain of forfeiture of the goods concealed and of the vessel as well, and punishment as the occasion demands.

18. Moreover no settlement or composition shall be made with reference to the above except in small matters and with the Governor's consent, and the composition shall then be divided into three parts, $\frac{1}{3}$ *profisc[o]*, $\frac{1}{3}$ to the license master and the informer (*aenbrenger*) and the other $\frac{1}{3}$ to the Honourable Company.

(196) 19. Small disputes between foreigners may be dealt with by the shahbandar and license master, so as to prevent greater difficulties, but any of importance must be laid before the Governor and Council.

20. As harbourmaster also he must keep good order in the berthing of the vessels, so that it may always be possible to pass up and down the river.

21. Passes to Johor and to the coast of Java and those to Pera and beyond as far as Trangh must be signed by the shahbandar in the margin and by the Governor at the foot, but those for nearer places by the shahbandar only, both with clauses for the outward and return voyages; those who sail direct or by way of Batavia to Java, also Portuguese or Moors or others going to Bengal and beyond must provide themselves there [at their destinations] with passes for return.

22. To prevent robbing and plundering by the inhabitants and slaves, those who go out to fetch wood and stone, whether by sea or land, must provide themselves with a memorandum from the shahbandar, so that they may be recognized by the inspectors of the jungle and the cruisers at sea.

23. No passes to be granted to Baros or elsewhere on the west coast [of Sumatra] to persons from Jambij to Queda inclusive.

(197) The following is duty free, viz.

24. Peper } imported, provided that it is all delivered to the
Tin and } Honourable Company, on pain of confiscation, but
Resin } the people of Johor may take the tin, free of duty,
from the places subject to that state to Johor.

Similarly

Rice } provided that they are first offered to the Com-
Paddy } pany and that no rice is exported and that no
Slaves and } Christian slaves are sold to Moors.
Buffaloes }

25. So also gold and silver, whether coined or not, diamonds, rubies and other stones, pearls, musk, civet, pedro porco [bezoar] and other valuables, provided that all are delivered to the Honourable Company; but, since that seldom happens, it is permitted freely to trade the same to any one except the Company's servants, simply paying 10% for importation.

The following pays 10% for import and 5% for export, whether bought by the Company or by others.

26. All kinds of Surat, Cormandel, Bengal and other cloths and piece goods, but four-footed cattle, peas, beans and wheat 5% on import.

27. Fruit from the Company's gardens north and south of the town, which are let, is to be sold by auction in the bazaar and half of the proceeds given to the Company, but on fruit from gardens belonging to private owners only 10%.

(198) 28. Slaves taken away to places belonging to the Company 5 riksdollars each, but to other regions, 10re.; children half price.

29. Iron and lead not bought by the Company 20% on export, otherwise 5%.

30. Reals and other hard coinage exported 10%, but copper and lead coins no duty.

31. Small wares from the neighbouring places on the coast, both to the north and south, such as fowls, eggs, fish, fruit, etc., also rattangh, cadjangh, cooking pots, sandalwood and eaglewood 10%, and, if thereafter exported, 5% like other goods, but, if the Company is the buyer, duty free. Rattangh and cadjangh must always be offered to the Company.

32. Moors and Portuguese from Cormandel and Bengal must have a tenth of their merchandise unloaded by the shahbandar and commissioners in their presence to be then turned into money by public sale, but the duty for wheat and butter must be paid in cash.

33. But, if any of the Moors remain at Malacca and export any of their aforesaid goods to Johor, no duty is to be levied at the time, but on their return 10% *pro rata (na rato)* of the goods exported, because they bring back gold for them in secret.

34. All subjects of Johor, nobles and common people have to pay export and import duties, but the nobles are mostly, with the consent of the Governor, excused by courtesy.

(199) 35. The shahbandar gets 10% of betel coming down the river from Nanningh for the entertainment of envoys, nachodas, etc. on departure and arrival.

36. So also the Nanning crop yielding yearly scarcely 30 re^s. for the Company.

37. Over and above the aforesaid duty all strangers pay as poll tax $\frac{1}{8}$ of a re^s., and those who depart to Pera, Queda, Jonghsalangk, Aatchin, Jambij, Palimbangk, Batavia, Java and places beyond Johor and Calangk pay one re^s. for a pass and, for anchorage dues, from one to four re^s. according to the tonnage of the vessel.

38. For a pass to Johor, Bencalis, Seacq, Racan, Callangk. Andragirij and Campher $\frac{3}{4}$ of a re^s. and, for anchorage dues, $\frac{1}{2}$ a re^s.

39. For a pass to Rombouw, Songhoedjongh, Moar, Padangk and Riaformosa $\frac{1}{8}$ of a re^s.

40. Vessels going to aforesaid places without discharging cargo are duty free and pay only poll tax, pass and anchorage dues, but, if they discharge cargo, they are bound to pay full duty.

41. Goods having paid duty to the Company once at Batavia or elsewhere are free of import dues but not otherwise, unless they do not discharge cargo.

42. All foreigners who are not Christians and not resident in Malacca pay only export duty and pass money.

(200) 43. But, if they return, they must pay, in addition to the duty, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a re^s. poll tax and anchorage dues as aforesaid like the Christians who live here, but do not pay poll tax.

44. Portuguese [vessels] on their passage from Goa or Maccauw and other regions, whether king's ships or belonging to private persons, pay as follows: small yachts 300 re^s. medium sized 400 and large ships 500 for the outward and the same for the return passage, but, if they discharge their cargo, they pay 10% customs and no passage dues; if they trade only part of their cargo and take the rest on, they must pay the passage dues as well as the customs dues for the goods sold, but without paying dues for the resin they export, because they buy it from the Company.

45. All ships belonging to the king of Siam are free from all dues, wherever they are going or returning to.

46. The farmers of the fish and vegetable markets must always keep them clean and must put the benches, blocks etc. under cover every night.

47. Wine-sellers pay, besides 2 re^s. per month to the farmer, 75 re^s. for each wine cask, 50 for the community (*voor 't gemeen*) and 25 for the town, on pain of forfeiture of the wine and punishment at discretion.

48. All others are also subject to this penalty who have bought wine in their own name and handed it over to the wine-sellers.

(201) 49. But the town innkeeper shall pay only 40 re^s. for the cask of wine; and of all said duties etc. due accounts and books shall be kept *in forma* according to old custom, as stands more fully noted in article 8.

Batavia in the Castle, 21st September, 1668. On the order of their Honours, signed Jan van Riebeeck, Secretary.

From this memorandum your Honour can see the services and duties of the shahbandar and license master together with their subordinates, as also what goods and merchandise pay for import and export; moreover what goods and merchandise are free. In this matter such alteration has since been made as I have noted in the margin* of articles 24, 25, 26, 32, 35, 36, 44 and 47, rice and paddy, if not supplied to the Company now paying 5 riks-dollars for the load or 8 re^s. for the Malaccan coijangh, that is 1 re^s. for the 100 gantangs, each of 6 lbs.; Malacca's own crop is exempt therefrom, in order to give more encouragement to the people to plant.

* Not in the India office Copy.

There is no lack of rice here, notwithstanding this charge, when Java, which is now disturbed, is at peace and gives others a share of its crop.

(202) Money is paid in place of the 10, at present only 5% of what is imported, in order, by this reduction, to cause it to be less kept secret, it being possible easily to conceal the same when the declaration is made, as formerly was always wont to happen, but not so now.

The duty on Company's cloth is also reduced from 5 to 2½%, in order to bring about larger sales of it and smaller of the Moorish cloth (which pays so much more).

The Porto Novas vessels used formerly, on departure, to pay 5% for what they were exporting but, since it usually consisted entirely of gold, they paid nothing of it and so few goods of small value that the duty was altogether too poor, consequently there was later imposed on them on arrival a duty of 13%, instead of 10, of their cloth of every kind, which afterwards is sold publicly, in the presence of the Governor and Council for what it will fetch, so that now they are free of duty on the goods they export. The proceeds of this cloth paid as duty used formerly to run to 48-50000 gls., but this sea traffic is not now so great, so that the proceeds are not so large, in fact they are reduced by half.

The trade of the Portuguese at Goa and Maccauw has sensibly declined, their cargoes thither (203) are very poor and they constantly importune us to reduce the passage—, or, as they call them, anchorage-dues. This request has frequently been granted, if they in fact showed us the smallness of their ships and of the cargo, so that they paid on these occasions only 150, 200, 250, 300, 350-450 re^s. once for the outward voyage and as much for the return passage. May it please your Honour also to act with discretion in this matter, so as to give these people no cause for complaint; moreover to see that nothing else than these passage dues is demanded from anyone and that because it was the custom here under their own rule that their passing ships trading paid all such anchorage dues and also on the strength of a provisional agreement made between the Viceroy Don Philippo Mascarenhas in Goa and the chief merchant Cornelis van Sanen in 1646 to the following effect:

Provisional agreement between his Excellency the Viceroy Don Philippo Mascarenhas and the very honourable and valiant Cornelis van Sanen, chief merchant and director of the United East India Company, at the factory of Wingurla, for the settlement of the questions propounded (204) by the Dutch with reference to the dues they claim in the fort of Malacca.

In the name of God amen, Be it known to all those, who shall see this contract of agreement and composition, that in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1646, on the 18th of April, in the courtyard of the fort of this town of Goa, in the presence of his Excellency Don Philippo Mascarenhas, Councillor of State of his

Majesty, Viceroy and Captain General of India and the very honourable and valiant Cornelis van Sanen, chief merchant, captain and director of the United East India Company, in the factory of Wingurla, with express commission from the Council of Batavia to make a provisional agreement on the questions propounded touching the dues claimed in the town and fort of Malacca, by said commission empowered thereto by letters sent to his Excellency the Viceroy their contents being as follows, word for word (*van verbo ad verbum*).

Conversations have been held about the tolls and dues of Malacca with his Honour and some merchants of Maccauw, but no agreement has been reached, although quite equitable (205) proposals were made on our side, wherefore, if your Honour, for the prevention of unpleasantness, deems it necessary to come to some definite decision thereon, you can treat with our chief merchant in Wingurla, Cornelis van Sanen, to whom we have given full powers therefor. Any decision come to with him we shall hold binding.

By virtue of the same commission and order, his Excellency the Viceroy conferred with the said commissioner on the matter, maintaining that, as a matter of right, the ships from this town passing by Malacca without unloading or selling goods there are not liable to any impost. To this his Honour answered that they were liable to said due or impost, as appears from the documents on both sides referring to the same, but, in order to avoid danger to the preservation of amity and the continuance of the good peace and reciprocal relations between the two nations, it is granted and agreed for the settlement of the same, until submission to the decision of our sovereigns, as follows:

Firstly, that this provisional agreement is made in the interests of peace and secondly, shall not prejudice at any time the rights, sovereignty and possessions of his Serene Highness the king (206) of Portugal and of their High Mightinesses the States. All that which the Dutch have enjoyed or shall enjoy in the aforesaid fort [in pursuance of this agreement] is to be restored to the Portuguese, if the approval of our sovereigns is not given to the agreement that the ships of his Majesty or of the merchants of this town on their way to China or other places by the southward, or sailing direct to Malacca should only have to pay 6% of the goods which they actually sell there and the Dutch shall pay the same of the goods they sell in the places belonging to his Majesty.

In pursuance of the contract made in Batavia by the Council with the merchants of Maccauw in the presence of the Rev. Father Fre Gonsalvo St. Josepho, each vessel, great or small, on its way to Maccauw without unloading or selling goods in Malacca, shall pay for going and returning two *schuiften** of gold into the hands of the merchant of said fort as a deposit, not as tribute, until an answer is received from Europe.

* Perhaps meaning "ingots" of some recognized weight.

The ships of his Majesty shall be free and exempt from this contribution and shall not pay it nor any (207) portion of the goods forming the cargo of the ships of the same; they shall only be liable to examination under oath in order to discover whether they have any merchants' wares on board; in the event of such being found, the owners must pay $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, for going and coming, on what is in excess of one pinnacle load. If they have only one pinnacle load on board, they pay no more than the same two (*schuif-ten* ?scoops) of gold, also on deposit.

Small ships passing Malacca and not proceeding to China shall pay $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, even if they do not unload or sell any goods in said place and shall be allowed to carry out their voyage, trade and commerce without other obligation or impost and without vexation or opposition, but, on the contrary, with all help and assistance from the Dutch, whose ships shall receive the same favour from us.

The which established and firm agreement, as has been said, both have sworn to have proclaimed, to maintain and to preserve in its entirety and to have so preserved and fulfilled each by his subjects, until a decision is received from Europe, viz. his Excellency the Viceroy for himself and succeeding Viceroys and Governors and his Honour the Commissioner in the name of the Council of Batavia and their successors by virtue of the powers which I the Secretary declare to have seen, whereto I have bound them with public vow and oath overleaf on the holy Gospels, the Viceroy swearing on a missal and the aforesaid commissioner on the bible, before the witnesses signing below:

Don Philippo de Mascarenhas; Cornelis van Sanen; Secretary Deuwartj de Figuredo de Mello; Fre Gonsalvo de St. Josepho; Francisco de Melo de Castero, Proveedor Moor dos Contos; Anthonio de Soisa Coitingo, Capitayn Moor de Noort; Jan van Teijlingen, chief merchant; Anthonij Oudermeulen, chant; Jacob Roscam and Leendert Jansz., both junior merchants in the service of the general company present *ut supra*.

However, much disputing and cavilling arose at once over this agreement, so that it came to nothing.

From the Moors coming to trade at Queda 10% is also taken, if we go there to exact it.

(209) In addition to the aforesaid tolls and dues, there are here certain other imposts which are farmed out annually (as heretofore touched upon) on the anniversary of the conquest of Malacca, viz. the 14th Jan. Their latest yield was 4735 re^s. to the Company's profit, to wit:

The sale of cloth and provisions, the farmer taking 2 re^s. a month for the Moorish cloth sold in shops, but only 1 for the Company's cloths, similarly those who sit or

move about in the street selling them, pay 1 re ^s .; the same sum of 1 re ^s . is paid monthly by those who sell provisions. Last farmed out at:	750 re ^s .
The sale of fish, vegetables and other wares in both the markets, the farmer taking $\frac{3}{4}$ of a re ^s . monthly from the stallholders	520 ..
Rice market. The sellers pay $\frac{3}{4}$ of a re ^s . per month	55 ..
The timber brought from the jungle paying 10%	115 ..
The distilling of arrack and innkeepers, the former paying 24 and the latter 2 re ^s . per month, now farmed for four years, yields yearly	800 ..
Salt and freshwater fish paying 1 in 10	870 ..
Slaughtering cattle, 1 re ^s . for each big beast, and for small beasts a tenth of the value	175 ..
Weighing money paying a percentage of 10%	600 ..
(210) The Company's garden, farmed for 3 years, yielding in the year	80 ..
The drawbridge over the river, $\frac{1}{8}$ of a re ^s . being paid for each mast of a vessel passing through	70 ..
The poll tax on the Chinese, each paying $\frac{1}{4}$ of a re ^s . per month	400 ..
The assaying of measures and weights	50 ..
The fishing in the moat on the landside of the fort, no one but the farmer having the power to give leave for fishing there	50 ..
The betel or sirij crop within Malacca, the farmer drawing $\frac{1}{4}$ of a re ^s . for every 100 poles where it grows	200 ..
Amounting yearly to re ^s . 4735 ..	

The farming of above mentioned sirij has been begun only this year for 200 re^s. as stated. It should, in course of time be worth more, for the planting here (*de plantage*) in Malacca of those much esteemed green leaves, which are chewed with pinank, has already sensibly increased since the cessation of the import from Nanningh, from which place, as being now an enemy country, these things may not be brought here, whereby the Honourable Company stands to lose the duty placed thereon, which brought in on the last occasion 730 re^s. (211) In time our own crop will produce as much. Moreover it comes to pass that our inhabitants here are so much the better kept to work and the money derived therefrom remains in their hands, instead of, as formerly, being drawn by the traders of Nanningh and carried off to their country, which also seems to have made them somewhat wanton and luxurious. For which reason and in order not to cause the decay of our own sirij plantations, it is a matter for great consideration, should peace be made with these people, whether we ought to allow the import and sale of their sirij in this place. The inhabitants and strangers are, moreover, by now quite accustomed to that of our own growing, and are as eager for it, as they formerly were for that of Nanning.

It was hitherto the custom for 10% of the capital sum to be paid when ships, junks, sloops or boats were sold, whereof, in the above memorandum for the shahbandar, no mention has been made, perhaps because it seldom happened, but in 1674 their Honours in Batavia reduced the due to the 20th or 5% and sent a printed proclamation of the change. By this our custom here is now also regulated, it reads as follows:

Joan Maatsuyker, Governor General and the Council of India on behalf of the United (212) Dutch Company, to all those who see these presents or hear them read, greeting. We make it known that it has been found, after careful consideration, that with regard to the ships, junks and other vessels, of which, in the event of sale, a tenth has hitherto had to be paid according to orders, such sum has not, after the sale, been received, as the custom and practice of our country enjoin. This results in a sensible reduction of the just dues of the government, therefore, to prevent such things in future, it is agreed and decided that henceforth every time that any ship, junk, sloop or other vessel is sold, alienated, transferred or exchanged, there must be paid to the receiver the due 20th of the price or value without distinction as to the manner in which the transaction may be carried out, except only the first sale made by the builder before the ship or other vessel makes its first voyage.

The due on the ships, junks and other vessels shall be reckoned from the whole of the purchase money without any deduction for the guns, anchors, cordage, sails, masts, yards or any other necessary equipment or apparatus belonging or pertaining to the ship to the cooking utensils inclusive, unless (213) the same being sold apart from the ships, are too old and unsuitable to be used on other ships, in which case they shall be exempt from this impost. As to the guns, masts, sails, anchors, cordage and further equipment belonging to the ship, not only shall the aforementioned due be paid when the same are sold together with the ship, but also if they are sold or alienated separately and not with the ships.

The aforesaid due must be paid here, not only when the vessels are sold here in Batavia, but also elsewhere without distinction of place or person, and permission for the sale must first be obtained, if the persons to whom the sale is to be made belong to either foreign or interdicted nations. Nevertheless, if the sale is made in some other place that is under the government of the Company and said due is paid there and the claim of the Company satisfied, then it shall be sufficient for the seller to give notice and adequate proof of the same. And, in order that herein there may be no fraud or failure, the skippers, or such other persons as may have made the sale, shall, within four weeks after their return to Batavia, (214) be bound to declare to the receiver or license master where, to whom, and at what price the same have been sold with due particulars of all that can serve thereto, which particulars the sellers shall be bound to confirm by oath, if such is demanded by the proper person. All this on pain of a double impost to be

paid by any who shall be found to have failed to perform what is prescribed above. The owners of the ships shall not allow them to begin any voyage or to depart from Batavia before it is proved that the aforesaid due has been paid. The due aforesaid must be paid, not only if the ship is sold as a whole, but also for every part that is sold and however many times this may happen.

The community here must not be burdened with more imposts than aforesaid for the present, especially so long as the poverty of their condition does not change for the better.

In the trading office here good order is maintained by the chief merchant, Adriaan Lucasz: afore mentioned, and the books are kept by himself; the daybook in such wise that complaints (215) have never been made. These same trade books, with those of the garrison, treasury, store and storekeeper's books are all closed here on the 31st of July and, with the trade books of Andragierij and Pera, as also the ships' books with their adjuncts and an inventory of all goods not assessed, acknowledged or entered in the trade books, are sent to Batavia in Sept. or Oct., according as they are ready in good time, and opportunity offers for sending them.

The general custom in the matter of trade and everything connected therewith is observed here also, consequently nothing is issued by the administrator of trade from the warehouses or by the storekeeper from the provision stores to anyone, unless he first proves to them by means of a receipt from the cashier that the latter has received payment for the Honourable Company, which receipt said cashier hands to persons who come to him with orders signed by the Governor stating the sum of money they must pay for their purchases. The cashier also has no power to make any payment to anyone for merchandise and goods delivered to the Honourable Company except by express order from the Governor. But, since it has proved troublesome to the chief trading merchant and the storekeeper not to issue to this one and that trifles for their own use, (216) permission for this is given to them for the convenience of the people, and, so as not to take such small sums daily to the treasury, they are allowed to receive them themselves and, at the end of the month, to set them all on one memorandum, which is then signed by the Governor, and the money is paid in to the treasury.

Nowadays no sale of cloth or anything else is made by the shop keeper, but only issues to the Company's servants against deductions from their pay to such amount, both in goods and money, as he is charged to by order from the Governor and not otherwise.

The garrison here has twice a year, to wit every six months, "good months," as they call them, but they change them into bad months, since most of the men pass them in debauch. Four, three, two or even only one month's pay is then issued to them, according as their current account stands in their favour or against them,

whereof a roll is made by the garrison bookkeeper and note taken of how much each has assigned to his relatives at home. On this roll entries are made of the issues and reduced payments to the end that our masters at home may be able to pay the sum assigned. This is the express order of their Honours given over and over again. However the debts of some of them owing at home to "soul-sellers" (*zielvercoopers**), as they are called here, are so great, that, in order to pay these debts, no (217) pay or subsidy ought to be handed to them, but, this is impossible, if they are not to be driven to want or even insubordination, half pay therefore, or occasionally rather more, is issued to them. By this means I have several times cleared the garrison of debt, however it has got into debt again on the arrival of new people, especially soldiers, f9837. 4. 3 according to the balance of the last garrison books.

This interval of six months between payments appears to be somewhat too long for the needy soldiers, artisans, gunners and sailors, wherefore they have greatly importuned me to give them some assistance during the time between the two payments. This request it was sometimes impossible, by reason of their necessitous condition, to refuse. I should therefore advise your Honour, in order to be rid, as far as possible, of this vexation, to make issues of pay to the whole garrison four times, instead of twice a year. The married men of inferior rank, who have not assigned any of their pay to people at home, receive their pay monthly, half in cash and half in goods.

The head of the paymaster's office or else the garrison bookkeeper is also the administrator of the estates, of Company's servants who die here, in accordance with the charter granted by their High Mightinesses the States General to the Honourable Company in the year 1672, which runs as follows:

(218) The States General of the United Netherlands to all who shall see these presents or hear them read greeting. We make known that we have seen and read a certain petition presented to us by or on behalf of the honourable directors of the chartered East India Company of these lands praying for a grant of the right of appointment of administrators of the estates of their servants dying there without leaving children, widow or heirs in those parts. Which petition being noted and it being taken into account that the aforesaid practice has already been exercised [in India] with success for 50 years and more, therefore we, finding ourselves inclined to the petition of the aforesaid directors of the said East India Company, have granted and do grant to it, by these presents, power in India without distinction to appoint administrators of the estates of their servants dying there, if they leave in India aforesaid no children, widow or heirs, and provided

* Men who fit out seamen on credit at exorbitant prices.

that they themselves have appointed no one living in India aforesaid as executor of their testamentary disposition or administrator of their estate and goods. Therefore that said Company shall, once for all, have to command and charge their servants in India aforesaid, in such cases, always to choose one of the most capable, (219) satisfactory (*sufficamste* in Ms., but *suffisantste* in Plakaatboek) and trustworthy persons who can be found in the place where their aforesaid servant happens to die or this estate has to be administered. That further the aforesaid administrator shall be qualified and authorized to have the estate of the aforesaid servants of the aforesaid Company settled, to arrange his affairs, to institute, to watch over and to carry on, both as plaintiff and defendant, actions by or against the fiscal or other individuals and moreover generally to do everything the heirs, if present, could or would have power to do. That further the aforesaid administrators shall be bound to pay over to the said Company in India aforesaid, with all possible speed, the residue of said estate placed under their administration, so that the same may be remitted hither and, in course of time, handed over to the rightful heirs or those who may be entitled thereto.

That neither the aforesaid heirs nor anyone else, whoever he may be, anywhere not in India aforesaid, shall be allowed to dispute or oppose in any way, at law or otherwise, anything done or executed by the said administrators in India.

(220) That it shall nevertheless be open to the aforesaid heirs or other interested persons not living in India, when they learn of the death of one of the said Company's servants in India, whose heirs they are or claim to be or in whose estate they are otherwise interested, to commission and appoint a person to settle and administer the estate or inheritance of the aforesaid deceased in India, in so much and so far as it has not been already settled in India by the administrators aforesaid by order of the said Company.

And that, if the aforesaid person to be commissioned by the aforesaid heirs or other persons interested in the aforesaid estate presents himself in India to settle and administer the said estate, and, in fact, proceeds thither for that purpose, the function of the aforesaid administrator appointed by the said Company shall cease and determine, but, nevertheless, everything already done and executed by aforesaid administrator appointed by aforesaid Company shall remain in full force and validity.

That it shall further also be open to said heirs or other persons interested in the aforesaid estate to demand from the aforesaid administrators appointed by the said Company in India, or to have demanded by any whom they may decide to commission thereto in India aforesaid, (221) an account, documents and the residue of his administration and to require compensation for any

loss they may have suffered through his action and neglect. However, said heirs or others interested in the aforesaid estate may not demand, or cause to be demanded in any way, such account, documents and residue from said administrator on his coming here [to Holland] or elsewhere out of India.

And that the above injunctions may be fully observed and maintained, we summon and invite the States of the Provinces, i.e. Gelderland, and the county of Zutphen, Holland and Westvriesland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel and the town of Groningen and surrounding districts, and further charge and command all admirals, colonels, lieutenants, vice-admirals, governors and commanders of towns and places, all masters of the horse and captains on sea and land, together with all officers, magistrates and inhabitants of the aforesaid United Netherlands to regulate their action accordingly without doing, or suffering to be done, anything contrary thereto, for we have deemed such regulations to be to the greatest service of the country and to the advancement of the well-being of its good inhabitants. Given under our paraph (*paraphure*) and signature at the Hague on the 26th Nov. 1671 and attested (*geparapheert*) G. Hoolck, below, by order of their High Mightinesses, the States General and signed Gaspar Fagel. At the foot: Compared and found to agree. Batavia, in the castle, 3rd Nov. 1672. Signed F. Reuvenkamp, E. Clercq.

(222) All testaments, codicils or other last wills of deceased are taken by the administrator to the Council, to be approved or rejected there according to circumstances, before he may have any payments made to the heirs and legatees. Moreover no closed credit accounts may be recorded in the current accounts of these people in order to make any payments thereon here, as on occasion has formerly happened in Holland (*Patria*), such having to be sent thither and consent obtained there for their payment. With reference to which and other matters relating to the duty and function of the chief of the pay office and the garrison bookkeeper for their information and action accordingly, the same are furnished with a written order from Batavia, as follows:

In order, as far as possible, to prevent improper disbursements of monthly pay to or for the Company's servants in these countries and the loss often suffered by said Company in consequence, it has been decided in the Council of India, after mature consideration on the matter, to make the orders which follow, to be obeyed and observed both here and throughout India.

Firstly, there shall not henceforth be entered or paid any closed accounts of persons who have assigned some months' pay to the homeland, whereon disbursements may have been made there, except only in the case of payment of the necessary funeral expenses of deceased persons. Similarly, no decrees (*appointementen*) or judgments (223) obtained against servants of the Company shall henceforth be paid here, in this country, unless authority has

been obtained from the Directors at home. Also no closed accounts shall be entered or paid, if the books containing them have gone to Holland (*na 't vaderlant*), except of those who have been free [of obligation] and have made no assignments of pay to Holland (*in 't vaderlant*).

Further, it is decreed that the accounts of those persons who have been lent to burghers or freemen shall, from the time of their being lent, be written off and stopped, until they once more enter into [the Company's] service. In order that it may always be possible to investigate and know where such people go, a separate memorandum book shall henceforth be kept of the same, to which their names shall be transferred without pay, with, in addition, the names of the persons to whom they have been lent and, if any of them returns to the Company's service, this also shall be entered in the same with a note where his account will be found in future. As to the others, who do not return to the Company's service within the year, the persons to whom said memo. book shall have been entrusted, must yearly, when the books are closed, apply to the persons into whose service such people have entered and ask for definite information whether they are still with them or not and, if not, if they have died or where they have gone, and must make clear notes in said memo. book from year to year for the use of those concerned.

The same course shall be pursued in the case of any imprisoned* for any offence together with those who have only a debit account or happen, in some other way, to lose their account. (224) And as to the debit accounts each and every one whom it may concern is, by these presents, expressly warned to make no disbursements on the same, except only such as the persons are in absolute need of, on pain of the loss the Company suffers thereby being put to their charge. And the bookkeepers shall also be bound, so far as in them lies, to see to it that such persons may as soon as possible recover their forfeited accounts, whether by summoning them from the places where they have been or by sending the money thither, if it can be done without loss to the Company. In this case the debt payments may not be handed over to the debtors, in order that they may not retain the money and so make the confusion still greater; it must be sent to those to whom it is due, so that the balance may be charged therewith against their actual pay.

And, since some confusion is often apt to arise in the accounts of the crews, if ships are lost, therefore, in order, as far as possible, to prevent this, it is decided to command that henceforth, when any Company's ship is lost, a memorandum shall, on receipt of the news, be made from the muster-roll of the ship specifying the persons who

* *Inde Keten gaan*, literally "go into chains."

Prisoners were allowed out in chain gangs.

were lost with the wreck or were saved; also to what ship the survivors have been transferred and lent, so that they may be traced.

To which end, in other places also whence ships are dispatched and mustered the (225) muster-rolls are to be taken ashore to the proper office and kept there, as is done here, so that, in the case of such accidents, they can be used. These books and memoranda shall be sent yearly to Holland (*na het vaderlant*) with the factory and pay-books for the use of those concerned.

Moreover in disbursements of pay to Company's servants who have bespoken or assigned some months' pay to Holland (*in 't vaderlant*) care must be taken that they retain at least as many months' pay as they have assigned elsewhere, so much the more because our Directors have frequently been under the necessity of making the payments themselves before the books arrived and it could be seen whether that amount remained on the credit side of the account or not.

Therefore the bookkeepers must also be warned* if there is specie in what is left by the deceased, which is handed over to the Company, to pay it in, on the valuation ruling here, viz. 60 stivers to the real, but to note at the same time that the heirs at home (*in 't vaderlant*) can claim no more than reals of 50 stivers apiece, as is done there. Batavia in the Castle, 23rd May 1670, signed Joan Maatsuycker, N. Verburgh, L. Pith, P. A. Overwater, Pieter van Hoorn and Joan Riebeeck, Secretary.

Below: Compared and found to agree, Batavia in the Castle, 12th Feb. 1673 signed F. Reuvecamp.

(226) Monthly pay made over in Holland by Company's servants to their friends there, especially any allowance assigned to their wives, must not be cancelled here in the books under their account, for, when this was done here in the books of 1672 and 1673 at the request of one Michiel Bloxburgh, who had assigned four months' pay yearly to his wife, the Directors of the Hoorn Chamber wrote, with reference thereto, in a missive of Dec. 18th 1674 to their Honours at Batavia that they could not approve, since, according to a resolution of the Seventeen, they were bound, on presentation of their marriage certificates, to give vouchers to the women whose husbands had gone to India without assigning monthly pay to them and to make annual payments to them on these vouchers. Such cancellation was therefore also forbidden by their aforesaid Honours at Batavia, but I should consider it not unlawful, if these persons prove that their wives or friends are dead.

In addition to the care of the garrison books the chief of the pay office must also see to the yearly dispatch to Batavia of a list in due form of all the Company's higher officials stationed here in Malacca and dependencies.

* Or "have in mind." The original expression is *verdaght zijn*.

The Honourable Company carries on its trade here without giving credit, since it usually suffers loss thereby and our masters at home (*in 't patria*) have, under this head, some time past, made complaint in their letters to their Honours at Batavia in the following terms:

(227) We have heard with much vexation that some of our officers so rashly give credit for the goods of the Company. This must be forbidden to all on pain of heavy punishment, the Company's capital being too valuable to be parted with except on good security, wherefore the merchandise of the Company must not be sold and delivered except for ready money.

Your Honour will do well to conform to this good order of their Honours; you will, however, sometimes find that certain cloths and piece goods, as also other merchandise, if there is no demand for them, must be sold to satisfactory persons, either by public auction or privately, the day after a resolution to that effect has been passed in the Council, in order to dispose of them, since they would otherwise remain on our hands. This was done in my time, though very seldom, and payment was always made.

In the trade books here there is current still an old debt of f4135.15.1, of which the Company can expect no payment and, as to which, by order of their Honours in Batavia in 1673, the names and debts are entered in the books, enclosed within lines, merely as a record, as follows below:

Note. 1673 on the 18th of April the following outstanding bad debts are cancelled, by order of their Honours in Batavia, since there is not the least appearance of any part of them coming in and they (228) are brought within the line merely as a record, namely:

Jan Sau, a Chinese deceased here without any estate	/ 319. 7.12
La Cotta de Musia do. ..	526.19. 6
Thomas Ferera de Fonseca do. ..	146. 6. 2
Don Pedro de Mendos do. ..	186. 3.
Nachoda Gantij deceased as above	7.13.
Abdul Waijet, king's weigher (weger) de- ceased as above	38.17.12
The king in Raccan— (<i>is green bevragen</i> <i>a/</i>)*	191. 2.
The Queda office, abandoned years ago, from which nothing is to be looked for	180. 8. 6

*Perhaps this means that enquiries regarding this debt have led to no practical result.

Old unknown deceased persons at Oed-	
jang Salang	f1300.17. 3
Omon Chieuw Packdie, regent at Bangarij	
(<i>bandarij</i>)	240.11.
Mon Schieuw, late regent at same ..	479. 8.
Met Schieuw Opra's mother	31. 9.
Commelat	199.15.
Mompét, alias Lele Moor	286.17. 8
<hr/>	
The Oedjang Salang entered debts amount	
to	2538.17.11
<hr/>	
Sum of bad debts	f4135.15. 1

The king and nobles in Pera owe f130,606.12.4, the amount still remaining for them to pay of the 5,000 re^s. [error for 50,000 (more precisely 44,000): see p. 257 of Ms.] imposed on them by contract in 1659 to pay on account of the despoiling of the Company's factory and murder of its servants in Pera, which took place there in 1651. Whenever they deliver tin to the Honourable Company for 31¼ re^s. per bhaar, 1¼ re^s. are written off this debt, but they seldom do this.

Similarly the king of Queda owes f55784.8.8 on account of money extorted for the release of the commissioner Joan Treuijtmán and attendants whom he held prisoners in 1652.

(229) Also a sum of f4500 was issued last year to Opra Sinorat, chief of the Moors in Siam, for the use of his ship and people departed to Mocha, whereof a bond has been made for repayment to the Company by the nachoda of the ship, Miën Backer by name, on his return here in Malacca or by Sinorat himself in Siam. Similar accommodation has already been made several times on orders received from their Honours in Batavia in favour of the king of Siam and payment has always been promptly made. This your Honour will now be pleased to see to.

There are current still in the books f7814.15.10, the amount of the new expenditure in the recent Manicaber war, in order to have it met by the community by freewill offerings of moneys asked for by us from them. Up to the present, however only 578 re^s. have been raised and handed to the lieutenant of the burghers, Sr. Jan Beeck, to pay for further expenditure which had to be made and is still necessary now and then on behalf of the burgher guard, especially the building of a spacious new guardhouse in the northern suburb on the seashore by the earthen wall there provided with palisades. For which purpose the money is not paid except with the knowledge and approval of the other burgher officers on an order signed by the Governor, and Sr. Beecq keeps a good account of it. It will be necessary to solicit similar freewill (230)

offerings annually and any considerable contributions must be paid into the Company's chest towards settling the aforesaid account of the cost of the recent war.

The merchandise and goods dealt in here by the Honourable Company alone are tin, pepper, opium, cloves, mace, nutmegs and resin; no one is allowed to buy these things from any but the Honourable Company itself, this being prohibited by various proclamations which must be maintained to the letter. For tin the Honourable Company pays here in Malacca 40 re^s. and for pepper 12 the bhaer of 375 lbs to the purveyors thereof, but in the case of pepper $\frac{1}{4}$ re^s. is deducted and made good to the Company for dust and impurities. The Company does not allow the tin to be sold to any of the foreign merchants. It has to be sent in the Company's ships at the end of the year to the coast of India, viz. Cormandel, Bengale, Ceylon, Coutchin, Wingurla, Suratta and Persia, so apportioned as their Honours in Batavia happen to order. Any surplus is sent with the tin from Siam and Ligor to their Honours in Batavia for the use in whole or in part of the homeland. Pepper has so far been allowed to be sold to anyone at 18 re^s. the bhaer, if he exports it to Maccauw, the coast of China and Manilha, but not otherwise. On this condition cloves also may be sold at 150 re^s. the picol, (231) but they must not be taken to the coast of India even if the buyer is willing to pay the ordinary price of 180 re^s. the picol. There is no demand here for mace and nutmegs, nor is there any in opium, since the Javanese come here very little on account of the troubles in their country. In resin neither import nor demand is as great as was hoped for at the beginning; it is bought up and collected at 2 re^s. the bhaer of 375 lbs. by the Chinese captain Si Sia and he is reimbursed by the Honourable Company at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ a re^s. for his trouble and the storage of the same in his own warehouses. The Company transfers it to others, principally Portuguese and Moors proceeding to the coast of India, for 5 re^s. the bhaer, that is 100% profit. This is done on an order from the Governor, without which, and unless Si Sia proves that the money has been paid into the Company's chest, he may not deliver even the smallest amount to anyone. This resin used formerly to be produced in large quantities by the jungle of Malacca and the neighbouring places, but it has to come now mostly from Palimbangh, where it is bought on the spot for the Company and sent to Batavia, so that the import here is very small and what does come in is imported by the Company for its own use and paid for according to its value at 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 re^s. the bhaer.

Japanese finally refined bar copper comes here in such large quantities that, after the demand for the coast of (232) India is satisfied, there is a surplus to stock and send to Batavia. Permission has recently been given to sell some of it to the Portuguese and Moors, coming from the Manilhas and proceeding to Cormandel, Souratta or elsewhere, at 24 r^a. of 8 in specie the picol of
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125 lbs, since coinage in good estimation is usually demanded for the purchase of tin and their Honours in Batavia cannot provide us with as much as we need. For this reason copper was sold to persons of the nationalities named at aforesaid price in 1677 to their Honours' satisfaction and it should be possible every year, if the merchandise is reserved and kept for the Company only; at present everyone is at liberty to bring it here from Batavia and sell it to the Portuguese and Moors, who then go to them to buy and pass over the Honourable Company.

There is nowadays little or no demand for the Company's cloths and piece goods, so that recently we have not asked for any, since the Company's warehouses were well provided, as they still are. The cloths are all at fixed prices in agreement with those ruling in Batavia, as can be seen from the detailed list made of them.

(233) Price of the Chormandel, Bengal and Sourat cloths specified below, current on the 1st Aug. 1659, set by the late Governor, Joan Thijss: and the Council in Malacca.

Cormandel cloths

		Average cost	Present price	Advance %
Guinea cloths .. ..	.. ..	f129.15	ra. 80 or f240	f84
Red moories .. ..	.. ..	592.15	360 or 1,080	82
Bleached .. ..	.. ..	705. 3. 3	360 or 1,080	53
Samadra .. ..	.. ..	448.12. 4	[no figures given]	
Dungarees (dongrijs) ..	.. ..	200.15	120 or 360	79
Raw yarn .. ..	.. ..	38. 3	[no figures given]	
Negro's cloths .. ..	.. ..	185. 7. 9	96 or 288	55
Modophons				
leij de Coutchin .. ..	.. ..	996.16	480 or 1,440	44
Celas leij de				
Coutchin .. ..	.. ..	907. 8. 5	480 or 1,440	58
Sarassa leij de				
Coutchin .. ..	.. ..	686. 7	512 or 1,536	123
Wicker wandys .. ..	.. ..	440.17. 2	[no figures given]	
Papeles borre .. ..	.. ..	157.10	[no figures given]	
Tape ramrat .. ..	.. ..	1,145.18	[no figures given]	
Salalous .. ..	.. ..	f226.14.14	ra. 192 or f576	f154
Godschie giutchie .. ..	.. ..	501... 5	[no figures given]	
Bleached bethilles .. ..	.. ..	368.11. 9	200 or 600	62
Tape grandes .. ..	.. ..	383. 6.10	256 or 768	100
Brown blue bethilles ..	.. ..	352.10.13	220 or 660	87
Committers .. ..	.. ..	383.16. 2	320 or 960	150
Tape quitchils .. ..	.. ..	288.18. 6	192 or 576	99
Blue boelongs .. ..	.. ..	134.10	80 or 240	78
Drogams maleije			[no figures given]	
Tape Chindos from				
the coast .. ..	.. ..	240. 9	288 or 864	259
Caijm goelonghs .. ..	.. ..	363. 1	256 or 768	111
Tape leij de Coutchin ..	.. ..	400.10	288 or 864	115

	Average cost	Present price	Advance %
Cormandel cloths			
Cotton stockings			
(linne couzen) ..	233. 4. 2	125 or 375	60
Shirts	149. 9	93½ or 281.5	88
Tape Sarassas	355.17. 1	288 or 864	142
(234) Poelongs gobars	f384. 7	r ^a . 256 or f768	f 99
Red salampoeris ..	522.	320 or 960	83
Sarassa maleije	1,033.12. 6	640 or 1,920	85
Gordel chindos	375.14.11	288 or 864	129
Ramboutijns	376.10. 7	288 or 864	129
Brown blue cangans ..	583.13	304 or 912	69
Sailcloth	83.10	60 or 180	115
Gingans			
from the coast ..	340.18	240 or 720	111
Bleached salempoeries ..	325. 0. 4	176 or 528	62
Red Percallen	432. 8.14	384 or 1,152	166
Bleached	377. 6.15	384 or 1,152	205
Sarassa gobars	438. 4. 4	320 or 960	119
Petas maleije	1,190. 5. 9	[no figures given]	
Red bethilles	528. 8. 9	320 or 960	81
Raw bethilles	284. 7. 8	200 or 600	111
Bethilles d'oirnael ..	1,505.15	600 or 1,800	18
Chiavonijs	f333.10	[no figures given]	
Quilts (deeckens)		[no figures given]	
Bengal Piece Goods.			
Fotas or negro's cloth	f169.15. 9	r ^a .129 or f360	f114
Ouglijse [Hooghly]			
gingams	352.10	240 or 720	121
Garras	174.	[no figures given]	
Bengal cassa	745. 6.14	400 or 1,200	60
Surat cloths			
Caricams	494.14. 5	300 or 900	81
White narrow baftas ..	794. 1 2	48 the corge	
		or 144	30
Red	565. 5.14	288 or 864	52
Black	303. 6.11	288 or 864	184
Black broad	311. 1. 4	256 or 768	146
Beeutas	408.12. 6	[no figures given]	
(235) Black			
baftas brootchia ..	1,535.15. 4	960 or 2,880	87
Red	1,719.14. 8	960 or 2,880	67
White	1,565.15. 5	960 or 2,880	83
Cannakijns	f437. 7. 4	r ^a .160 or f480	f 9
Narrow Surat chits			
[chintz]	434. 7. 1	192 or 576	32
Broad Surat	302.18. 8	192 or 576	90
Cotton (Gecalloeneerde)			
coverlets	115.14.14	80 or 290	36
Silk Chindos	4,597.16.12	3,000 or 9,000	96

The kinds which are still to some extent in demand are mostly bleached Guinea cloth and brown blue salempoorees, the former sold at 80 re^s. and the other at 50 re^s. the corge or 20 pieces and also given in exchange at this price to the purveyors of tin and pepper, if payment is made half in cloth and half in cash; it is principally strangers, seldom the inhabitants, who are induced to agree to this, and, since at present little pepper is brought here, though it used to come in great quantities from Palimbangh, and the import of tin by strangers is also small, so that all transactions are carried out by payment from the Company's chest, this practice must be continued, in order to retain the money here in Malacca, because the small coinage is not exported, but the large coinage is, for the Portuguese, Moors and Chinese are eager to get it and give 10 to 15% on the exchange, as also for the real of 8 in specie. These coins are regarded as an article of merchandise for the Malays and are sent to their tin districts in payment for the mineral, as happens here also sometimes at a price of (236) 33, 34 or 35 re^s. the bhaar. Payment is made on the Governor's order by the chief trading merchant who has charge of the money.

No Moorish cloths may be exported from here to Jambij, Palimbangh or Batavia, nor may any passes be granted to our inhabitants or to strangers direct to Bantam. Our burghers are now forbidden to voyage to Palimbangh, nor is the export of opium allowed from here to Batavia, where it is bought by the Honourable Company itself. No voyage to Andragierj is permitted, because the Honourable Company has a factory there and would like to monopolize the trade of that place, especially in the gold found there, but this is prevented by the strangers from other parts.

Here in Malacca, on the seashore of both the northern and southern suburbs, gold was formerly sought and found in small nuggets and in dust of high alloy, but, after it was farmed out to the Gentoo goldsmiths who were more skilled therein, both shores yielded no more than 180 re^s. a year and so had no money value and it was no longer farmed. Since then everyone has been at liberty to look and keep it for himself, which is still done, but mostly by poor folk, on the northern side, without, it is thought, anything of value being found. As to gold-seeking your Honour will get full information and a clear idea from the extract from our letter to their Honours, the supreme Government of India in Batavia, written on 24th March 1670, to the following purport:

(237) Touching the gold previously mentioned, about which our chiefs write, because some occurs in the neighbourhood of Malacca or comes thence, it will be necessary to make full enquiries as to that matter and to weigh well whether it might be worth the trouble and expense to have some further search made by experts, although it is well known that the same was undertaken long ago. Some dust and also small nuggets have sometimes been found by the farmers at the northern suburb of Malacca within range of the guns of

the fort along the shore [at a place] about 100 rods in length, where the muddy ground is rather stony and rocky and where there are orchards planted mostly with cocoanuts and pinang [areca palms]. The farmers at first paid 90 to 100 r^a. a year to the Honourable Company for their rights, but at the last the payment was reduced to 50 r^a., so that the farm was no longer worth anything. Gold digging at the southern suburb of Malacca along the shore, where it is all sandy and muddy, was carried out by a Gentoo goldsmith with our permission in 1660, but also came to nothing. Gold is, however, still searched for sometimes by poor folk on the shore at aforesaid northern suburb and occasionally found, though in very small quantity, mostly at low water after it has rained heavily for several days in succession. It has, for this reason, been supposed that the gold is forced out of the soil (238) down to the shore or from below to the surface, but hitherto no veins or mines of gold have been found here, in and round about Malacca. Should the same be revealed at some future time, we will be very careful of (*mesnageren*) the knowledge and send your Honours secret notice thereof. We shall then be able to judge whether it is worth while to incur some trouble and expense. We are at present unable to see that any advantage would be derived therefrom.

Malacca is visited by both Company's and native ships and vessels from the under mentioned places, viz.

To the Southward

From Batavia	Rio Formosa
Bantam	Paddangh
The whole of the Java coast	Moor [Moar]
Palimbangh	
Jambij	
Andragierij	

To the North-westward

From Pera
Queda
The island of Lada
Oedjangh Salang
Bangarij
Tannassarij
Arracan
Bengale
Cormandel
Ceylon
Coutchin
Goa
Suratta 2nd
Persia

(239) Further from the whole of the island of Sumarta on the east of Aatchin the furthest cape up to Bencalis, which lies immediately opposite to Malacca.

To the North-eastward (sic: *Om de Noort oost*).

Johor, destroyed in 1673 by the Jambinese
The islands of Boelongh and Bintangh
Pahangh, where the king of Johor now holds his court
Borneo and places situated on that island, such as:

 } Banjermassingh and
 } Succadana

Manilha
Patanij
Ligoor
Siam
Cambodia
Quinam
Maccau
China and
Japan

This traffic of course occasions trade among the people in food, clothing and other necessities (*mainctimentos*), but little in merchandise, since the Company's and most native ships come here only to provide themselves with necessities and then proceed to other places with their cargo (without unloading it here), except those whose custom it is (that is Company's ships) to bring to Malacca what is requisitioned, such as:

From Batavia: Cash, merchandise, provisions, equipment, artizan's tools and other necessities.

From Cormandel: A yacht's cargo of cloth to the amount of about 1½ tons [150,000 guilders], for which purpose one yacht used to be reserved and was sent hither every year, (240) but latterly this has not been done, because (as was hereinbefore set out) we were, and still are, provided with a stock of cloth, for which there is no demand.

From Bengal: Rice, a little cloth, opium (*amphioen*), light cordage, sail thread and seine nets.

From Souratta: A little cloth, wheat and soap.

From Persia: Wines, rosewater, carpets (*alcatifs*) and fruit (*tafel fruijten*).

From Siam: Rice, cocoanut oil, woodwork, capock [tree cotton], and some food.

From Japan: Porcelain and some food.

From all these places we have annually requisitioned what we lacked, which your Honour will be pleased to do also; above all to ask for slaves from elsewhere, for they are much needed here for the Honourable Company. We have written several times on this subject to Ceylon and recently to Coutchin also, but, so far, have received none.

The ships from Japan, which usually arrive here each year at the end of November or the beginning of December, must always be dispatched as quickly as possible to their destinations, the coast of India and Ceylon, together with, in addition, such ships as their Honours in Batavia are in the habit of ordering hither about that time and of attaching to them from the Straits here, so as to sail away in company with the Japanese ships and to divide among them the large capital these bring with them, consisting nowadays mostly of gold coubanghs [kobangs] and finely refined bar copper, further camphor, lacquer work, porcelain and some food.

(241) It seldom happens that a junk or other vessel from Japan or the China coast comes here. This year one from the former place did arrive, the nachoda of which hails from Quinam, whither he returned. The Chinese living here would be willing to send ships to Japan, as those at Batavia do, but hitherto this has not been allowed. The voyage to China, however, although not further than from Canton to Chincheeuw has been permitted. To the latter place the captain of the Chinese here sent a sloop last year and returned with more loss than profit, for the pepper taken there had to be sold dirt cheap, though it is now, no doubt, worth more at Canton, but the most advantageous cargo to bring back from there, viz. spelter is now at an uncommonly low price here. It was sold here a short time ago by the Portuguese coming with it from Maccauw at $7\frac{3}{4}$ re^s. the picol, which is $\frac{2}{3}$ less than it used formerly to be worth.

The junks from Japan and China are not allowed to pass by Malacca [without calling], whereto your Honour will be pleased to attend as a matter of importance.

The traffic by the Portuguese and Moors from Porto Novo and other places on the Cormandel coast with Malacca for trade purposes has been suffered hitherto, because it is argued that, so long as we do not prevent their coming to places in our neighbourhood, it is better to permit them to enter our own harbours, so as not to lose the dues, as we should, if they were refused admission and (242) consequently frequented the places neighbouring on us so much the more and we should see that everywhere, both there and here, would be filled with Moorish cloth and should therefore be aware of no better or greater demand for Company's cloths, but probably of a decreased traffic with neighbouring peoples, who now come here to buy these Moorish cloths and thereby increase the trade and dues. If we refused to admit these traders, the others would, for the most part, stay away too and would go to the places where these Moors would then be, as, for instance, Queda, Aatchin, Oedjangh Salangh and Tannassarij, whither the traffic of the people surrounding us, namely Malays and Javanese, is already far too great. They are chiefly attracted thither by the cheap cloth they can buy there, but, since everything must be ordered according to and brought into harmony with

present times, we must do, not what we wish, but what we can, taking into consideration that, even if we were to prevent the Moors from sailing to said places and several others, the Honourable Company would all the same not attain its object, since the English, Portuguese, French and Danes, principally the first named, would in time of peace frequent the said places so much the more, whereas, since the Moors are there, they mostly stay away, knowing that, as regards the trade in cloth in competition with them, they, like (243) ourselves, have no chance. This has been clearly proved at Aatchin to the English, who stopped their trade in that place so long as we allowed the Moors to traffic there, but, as soon as we kept the Moors away, they came (according to their old usage) to fish in our troubled waters, insisting on admission yonder, although we maintained a blockade of the harbour and, failing in that, contrived by protests against loss and injury done to them, to make capital and get profit out of it in England. This blockade was kept up at Aatchin in 1656, 1657, 1658, and 1659 and reduced that kingdom to such straits for cloth that much gold was sent secretly to Malacca and spent there on cloth; attempts were even made to buy it on our ships, 160 re^s. being paid for a bale of Company's common Guinea cloth. Wherefore the commanders of the blockading force were moved to demand a good quantity of cloth from Malacca, but it was decided not to send it on the ground that we were at war with Aatchin and that no traffic is permissible with an enemy.

Although the real aim of the blockade was to compel Aatchin, by depriving it of the extensive importation of Moorish cloths, to buy from the Honourable Company, nevertheless in 1660 the traffic of the Moors in Aatchin was once more allowed and the place became after the old fashion so full of cloth (244) that one has seen a bale of Guinea cloth as good as the Company's sold for 48-50 re^s. and even taken to Malacca, where it usually yields 80 re^s.

Whereby it also happens that the Moors, being prevented by us from trafficking, they load the ships of said European nation or take some members of that nation into service on their own ships and fly their flag, these men then proclaim themselves the owners of the ship and of the whole cargo, a trick they have made trial of several times before Queda. Against this device there is as yet nothing else to be done than to follow the latest order of their Honours in Batavia given in their letter of 19th Oct. of last year, reading as follows:

But if Moorish ships from Suratta or elsewhere should come to the places where tin is to be had without certificates from the Honourable Company and flying the English flag and with some men of that nation in the crew, so that these may affirm that they are the owners of the said ships and of the cargoes, our blockading forces round about these places must bear themselves with all discretion, as our previous orders ordain, so that no trouble may

be made thereby for our Government in Europe, as would happen, if they acted otherwise, which action we have to avoid here at least as carefully now as at any time.

(245) The traffic of private individuals not in the service of the English Company, as also of the Moors, from Suratta to Siam by way of this place has greatly increased during the last few years. They call here usually with their ships and, if they can sell anything, do so, the sales consisting chiefly of wheat, a little cloth and calico. This has hitherto been allowed, provided the customary dues are paid, that is 5% of the wheat and 10% of the other goods. These English at Cormandel voyage also thence to Siam especially, calling here also *en passant*. They are now beginning to bring rice thence to sell here, which is much to our advantage, so long as it is not being imported from Java.

As was touched on above, the merchandise of the Honourable Company, the purchase of which is made here, consists mostly of tin which is found in certain places to the North of Malacca, viz.:

Songhoedjongh	} belonging to Johor
Calangh	
Pera	} subject to the kingdom of Aatchin
Queda	
Trangh	} rebellious vassal of Siam
Oedjan Salangh	
Bangarij	

In addition new tin mines were discovered four years ago on the east coast of Sumatra, a free people subject to no man's overlordship being masters of them. The way to them is along the river Siaka. The heads of these tin mines, who are Malays, first came before us here in Malacca in 1676 and voluntarily bound themselves in writing (in their own hand and by their own (246) wish) to consign all the tin found in their homes, called Cotta Rana, Cabon and Gittij wholly to the Honourable Company either in Malacca or on the river Siaka, at the price of 40 re^s. the bhaer of 375 lbs. They also promised to induce their neighbours, the chiefs of Tonda, with their dependencies to do the same. A good beginning was made at first of the delivery of this tin, and it still continues, but not in such quantity as formerly, partly because, the people there being at strife with each other, there is not so much of the mineral mined, and partly because the Johor shahbandar, stationed at the mouth of the river Siaka as officer over the Malays living there, does his best to detain the tin coming down and to compel the people to sell it to him. It is then exported to Riouw on the island of Bintangh (where the Johor Laksamana has his abode). This detention of the tin must not be suffered by your Honour, if the people wish to deliver it to the Company; you must compel said shahbandar to release the same. He did so on one occasion on the demand of our envoys sent thither. It is thought that when the people in these places live in peace and quiet, it ought to be possible to get from these tin mines 400 bhaers a year,

which the Honourable Company ought not to allow to be filched from it; all the more since the owners thereof had recourse to us here in Malacca and got from us men expert in the mining and smelting of tin. This was also one of the motives (247) for their preferring the Honourable Company in this transaction to others; also at their request they were provided by us with a Company's flag (*princerlag*) for their use.

The people of Pera and Queda have undertaken to deliver a half, and the people of Bangarij the whole of the tin found in their land to the Honourable Company, but at Oedjang Salangh I find that no preference over others has been granted to us. The contracts made with the kings, princes and regents of the places named have seldom been carried out by them and some are somewhat antiquated and now no longer in use according to their contents, since the Honourable Company has been compelled by violence and damage suffered there to abandon the factories it had in those places and to retain only a blockading force before Pera and a residence on the neighbouring island of Dindingh, whereby the Honourable Company gets the benefit of the latest made contract and draws about 1,200 bhaers of tin yearly thence, since Aatchin now demands little tin yonder.

Queda furnishes nowadays more of that mineral than formerly, production being increased to about 1,000 bhaers annually traded to the English and Moors there and what is found in Trangh is taken to Queda.

Oedjangh Salangh and Bangarij are very rich in tin, but it is now exported principally to Tannassarij, which is much frequented by the Moors. These then are the tin districts in which the Honourable Company has trading privileges according to the contracts given below:

Contract with Queda.

Agreement and contract made by Jan Hermansz., chief merchant and director of these tin (248) districts, on behalf of the Directorate of the Dutch East India Company in the kingdom of Queda, on the authority of the honourable Heer Anthonio van Dienen [Diemen], Governor General of the Orient together with the honourable Heer Joan van Twist, Governor and Director of the town and fort of Malacca, given in his honourable letter to His Majesty dated 18th June 1642 empowering us thereto, of the one part and His Highness, the king of Queda, Boule Lada and several other lordships of the other part to be for ever and inviolable, this 15th [? 11th] July 1642 in Queda.

Firstly, the king shall allow the just half of all tin found in Queda (or coming into Queda from abroad) to be consigned to the Dutch East India Company or the servants of the same and that at 7 taels 13 maces per bhaer, each tael reckoned as 4^r. and the mace as $\frac{1}{4}$ ^r., said taels and maces together making 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ ^r. in inferior Queda coinage. The people, however, who bring the tin for sale to

the Dutch are offered their choice of demanding cloth at a reasonable price or said Queda coinage without making other evasions as to Spanish ^{re}, or any other claims.

Further, the king shall not have it in his power to export any tin in his own yachts, praos or otherwise (much less in those of any other nation), before the chief merchant or other Company's servant appointed to this office has gone on board with an agent of the king and has weighed the quantity (249) and taken it in full to the suburb Poupen. Said Company's ships or yachts and other vessels before they take any tin away from here are equally subject to this condition. The above named agents appointed to this office shall, as soon as the yachts, ships or praos have gone down stream and they have come up, go to the king or Orang Kaya Besaar at the first opportunity, each with his memorandum, having previously kept a running account of the export, (*alvoren bijzonder een contraboek van 't uijtgevoerde continuelijck te samen welhouden*) and report the amount of the tin exported to the king or orang kaya, so that, if it is found that more has been exported or assigned to the king, or to the king's order or otherwise, than to the Dutch, the king shall be bound, within 5 or 6 days, to deliver the amount of the shortage in our warehouses or in the tin exported, for the price and on the condition stated above.

The king shall have the right to give permission for ships from Bengal, Souratta and other places, if they produce passes from the chiefs of the Dutch Company's servants of those places, to trade in Queda, but, if their pass is held on condition that they first touch at Malacca and they have not yet been there but call here first, in that case the merchant of the Dutch Company, with an agent of the king commissioned by said king and the Governor General shall refuse them entrance to the river and shall direct them to Malacca to ask for a pass from the governor there; then further, on their (250) return and the production of the same, shall grant them leave to trade and not otherwise. For which examination of passes credit (*geloof*)* shall be given to the merchant of said above named Company. Signed Jan Harmensz; [Hermansen] In the margin: After comparison with the original, which the king has had written in Malay and confirmed with his usual mark, this is found to agree. Dated as above, signed Jan Harmansz. [Hermansen].

Contract with Oedjangh Salang.

Agreement or contract between the honourable Anthonio van Diemen, Governor General of the State of the United Netherlands in the East Indies, of the one part and Ouboang In Sachon Cierij Joan Phalowan, governor of the island Oedjangh Salang of the other part, made with the said Phalowan by order of the Honourable Jeremias van Vliet, governor of the town and fort of Malacca

*This may be for *verloof*, "leave, permission," to examine the passes.

with the dependencies thereof, by us, Jan Hermansz., chief merchant and head of these tin districts. Which contract shall be inviolable and binding, reservation being made of the claims on account of the great massacre of Dutchmen carried out and committed by the predecessor of the honourable Phalowan.

Firstly, the governor of Oedjangh Salangh shall be bound to allow a perfectly free sale of the merchandise brought here by the Dutch, no matter (251) where it comes from or of what it consists, without his Honour's selecting the best, imposing dues, obstructing the sale or burdening it with monopolies (as has happened in the past), and shall permit the purchase and resale of tin and other native merchandise.

The merchants and common folk shall not be removed from the Company's houses by open or secret means and proclamations (as has been customary in the past), on the contrary, if the Company's residents meet with any injustice (which God forbid), they are to have a helping hand offered to them, for the preservation of the Company's property, by the governor or, in his absence, by the nearest councillor, without burdening them with exorbitant customs, but always holding them in due esteem, and giving help with all speed on all reasonable demands.

The governor aforesaid shall have a proclamation made to the natives and inhabitants, whatever their nationality, who trade with the Company's residents (since great frauds have been committed in the forms of the tin and the regulations have not been observed), that the tin shall henceforth be delivered to the Company's servants stationed here and weighed with the balance and appointed weights ordered by the governor aforesaid, in the presence of the Comolaet and other orang Kayas, stamped with his honourable siap, so that all fraud and disputes, which would otherwise result, may be prevented as far as possible.

(252) These regulations being made, the captain and head of these Dutch tin factories, in response to the urgent demand of the governor and chief nobles, has set a definite price on the different kinds of cloth, as stands herewith, according to which the governor and his subjects, together with the Company's resident shall regulate their action, as may be seen below, viz.:

A Sarassa leij de Coutchin at 7 *bits* to the king and 9 to the common people; a sallempoeries 7, 9; a piece of Guinea cloth 12, 16; a piece of blue bethilles $6\frac{1}{2}$, 8; a piece of ramboutijns 15, 18; a piece of ardias $3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$; a bafftas 4, 5; a piece of white bethilles 8, 10; a piece of madaphon 4, 5; a cain goelongs 4, 5; a piece of red bethilles 8, 11; a piece of white mouris $6\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{1}{2}$; a piece of sail-cloth $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3; a piece of negro cloth 3, 4; and a Sarassa maleije 11, 13, one *bits* being counted as 17 stivers, it being understood that the king's share is not to amount to more than 9-10 bhaers of tin with each ship's arrival, wherewith he must be content.

If any of the Company's servants or subjects (which God forbid) shall so offend against the governor or the nobles of this government that his act deserves exemplary punishment, the governor shall nevertheless not have power to inflict the same, but shall deliver the delinquent with the evidence into the hands of the Company's resident and, if the resident is himself implicated, shall report it in a memorial, at the first arrival of our ships, so that the governor of Malacca may then order him to be punished as the case demands (253) or to be taken to the fort and handed over to justice.

The governor shall not be allowed to give leave to trade to any merchants from Queda, Perach, Java, Cormandel, Bengale or other adjacent places, unless they have first shown their permits to the Company's resident here, have called at Malacca, paid their dues there and obtained free conduct and that in accordance with old Malacca right.

In conclusion, the governor promises herewith to observe the rules touched on above to the full, according to their intent and to cause them to be observed. Which provisional contract is confirmed and ratified on both sides in witness to its truth, in the presence of the Comolaet, Omonrath and several other orang kayas with their usual signature on the 18th March 1643, signed Jan Harmansz. together with the governor's ordinary mark on the siap.

Contract with Bangarij.

I, Omoehangh Scheij Boerij Sysa Con Schauw Moehangh in Bangarij, have agreed the articles here following with the chief merchant, Davidt Walravens sent by order of the honourable Governor General, Anthonio van Diemen and the honourable Jeremias van Vliet, governor in the town of Malacca, to inspect the tin districts and the factories situated there, to wit:

(254) Firstly, I, Omoehangh Scheij Boerij Sasakon promise to deliver annually to the resident stationed here in the interest of the Dutch East India Company and to him only all the tin found and mined here.

Secondly, if vessels from foreign parts arrive here, I promise to acquaint the resident of the same and to forbid my inhabitants (as also merchants living here) to buy any cloth from these ships and, if they [the ships] have brought any necessities (*mainctimentos*) and sold the same, accepting tin in exchange for them, they shall be bound to deliver said tin to the Company on condition that they are paid for it at the price current in the country with cloth or money which may happen to be at the time in the Company's factory.

Thirdly, no inhabitants of this place shall be allowed to export tin from here under any pretext whatsoever, on the following penalty: for the first offence forfeiture of half of the tin; for the second, forfeiture of all the tin; and for the third, forfeiture of the

tin, the prao and all the offender's goods and the reduction to slavery of the offender himself; this confiscation to be one half for the king and the other half for the Company.

Fourthly, I promise to assist the Company's people at all times, (*'t sij int goede ofte guade [mouson]*) and in all things; to procure workers for them at a reasonable wage to transport tin or cloth.

Fifthly, I promise to conform within my realm to the large tin mould of Oedjangh Salang on the arrival of the first cargo of cloth here.

(255) Sixthly, I shall enjoin and command that all merchants and inhabitants, who buy any cloth from the resident here, shall pay for it at the actual time of the purchase without any attempt at evasion and, if the resident makes a complaint to me there anent, I shall compell the satisfaction of the Company's claim by law.

Seventhly, I will protect and defend (*bevrijaen*) the Company's servants stationed here and the factory, as if it were my own house, against all who might try to bring any trouble on the same.

Eighthly, if it should happen (which God forbid) that any Dutch stationed here should transgress by the murder or wounding of any or by rape or robbery, I shall not have the power to execute justice on the same, but must wait for the superintendent's annual coming and deliver the criminal into his hands.

All the above articles I have agreed with my Council of my own free will, without being constrained thereto in any wise and promise to carry them out and adhere to them in all points, in witness whereof I have marked the same with my own mark. 1st Jan. 1645 in the Negrij Concloeij in Bangarij.

Contract with Aatchin and Pera.

In the year after the birth of our prophet Mahomet 1070, on the day Salassa [Tuesday], the 6th of the month Maharam [Sept. 23. 1659] the Capade moeda lilla attended by the boedjanghs Cay allula and dendany brought out the (256) suassa seal and, in the name of God on command from Her Majesty, comes with an order from Her Majesty to calij malical adul, orang kaya maradja Siri maradja, orang kaya laxamana Sirij pardana mantri, orang cacaya Sierij paducca tuan orangh cacaya radja bintanga, orangh cacaya Sirij paducca magat orangh cacaya Sirij maradja lilla, orangh caija radja oedana lilla orangh caija paducca Sirij nara, orangh caija maradja Sirij indra orang caija radja macotta, orangh caija Sirij paducca radja bintanga moeda, radja lilla wanghsa, paducca maha mantri, Sirij ratna pardana, with all the oelebalanghs and all other officers of the royal court. I have made this peace between the Atchinese and the Dutch, so as not again in the future to come to strife. Thus the Governor

General, Joan Maatsuijcker, has, through Sittria Sibidi, Indra Sittia, Sirij Nara Wanghsa, the commander Jacob Keyser and the commander, Balthasar Bort made the following demands:

Touching the affairs of Pera, if the bandara Paducca Sirij maradja be not recalled but is forgiven by Her Majesty for all his faults and allowed to remain bandara in Pera, then the commanders Jacob Keyser and Balthasar Bort will also petition the Governor General to forgive his offences and to permit him to continue there in Pera, but the shahbandar (being now mentri in Pera) shall be summoned to Aatchin (257) and handed over to us to be judged.

Her Majesty also grants 50 bhars of tin in compensation for the goods of the Company stolen in Pera, which the commander Balthasar Bort shall receive there; also that the price of tin in Pera shall not be higher than 30 r^a. until the goods of the Company, amounting still to 44,000 r^a., shall be paid for. When all this debt is cleared, the price shall once more be set at what it was formerly, viz. 31¼ r^a. Moreover no other traders shall come to Pera to deal in tin, but all traffic therein shall be divided between the Aatchinese and the Dutch, each taking just half. If any vessel is dispatched with tin, whether by Aatchinese or Dutch, an Aatchinese and a Dutchman shall always examine it, so that on neither side too much or too little, but by each just the half, is exported.

As to dues the right shall remain such as has been customary hitherto without change.

All of this Her Majesty agrees to in its entirety according to the Governor General's demands.

Further, concerning the affairs of the west coast, Her Majesty, on the demand of the [Governor] General, agrees that at Priaman, Bandaer Galipha that is Tico and Sillida, all the property of the Honourable Company seized at the three above named places shall be restored to the commander, Jacob Keyser, and, as to whatever is short of the 49,518¼ r^a., Her Majesty agrees that pepper bought there (258) from the community shall be paid for at 1 r^a. less the bhaer until the Company has recovered its property aforesaid, when this practice shall cease.

On the request of the [Governor] General, Joan Maatsuyker, to Her Majesty, it is also agreed that no foreign merchants shall trade at aforesaid places except Aatchinese and Dutch only and, if any foreign merchants should happen to come to aforesaid places to trade, the Company shall have the right to remove them thence, either amicably or by force, whereby the peace with Aatchin shall not be broken in the smallest degree.

Demand is also made that 1,200 bhaers of pepper yearly shall be duty free for all time, which we grant also, as was granted in the year 1048. Likewise that riksdollars (*rijksdaalders*), in a case of lack of Spanish r^a., shall, as far as possible, be accepted, provided that the same are good and not alloyed with copper, this demand

we accede to. Also that a dwelling house may be erected in Aatchin on the ground the commander Dirck Schou [ten ?] formerly demanded in the year 1066, as also [one] in the country of Pera close to the river bank.

Also if the Dutch in Pera, Tico, Priaman and Sillida happen to come to blows with the inhabitants over some dispute, the Sultan[s] and the Panglimas on the west coast shall have power to settle it, if the offence is small, but, if (259) the matter is too difficult, they have not the right to exercise jurisdiction, but must arrest the ill-doers and send them to Aatchin, where Her Majesty shall judge the same equitably; the Dutch, however, they shall send to Malacca or else Batavia to be punished there by the [Governor] General according to their deserts.

All foreign merchants from the west, viz. from Suratta, Dabul, Masulipatnam, Jaffanapatnam, Carapatam, Bengale, Clings, English, Danes from the Maldives, Mallebaer, Conanoor, Arracan and Pegu shall be allowed to trade here in Aatchin. All merchants from the east, viz. those from Johor, Patanij, Andragierij, Jambij, Javanese, Siamese, Cambodians and Macassars shall not be allowed to trade in any of the above named places, but only here in Aatchin.

All which articles of agreement have been confirmed on the day Allahat [Sunday], the 10th of the month Maharam at Her Majesty's banquet (*gastmael*) in the presence of the commanders, Jacob Keijser and Balthasar Bort, also the English captain, William Courtis, with all joy and gladness in Her Majesty's garden, called Lalla Lalleij. Herewith, therefore, all above articles are settled irrevocably, and shall endure as long as the world, now the Dutch have come to a settlement as far as Her Majesty, Lilla Lahij Filalham is concerned and the English also, amen.

Finding, among other things in the above treaty, that the Chinese were named among other peoples who must not voyage except to (260) Aatchin and that this had been inserted without our having been even consulted or having heard of it, we declared that the Honourable Company did not and never will allow the Chinese from China to voyage direct to Aatchin. When we pointed this out, the radja and the interpreter, Abdul Latief said this was well known to the officers of state, since no vessel had ever come here from China, therefore only those Chinese were meant who live in Batavia, Malacca, Johor and Patanij. On this condition we then agreed to accept said treaty.

Contract with the places, Cotta Rana, Cabon and Gittij.

Within the town and fort of Malacca on the 11th Jan. 1676 in the shahbandar's house, we, orang caija radja Lella, orang caija Sultan Bagagar and orangh caija Magat maradja, all chiefs of the places Cotta Rana, Cabon and Gittij situated on the east coast of Sumatra, have made this contract following with the honour-

able Governor, Balthasar Bort, Councillor Extraordinary of India and governor and director of the town and fort of Malacca, and his Honour's Council that all the tin which is found in Cotta [Rana], Cobon [Cabon] and Gittij shall be sold and delivered at 40 re^s. (261) per bhaer solely to the Dutch East India Company at Malacca or to persons coming to Siaka on their behalf and to no others, because we have already acquired so much honour and favour in the delivery of the tin first mined by us.

We will also try to induce the chiefs of Tandon with its dependencies to conform to this same contract and will not omit to make known there our good reception. In order that no fraud [be perpetrated] in the transport of the tin, so that it may be delivered wholly to the Company, and that none of it can or shall be sold to others on the road, we shall send with all the vessels having tin in their cargo a memorandum of the quantity they carry of the same to the shahbandar of Malacca, who shall send us a receipt in return. We will punish according to the fault committed those who sell the tin to others and do not take it to Malacca.

It is also granted to us that our vessels shall have the right to sail from and to Malacca with a flag of the Honourable Company and that twice a year, when coming with tin belonging to our chiefs, they shall be excused from all dues.

In witness of this, the Governor and all of us, the chiefs, have signed this contract [in duplicate], whereof the one signed by us remains here in Malacca and the other we shall take with us to our own country.

Malacca, the 25th of the month Saual, 1670 [?1086], being in our reckoning of time the 14th [?12th] Jan. 1676.

(262) Up to the present no contracts have been entered into with the people of Songhoedjongh and Calangh aforesaid. These two places produce yearly about 400 bhaers, whereof Malacca gets a very small share, since most of it is taken to Aatchin and Ben-calish, also to Pahangh and Riouw. The last is now beginning to come to an end, the people there [*i.e.* in Sungai Ujong and Kēlang] being Manicabers who, since the conquest of Johor by the Jambinese and the flight of the king thence to Pahang, have not rendered their due obedience to that Kingdom and do so still less now, being suspected to siding with the rebellious people of Nanning and Rombouw. The tin comes from Songhoedjongh by the Pannage, but its transport is being prevented at present by our blockade. It ought to be possible in this way to prevent the transport from Calangh also, if we could come to an agreement with the king of Johor on this matter.

Their honours would be glad to see the trade in tin set going once more for the Honourable Company at Oedjangh Salangh and Bangarij, it is not however to be done by maintaining a blockade

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there, but by an annual dispatch of ships thither or by establishing factories there, whereof your honour should be able to make proof sometime when a good opportunity offers.

The Company here has not yet been able to settle its differences with the Radja of Queda, since he will not send plenipotentiaries either hither or to Batavia to settle (*defnieren*) the matter, (263) as we have always insisted. It should nevertheless be possible, in my opinion, to conclude a peace and trading contract with him soon, if the Honourable Company were to write off the money it claims on good grounds from him.

The Pera people treat us very fairly, but the blockade there must not be given up or the Honourable Company will once more be deprived of tin. Our people there regulate their action by the following memorandum:

Order for the Superintendent (*opperhoofd*) and the council in Pera, according to which they shall act in the service of the Dutch East India Company in the administration of the trade and the carrying on of the blockade there.

From the year 1639 the Honourable Company traded peaceably in Pera by virtue of the contract made with Aatchin, the suzerain of Pera, sometimes on land and sometimes at the mouth of the river, according as was judged best for the getting of the largest quantity of tin, until in 1651 the factory was overpowered by the people of Pera and the Company's residents murdered. Thereupon we were involved in war with them but in 1655 after a reconciliation the factory was reestablished.

Shortly after, however, by reason of the (264) failure of the people of Pera to maintain our agents in their rights, it was again abandoned and we continued at war with them till 1659, when a contract was once more entered into with Aatchin of the nature shown by the copies [given] and thereupon residence was taken up again in Pera, but from time to time we had plain evidence that the Aatchinese were depriving us more and more of the tin, paying no heed to the conditions agreed on, so it was again given up in 1663 by orders received from Batavia. From that time onward we have maintained our rights secured by the most recent contract aforesaid at the mouth of the Pera river and have dealt with the people of Pera according to the same, as beseems traders in all friendly sincerity. This is still done and should be continued until further orders, notwithstanding that the expenses are thereby somewhat greater than they were when we held with 10 to 12 men, the residency up river in Pera, for, in compensation, the tin is now brought to us in greater quantity and thereby the unavoidable expenditure is made in some measure more tolerable. By this manner of trade, to which the people of Pera are accustomed, there have been established and given on various matters, both in order to bring about an increase in trade and to obviate all hindrances and also to enable our people to live in peace and

security, various well devised orders in successive letters written to our people before Pera. Blunders might easily be made in carrying out these orders, since they are scattered far and wide and can consequently be found, when (265) necessary, only with difficulty and loss of time, we have therefore collected all said orders together and made a résumé of them arranging them according to their character, as under. All which must be observed and conformed to in future as a general fixed order, so long as no other orders are given.

Formerly, in accordance with the aforementioned latest contract, 31¼ r^a. were paid in Pera for the bhaer of tin, whereof 30 r^a. were given to the owners and 1¼ r^a. were written off the debt of the king and nobles of the land to the Honourable Company. Afterwards, so as to secure a great quantity of tin, permission was given to pay 35 r^a. per bhaer in piece goods or cash to the people of Pera bringing tin down the river for sale to the Company. Good quality must be offered at this price, otherwise a bargain must be made for less. Payment in piece goods rather than cash should always be preferred.

No hindrance must be put in the way of vessels laden with tin which come down the river on their way to Malacca, on the contrary they must actually be counselled and encouraged thereto, so as to increase the traffic with Malacca, and they must be promised in addition a good reception there. In accordance with ordinary custom, of the amount of tin each ship contains so much *pro rato* [sic] must be (266) unloaded from it as shall be judged likely to deprive them of a reason for visiting any other places and to cause them to sail straight to Malacca, where the tin unloaded shall be paid for at 40 reals the bhaer, on presentation of the orders signed by the Superintendent (*opperhooft*), and given to the owners. Moreover it must be definitely stated on the passes how much tin there still remains on each ship, a careful examination being made in friendly wise for this purpose, so that the whole amount may be demanded for the Honourable Company and each may be deprived of the chance of allowing private persons to have any share of it.

If the king and the most powerful nobles, when sending some vessel to Malacca, wish to leave all the tin in its cargo in Pera, you may agree to this and give an assignment (*assignatie*) for it, so that payment may be secured in Malacca.

But no assignment may be given for demand of payment in Malacca to anyone, of whatsoever rank or condition he be, for tin that has not been received, but only (267) for the quantity which has been previously delivered for the Company.

Also we expressly forbid under a heavy penalty the passing of any such assignments to fictitious names for tin traded for by you yourself in Pera for cash or piece goods at 30 to 35 r^a. the

bhaer, so as to get the Malacca price for it and so to trade with the Company's money and cotton as an individual for one's own benefit.

Vessels going to and belonging to Aatchin or any places under its suzerainty, such as Assahan, Tanjongh, etc. must have half their cargo of tin taken out, but not so (exactly) that you come to blows over two or three bhaers and it must be paid for at 30 ^{ra}. the bhaer in cash (*contant*). If the owners can be persuaded to deliver the whole amount to the Honourable Company, one half can be paid to them in cloth goods and the other in cash (*contant*) at 35 ^{ra}. the bhaer.

The tin traded for at 30 ^{ra}. you must (268) enter separately, both in the invoice book and in your trade books, so as to credit the account of the king and nobles of Pera, which still stands at /130606.12.4 on the debit side in the trade books here in Malacca, with 1¼ reals for each bhaer.

But discretion must be shown in dealing with the tin exported from Pera actually for the queen of Aatchin and only a part of it taken out after a suitable agreement has been come to with her ministers, for it is said that only 40 bhaers yearly ought to belong to Her Majesty from the country of Pera as an acknowledgment of her suzerainty. The quantity in one year does not usually amount to more; if the rulers of Pera make an earnest petition on this matter, it may be allowed to pass without anything being taken from the ship, so that we may not make ourselves hated.

No vessels belonging to foreign nations, not dependencies of Aatchin, may export tin to Aatchin, but must deliver it all to the Honourable Company at 30 ^{ra}. the bhaer and must submit to examination for that purpose. The same holds good of persons wishing to voyage from Pera to Queda or Bencalis, they also must deliver all their tin to the Honourable Company (269) at 30 reals the bhaer. However, if the payment is in piece goods, the tin from these vessels may be paid for at 35 ^{ra}., so as to get more custom for the cloth; whereto all diligence must be applied.

You may give passes to all such vessels as have satisfied the Honourable Company's claim to the tin (as aforesaid), but the people of Pera must, before their passes are put at their disposal, give proof with the siap of the dato bandhara that they are honest folk and not fugitives. The Javanese and other vessels coming merely to trade in Pera provided with passes from Malacca must not have their passes taken away from them, but only endorsed as having been produced and (270) the holders must then return hither, no other passes must be given to them by you.

As to all vessels of Aatchin or of peoples subject to that kingdom, although they are provided with no pass, you must not put the least obstacle in the way of their voyage up the river, but, after speaking (*verspreken*) the people, enquiring about their cargo;

you must use them courteously and let them at once proceed unmolested.

The Moorish ships which we may on occasion allow to go (*largeeren*) to Pera for the purpose of buying elephants and exporting them to Bengale or Cormandel, as we did last year in the case of the yacht Chaffarie of the Nabob Mamet Aminchan, are bound to pay the Company's dues, 10% of the elephants purchased, just as if said animals were brought here and then exported; they are bound also to deliver all their tin to the Honourable Company. Hereto you must give careful heed, assessing the cost of the elephants here and demanding the dues, taking over all the tin (without releasing any), granting passes (*passerende*) and (271) putting at the disposal of the owners of the mineral an assignment to enable them to demand payment for it at 40 re^s. the bhaer of 375 lbs., either here in Malacca, or in Bengal or Cormandel, also writing with each ship to the Company's servants in the places, which are its destination, a short note giving the number of the exported elephants, their cost and the dues paid thereon, together with the quantity of tin delivered.

But you shall not allow other ships and vessels, having no passes issued by us, in Pera, but shall direct them to Malacca to ask for passes and you are authorized to take some goods from Malay or Javanese vessels, which have cargoes of consequence, to be held in pawn as security, in this way hindering them from going to other places, especially if they have come from the North and have passed by Malacca without calling there.

The people of Queda itself must be refused entrance to Pera, even if they have a pass from our blockading force there, this pass you have to take away and send to us, allowing within the blockade only such natives of that state with their passes issued by us (*met d'onse haer vryeleijde*) (272) as have nothing but provisions in their vessels or bring some tin to sell to you or to bring themselves to Malacca, otherwise none.

The people of Pera voyaging to Queda and Bencalis may, on their return, bring only rice, wax, iron and other similar trifling (*geringe*) necessities, without any quantity of piece goods or calicoes which are brought here from Malacca and Aatchin in more than sufficient quantity for them.

Company's cloths have hitherto usually been sold in Pera at the following prices, viz.:

1 piece of white salemvoeris	10- 9½	} bidoors of tin each weighing 3 lbs.
Guinea cloth	18-17½	
brown blue salemvoeris	-12	
white bethilles	10- 9	
blue bethilles	12	} bidoors of tin each weighing 3 lbs.
Sarassa maleije	16	
Tapie Sarassa	6	
Bafta brootchia	30, 25 to 20	

However, you will not be able to tie them (273) down to this rate, but will have power to waive so much of it as by exact enquiry you learn is done up river in Pera by others, following thus merchants' usage, but taking care that said piece goods and calicoes are not dealt with at a lower rate than they are worth here in Malacca, reckoning the tin that is taken for them at 35 reals per bhaer.

The tin which is given in pawn and is paid for here in Malacca at 40 reals the bhaer is almost always smelted into bars (*baten*) easy to handle: so that no allowance must be made for loss in smelting. Such deduction is necessary only in the case of trade tin and then only for what has been actually smelted from small pieces into ingots¹ easy to handle² and [it should be estimated] at 1%, at which we are of opinion you will be safe from loss. When receiving the tin you must be careful to see that it is not mixed with lead or fraudulently adulterated with earth or stone.

(274) Credit dealings have been definitely forbidden for a long time past by our masters on account of the great loss occasionally suffered therefrom. We therefore recommend you also to avoid the same as far as is in any way feasible. However, if the king and the great nobles sometimes make written request (as is their custom) through their servants for piece goods and calicoes, you may, in order to do them no discourtesy, agree, provided, that is, that the quantity is not too great, and afterwards make civil demand for payment.

At every opportunity we must be advised not only of the state of things and of events in Pera but also of the amount of tin in store, so that we may regulate our action accordingly and you may have it when necessary fetched away (*en Ul. deselve des noodigh sijnde te laten affhalen*).

You must not occupy a larger area yonder on shore than necessity demands and must not risk much tin there, so that we may not be surprised by rascals and robbed of the tin. (275) Be careful to have the tin in stock sent to us by all ships and sloops coming to Malacca by way of Pera, if they have room or are convenient for this purpose, when the tin amounts to 20, 30 or more bhars.

However all the tin you ship away must be weighed in the Dutch scales, which can be done without loss to you, in such wise that it does not fall short in the weighing, otherwise the Superintendent (*oppenhoof*t) of Pera (for the Honourable Company cannot suffer thereby) shall be bound to make good the shortage.

¹ The first letter of this word lost in the original; the rest of it reads *eugen*.

² The original has *handelbaare*, which may possibly mean "merchandise."

it being understood that if the pieces are delivered otherwise, *i.e.* short, the signatories of the bill of lading must answer and be liable for any pieces missing.

All expenses, wherein you must aim as much as possible at economy and incur none not absolutely necessary, you shall (as has been done in the past) debit to the tin, (276) whenever any is sent to Malacca, for it is only fair that the trade should bear the expenses incurred in getting it. Remember also to record in the ships' books, as is customary, the ship's expenses, charging the yacht therewith.

Of the tin exported to Malacca on the one hand and to Aatchin and the countries dependent on that kingdom on the other, you must keep proper record, so that at all times, when required, the quantity on each account can be shown.

The grant made formerly to Sirij Paducca Tuan, governor of the foreigners in Aatchin, of the right to export 30 bhars of tin yearly from Pera without handing any of it over to us, became invalid on the death of said orangh caya, so that you have now to pay no regard to it.

(277) Any tin supplied to you at 30 re^s. the bhaer by the nachodas of Aatchin vessels during their stay in Pera, so that they may in return transport a like quantity afterwards to Aatchin (as has been done habitually by many in the past), you shall accept on that condition and allow said nachodas to depart unhindered with the like quantity without committing any fraud, so as not to incur the heavy penalty attaching thereto.

Tin smuggled in any ships shall, when discovered, be taken out of them, but the owners shall all the same be paid for it at 30 reals the bhaer, if they are men of Pera or Aatchin, but they must be warned not to do it again, on pain of being more hardly dealt with. A notification of each case must be made to the rulers in Pera. If foreigners attempt such smuggling, the tin shall be taken from their ships and confiscated, in whole or in part according to circumstances, to the benefit of the Honourable Company, the discoverers of the smuggling being given a modest present therefrom, so as to encourage them again to keep a sharp look out on other occasions.

The Honourable Company pays no duties in Pera on imported merchandise and wares, but, on exported tin which is bought at 30 re^s. the bhaer and at no higher price, we are subject to a duty of 2 reals 24 stivers per bhaer, and, in addition, on (278) each goerab's cargo, which may be reckoned at 100 bhaers, to 3 reals 45 stivers for steelyard hire (*daats loon*), mast, and anchorage money. Fulfilment of which obligation must be continued and his dues must be sent annually to the king in cash or piece goods without reduction of the amount due to His Majesty in any degree, so as to give him no reasons for complaint against us.

The Civill [*Seville*] (*Civiliaanse*) reals of eight in specie, which, like the Mexican, are not desired in Pera, although they are good silver and heavy, and moreover are current like other reals here in Malacca, as elsewhere under the Company's rule, for 24 heavy double stivers, you must try to recommend the people of Pera to accept in payment for their tin and, if the provincial dollars (*provincie daalders*) could also be introduced and given currency yonder, it would be a very desirable thing; you must try to get the people of Pera to listen to this and in time to bring it to pass, which should bring you much honour.

You must diligently endeavour to prevent private individuals from getting even the smallest part of the tin, since it is obligatory on you and on everyone above all things to abstain therefrom, so as to avoid loss and ruin to yourselves.

The favour of the king and all the ruling nobles of Pera, and among them especially the Dato Bandhara, you must try to gain by courteous and friendly behaviour for the furtherance of the Company's service and in order to secure a great quantity (279) of tin. You must treat the people well and give them no cause for complaint by reason of arrogant speech, as to which the people of Pera are very sensitive. You may, with this end in view, give said rulers small presents, as circumstances may require and as may be to our advantage, without running to excess or going beyond what is moderate, entering in the accounts what you have actually given in presents, if you can prove it (*niet* in reecq. brengende als 't geen doen blijcken kunt warelijck hebt verchonken*).

In the past some complaints have been made against us of not dealing quite fairly yonder when using the steelyard, on taking delivery of the tin. In order to avoid that scandal in future, the king and the Dato Bandhara recently promised to appoint a trustworthy Pera weigher for the Company and to order him to take up continuous residence near or on the Company's yacht at the mouth of the river. When he comes, you shall be helpful to said weigher and accommodate and treat him courteously, allowing him to weigh on the steelyard all the tin that comes, so that neither one nor the other party comes short, otherwise he must be answerable and liable therefor.

Last year the English brought their piece goods and calicoes from Queda in a sloop and sold them in Pera taking tin (280) to export in exchange to an amount, according to rumour of about 200 bhaars. In the month of August last they were again in Pera with a ship coming from Suratta by way of Aatchin and Queda (having the said sloop again with them), but, on the resolution of the king and nobles, they were warned off and consequently compelled to depart thence bootless and ashamed, so that we may hope that they will not return to Pera or, if they do, that they will again be warned off by the people of Pera. However, in case

*Or met.

English, French or Danes should, contrary to our confident expectation and the efforts you would then make (*en Ul. als dan te doene ijver*) in the future happen to get permission to trade yonder, then you must write news of it to us at the earliest opportunity. In the meanwhile you must not use any rough measures against said Europeans to hinder their trade and to make them depart thence, but must leave them in peace and quiet, though holding no communication with them, or, at any rate, as little as is compatible with good breeding. They too, on their side, must not oppose us, if we compel the people of Pera to maintain the said contract, since they will have broken it in admitting said Europeans.

For instance, you must try to prevent the people of Pera from going on board English and French [ships], not allowing them to take any tin on board or to fetch piece goods from them; at first merely forbidding the same, but, if the (281) people of Pera dare to persist in doing it, use such forcible means (without, however, venturing on anything reckless or hazardous) as may be to your hand, taking from them all the tin and piece goods found in their praos and not restoring them until these Europeans are warned off and have departed. You must take care above all that our people do not trade with them, prohibiting this on pain of severe punishment. So long as said Europeans are yonder, no tin must be released for Aatchin, nor must any vessels from Aatchin be allowed to proceed up river to Pera. You must always give us detailed information of all matters touching these things.

You must also make secret enquiries whether said Europeans have brought with them goods belonging to Moors subject to Malacca's dues and rights, which they thus unjustly filch from the Company. In such case you should explain this to them and see that the Moors with their goods are withdrawn. You may give them permission to come here with the goods and trade in them, if they are willing to submit to the payment of the customary dues.

You must not keep a larger force than 50 men for the blockade, in addition to those who are at present stationed in the house on the island of Dingding, if there is no more work to be done than there is at this time.

(282) You shall have the order recently issued by the fiscal, Jacob Martensz. Schagen to the authorities on said Dingding conformed to on all points, keeping the people there from infringing, and taking careful note of their good and bad behaviour.

If English, French, Danish, Portuguese or other Europeans lie in the harbour of Dingding or are in the river of Pera, you must give diligent heed to prevent any malicious or discontented persons from contriving to hide on their ships and so get away.

You must not deprive our ships passing Pera of their equipment and, if you take anything of which you have need from them, you must give a payment order for it, as is fitting. But, in order commonly to be provided with so much the more willing servants, you shall be empowered to give the equivalent sum in exchange for a signed order to such members of all our ships, yachts and sloops, without exception, happening merely to pass yonder, whether they come from here, Batavia or elsewhere and have other destinations or are on their way from other places hither, as happen to finish their time in Pera and have no desire to sign on again or to stay there any longer. But this must be done on the understanding that said ships are commanded by skippers; in the case of any special persons (283) of higher degree being on board, permission must be asked with due respect of them and no action taken in this matter without their consent, in accordance with the letter of authorization on this point issued 16th July 1667 to the superintendent of Pera to this end.

Company's servants, however, who have served their time and are desirous of continuing still longer or who during their time of service are found suitable for and are appointed to some office, shall send us a request in due form for renewed engagement to the Company with increase of pay or to be in such wise improved as the general ordinance indicates.

The carpenters attached to you in the blockading force must be employed continuously and, if there is urgent work to be done, must work at the sloops and small vessels as well as the yacht to the end that they do good service and that said servants really earn the high wages they get.

Company's piece goods and calicoes yonder with the blockading force, you must have examined and aired at least every fortnight in fine weather, so that they may not get musty, spotted or damp or be damaged by ants. Loss occurring through neglect of this shall otherwise be put to your account.

When asking for the cash, piece goods, food, ship's equipment, medicines and other material needed by the Pera blockading force, you shall apply to us here in Malacca by a regular requisition, response to which you have to expect, when opportunity (284) serves, to such extent as we judge useful and as can be spared from our stores. On receipt of any cash, merchandise or other goods, you shall examine, count or weigh them in the presence of the persons bringing them or of two credible witnesses, and shall, on every occasion, report to us in writing on the result and form thereof, so that we may make use of it to have compensation or payment made by those through whose negligence anything shall have been delivered damaged or short and, in order that we may convince them, you can send us also an attestation, signed by the persons who were present at the delivery of the goods.

Those persons, who allow any of the passing ships to escape us, must be sent hither to be made to suffer here their well merited punishment. But those members of the force stationed under you yonder in the blockade, who happen to commit any fault or offence under civil law, you yourself may judge in accordance with the general ordinance, the heaviest sentence in your power being keel hauling, so as to deter others from similar evil courses. Delinquents guilty of more criminal offences you shall send under arrest to us to receive sentence here as the facts of the case demand.

You shall maintain a correspondence with the blockading forces of Queda and Oedjang Salangh, sending letters at every opportunity, wherein you record everything that has happened to you, as they also have orders to do with you; since it is frequently necessary in the interests of the Company that the one should be informed of the condition and (285) actions of the other, so that they may make use of this knowledge the more surely in similar or other circumstances.

By distributing the sloops and vessels you have at your disposal to lie on watch by night in the river of Pera, you must, as far as possible, contrive to prevent any vessels from going out or coming into the same by stealth and so defrauding the Honourable Company of its lawful rights.

At all spring tides or whenever there is no necessary work to be done, you must examine the rivers of Barnam, Larot, Dingding and Borrewas together with the streams and creeks in the surrounding districts by means of the sloops, if you have any at your disposal for the purpose, and sometimes have a little cruising done at the Sambilangs.

In the case of vessels met with, which are not exempt (*onvrij*) or unprovided with a pass, you shall put none of our people in danger, but shall seize the nachoda, or two others of the principal persons, and all the tin they have in the ship and then have the vessels brought to the Pera blockading force, charging our people to take good care of the persons seized and to give not the least opportunity of doing them harm, dealing with the said vessel as stated above.

Our cruisers may certainly employ arms to secure control of the Saletters, who are usually armed and have no goods or cargo of importance, (286) if they offer resistance and it is consequently impracticable by gentler methods. Preference should, however, be given to the latter over the sternest measures and all unnecessary bloodshed should be avoided. You shall then, when occasion serves send these pirates to us under arrest to be put in chains or otherwise dealt with as the case may demand.

You must take careful heed to the prevention of all abuses and attacks on honest men in mistake for bad ones (*geen goede voor quade luijden aan te tasten*). You must give to all the

people of Pera going out daily to fish or to drag for krang or oysters a free pass note to show to our cruisers, if they meet any.

In the issue of provisions you must maintain the requisite order according to the general ordinance, and must see to preventing the arrack from being drunk up at once on the sloops, as is customary yonder, but that each man is given daily his ordinary ration, so as to prevent all dissoluteness and needless waste of provisions, you yourself setting a good example in sobriety and numerous other virtues. You must keep memorandum books of the consumption of all food, drink, ship's and other necessities, so that you can, when required, give an account of everything. Good care must always be taken of the barrels also and none must be neglected, but all kept in good condition. At every opportunity you must remember to send as many to us as can be spared yonder, so that it may be possible, as necessity arises, to re-provision the blockading force so much the more conveniently.

(287) You must close the trade books on the last day of June and at the first opportunity after that day send them hither, so that they may be duly entered in the trade books of Malacca. The ships' books must also be here every year in good time, so that they can be sent to Batavia and thence to Holland (*naa 't vaderland*).

If circumstances arise as to which no special order is given here, such action shall be taken as you shall judge to be demanded by the interest of the Honourable Company, after you have weighed everything well with the Council, which shall consist of the superintendent (*opperhoofd*), the skipper and the bookkeeper together with all such persons in addition as the general ordinance names.

In conclusion we recommend you always to be on your guard and in an attitude of defence, keeping both large and small fire-arms ready for use, so as not to be surprised unprepared by our open enemies or false friends, whom, if they have committed an act of hostility against you, you are not bound to respect, but, in such case, may certainly (according to nature's law) resist force by force.

Relying on all of which injunctions, I commend you and the Company's interests entrusted to you to God's beneficent protection.

Order for Caspar Wensel of Calis in Saxony, sergeant in the service of the Dutch East India Company and also superintendent (*opperhoofd*) appointed over the island of Dingding, and those who may be stationed there hereafter, according to which they have, in general, to regulate their action.

The highly esteemed (*hoog gedagte*) Honourable Company has not only had an eye on said island of Dingding, which has never yet been held by any of the neighbouring (*der hande*)

peoples nor been counted as part of their territory, (288) but has for a period of over 20 years almost continuously had its servants there, especially members of the Pera blockading force, who did carpentry and other services and in consequence it has of necessity been occupied by our people from that time, onwards, although only to partially. This occupation it is now decided to make complete and therefore to that end to have a house built, so that other Europeans, and especially the English, should not be beforehand with us in taking it and drawing the same island into their sphere and service. The house is now finished and has been made solid and strong by the work put into it (according to the model given to us by the Governor Balthasar Bort and the Council of Malacca). You shall therefore take up your abode there and take special heed to carry out the following points of order, carefully to maintain and duly to fulfil them.

In the first place you shall allow all people of nations with whom we are at peace, both Europeans, viz., English, French and Danes, and also Indian peoples to draw water on said island, to cut fire- and other light wood, as also to provide and refresh themselves from the hardships of the sea at their convenience and pleasure without causing any of them in so doing the least annoyance or hindrance, or suffering such to be done to them by your people, no matter what show of justice there might be for it. You must, however, take care that very large and heavy trees suitable for the making of ships' masts, and also redwood trees, are cut and carried away as little as possible on said island by any of said people, (289) excusing your refusal with all politeness by affirming the superior need of the Honourable Company itself.

But if any of said people have lost any of their masts, yards, etc. through storms or otherwise and have no others to set up in their place, you shall, in such a case of need, have it in your power to grant them permission to provide themselves with the necessary masts, yards and other things of the kind, so as to be able duly to complete their voyage.

But you must try to accustom said people, one as much as another, to do or carry out nothing on said Dingding, unless they have first asked for and got your consent thereto, so that you may always know who is on or at the said island and then you can, to some extent, regulate their action according as those people are more or less trustworthy.

All Malay, Javanese or other vessels belonging to Indians, which approach or pass Dingding in the channel in great numbers, must be hailed or signalled to with one or two musketshots, so that the nachodas or chiefs may come ashore to you with their praos. You must then ask them whence they come and whither they are going, demanding their passes in a friendly way. If they possess and show them, you must let them go their way unhindered.

If, as does happen, it is believed that vessels, especially those belonging to inhabitants of Queda, are returning empty from Pera, and make an attempt to load with tin between the Pera river and the island of Dingding, especially in an inlet (*inkam*) on a piece of flat ground called Heckeren and inhabited by various men of Pera, (290) in order to export it to places to the North, then you shall be authorized, when they come to Dingding, to have them examined in a perfectly amicable way, even if they have passes, and to do this, especially in the case of such as are going to Queda, and appear to some extent to have a cargo; any tin found in them you may land, directing the owners to the Pera blockading force for payment. But you understand, this must be done only if no evident danger is to be seen or suspected in the detention and examination and in the removal of the tin, otherwise such vessels had better be left alone and an endeavour made, before the departure of the same, by some means or other to inform the chief of the Pera blockading force.

The vessels which have no pass and intend to voyage further than Pera, you must have brought to anchor at Dingding and made to lie there, especially if they are large and have a cargo. the nachodas being ordered to go with their own prao and men to the Pera river (which, with the tide, is only 3 hours' hard rowing away) and fetch safe conduct passes from the Dutch chief on the yacht lying in the blockade. He will no doubt give you orders as to what you are to do or leave alone.

You must, above all, take good care that the people of Pera or any other people with whom we are at peace, or at any rate not openly at war, are not treated rudely, insolently or vexatiously by you or the common soldiers under you, (291) much less that any act of open enmity in word or deed is committed, so as not to disturb the people's minds or give them any reason or cause for aversion to you.

Still you must, on occasion, in kindly and honourable terms, defend the Company's right and just claims and try, as regards the foreigners passing by, to make yourself agreeable and, at the same time, with all courtesy, to do the duty now imposed on you and any that shall be ordered in the future.

Nevertheless you must also, by a constant good watch by night as much as by day and the maintenance of your arms in readiness, see to being always on guard and ready for all open enemies and false friends, so as to make defence and to oppose force with force against any who attack and treat you as enemies, trusting no foreigner over much, but considering that you have to deal with Malays, some of whom are bad and malignant and are actually very desirous of depriving Christians of their lives and property, as various grievous examples have given clear evidence.

In order to prevent all conceivable and inconceivable mishaps, you shall allow no one to go or voyage elsewhere except duly

armed and provided with a gun (of which the natives are very much afraid) and each with a stout broad sword. Moreover you must, if any of your men are away from the house in another bay, be mindful always to have some men armed as above in the prao while the others (292) fish or carry out any other task assigned to them.

As interpreter with the Malays and other peoples, you can employ the sailor Diego from Bengal, who is fairly well acquainted with the language and has been expressly assigned to you for that purpose.

Besides aforesaid sailor and yourself, there are 13 persons under your orders, to wit:

- 1 Corporal
- 10 Soldiers and
- 2 Slaves of the Company, one being a joiner.

You must live with them as befits honest folk, preventing all strife, disputes, wrangling and fighting, but making each man fulfil what is necessary and has been laid upon him.

Above all you must not neglect divine worship, but have the usual prayers said morning and evening. On Sunday you must also have a sermon read and then God the Lord will graciously preserve and bless you all.

On weekdays, when there is no more necessary work to be done, you must try to make the flat piece of ground, on which said house is built, larger and larger. You must also plant and sow it with all sorts of fruit trees and also vegetables, for which purpose you shall be provided with garden seeds from Malacca, as opportunity offers. Which fruit and vegetables must be used for the food and maintenance in health of yourself and our men in the Pera blockading force together with the passing ships, but especially for men who are sickly.

The flag on the staff in front of said level ground (293) you must fly only on Sunday and not on weekdays except when ships or vessels are sighted; at nightfall, and during the day also when it rains, it must be brought in, so that said flag may last the longer.

There are in the house for your use the following necessities:

- 2 small boxes of assorted nails
- 6 iron shod spades
- 6 pickaxes
- 12 axes
- 2 crowbars
- 12 cane baskets
- 1 prao
- 1 seine net
- 300 musket balls
- 100 lbs. of gunpowder and
- 4 bundles of matches.

You must above all take good care that there is no neglect of these things, nor needless squandering of the provisions. Other necessities which you will need or receive, you shall be provided with by the chief of the Pera blockading force. He is at present the junior merchant, Sr. Adriaan van der Walle; you are under his command and must consequently be obedient to him and pay him due honour and respect; you must also carry out the orders he shall in the future think good to give you in addition to those of this memorandum against all irregularities and evil courses, which cannot now be known but with experience will manifest themselves.

Relying hereupon and on what has been briefly cited above, we commend you all to God's holy protection (294) and remain your friend (Signed) Jacob Martensz. Schaagen. (In the margin) Dingdingh, in the yacht *De Meyboom*, 21st Oct. 1670.

A blockade must also be maintained before Queda at times when yachts and sloops suitable for the purpose can be spared, to show the king of that place, so long as he continues to refuse satisfaction to the Company, that we do not give up our claim, and also to keep off all Portuguese and Moorish ships, if they wish to enter the port, and to make any, who may have come there before the arrival of our blockading force, pay Malacca's dues (that is 10%) on the cargoes brought by them, also to remove half the tin they are exporting, provided you pay for it at the Malacca price of 40 re^s. the bhaar of 375 lbs.; further to prevent all native vessels from entering or leaving the Queda river and to confiscate such as you can overtake, especially those laden with tin.

Last year a Moorish ship is said to have appeared before Queda from Souratta and to have departed again with a large quantity of tin early in the month of November as reported to us by the equipage master, Claarbout, whom we had sent thither to make the examination there. In reference to this matter a letter should be written to the Director, Sibrant Abbema in Suratta to ask if this Moor (who succeeded by his speedy departure in defrauding the Honourable Company of its due) could be persuaded to payment, especially if he should ask for the Company's pass either for Queda or elsewhere hereabouts, by refusing it, unless he binds himself to the payment of said dues. In this way their Honours succeeded very circumspectly in 1677 in dealing with one Mamet Selbij, a Turkish merchant in Suratta, (295) whose ship returned safely also from Queda without having paid any dues. Afterwards, when he wanted a pass for the same ship to Siam by this route, it was granted to him under a promise to have the further claim of the Company here in Malacca paid by the nakhoda of the said ship, who actually did this by a payment of 1000 re^s.

The Queda blockading force has usually been provided by us with the following:

Order for the commanders of the ships and sloops employed in the blockade of the river Queda whereby they shall regulate their action.

In view of the fact that the king of Queda and his nobles are still in default and have not paid the Honourable Company a notable sum of money, amounting according to the books of 755784.8.8, which it claims from them and that there are just reasons for resenting and avenging the massacre perpetrated in 1659 on nine Dutch seamen on the river Queda, having moreover good cause to maintain the contract made with them in 1642, whereby they are bound to deliver to the Honourable Company half of the tin found in their country and brought thither from abroad at 31¼ re^s. the bhaar, which contract has never been carried out by them, therefore we are compelled to continue the blockade there, in which you shall conform to the order given to you in the following.

The chief object of this blockade is the prevention of most of the trade and traffic of foreigners in Queda by refusing them entrance and access to the river, but on the contrary keeping them away, especially the Portuguese and Moorish ships, so as to cut them [i.e. the King and nobles of Queda] off from a large part of the prosperity and revenue which they would (296) enjoy from said traffic, and thereby to force them to come to the resolution to give satisfaction to the Honourable Company.

When any Portuguese or Moorish ships arrive, even if the same should be provided with passes from our officials in Cormandel, Bengaale and Suratta (since they usually come from those places), you shall not allow them to enter the Queda river, but must keep them outside and not suffer them to land any goods or to receive any from the shore for the purpose of trade or war, even if they are willing to pay Malacca's dues to you there. Instead they must depart thence either to Aatchin or Tanassery. This, however, we should not like to see, but would rather they came hither, whereto you are to exhort them and to promise that, when they have been here and paid toll, they shall not be refused a pass to aforesaid place on condition of delivering to you a certain quantity of tin from there, for which payment shall be made to them at 40 re^s. the bhaar.

Since we have maintained and are maintaining only a blockade at Queda without attempting anything more by means of open warfare, therefore, in accordance with the latest treaty concluded between the sovereigns on both sides in Europe, we must not keep the English out of Queda, but must allow them to go out of and into the river undisturbed. They are, however, in conformity with said treaty subject to examination, which you shall propose to them with discretion and in fact carry out (so as to maintain the custom).

It is not their practice to carry any contraband goods thither, but they do bring merchandise belonging to the Moors as freight, which ought to be subject to the Malacca toll, if we knew it for certain, but they will never own to it, so that we cannot find it out; all the same you may (297) learn of it by a side wind and ask them if they have any Moorish goods on board, and must note down their answer and the names of the ships and their captains together with the nature of their cargoes, whence they come and by whom they have been equipped, all of which information you must then write in detail (*pertinent*) to us at the first opportunity that offers.

All native vessels which are not provided with our passes, you must also keep outside Queda, except those coming from the North, viz. from Aetchin, Oedjangh Salang and Trang, which are still allowed to voyage to Queda (without being obliged to go to Malacca first) and have the right to take piece goods and other merchandise there, but never any tin. All vessels must therefore be closely but politely and not rashly examined and, if any tin is found in them, you shall remove the whole of it and give the owners a bill to enable them to demand payment for it here, which shall then be made. If, however, they are disposed themselves to come hither at once with their own vessel, you are to remove only half and to allow them to retain the other half, on the understanding that you give them a receipt for what you have taken and do not in the smallest degree wrong them in their persons or goods nor treat them rudely.

You shall warn any vessels touching there from Pera to depart with their cargo, but any tin found in them you must remove, keeping a good record of the amount both of the pieces and of the weight together with the name of the owner to whom you shall also give an acknowledgment of receipt, so that he may ask payment here from us.

The force blockading Pera is now enjoined to grant no passes to Queda and you must not provide the Queda people with passes to voyage to Pera, as being disadvantageous to the Honourable Company at this conjuncture.

You must remove about a third of the tin in their cargo from vessels coming from Queda, even if they (298) hold passes from us and wish to come hither and must give for it a bill on us to be discharged here at 40 re^s. the bhaar of 375 lbs.

If Moors or other people bring you tin of the country, you are also authorized to accept it, the purchase to be completed either here as above or yonder by yourself, if you have the money, but you must not pay more than 35 reals of eight in specie for the bhaar of the stated weight. You cannot get too much at this price.

You shall allow the Queda fishermen to go about their business unhindered and free and to go in and out of the river daily, trying to accustom them to come to you for a pass, as happens

before Pera, so as to make it possible to distinguish their vessels from those of the Saletters or pirates roving there and thereby to prevent their being attacked if encountered by our ships. In return for this liberty they must occasionally bring necessary provisions on board to you, so as the better to keep our men in health. You are to buy these from them, treating them civilly. You must make them understand this and, at the same time, make it clear that, if they neglect to do it, you, on your side, will not suffer their fishing, but will put obstacles in the way. However, you must not do this lightly, since it is rather hateful to do damage to poor harmless fisherfolk.

On land also you shall undertake no hostilities and shall allow none of our people to go ashore, so that they may not be surprised and killed by the Malays. At sea and in the river the practice of hostility or enmity towards the Queda and other native vessels must be avoided in future as in the past and no offensive, but merely defensive, action must be taken against the same when meeting, boarding (*aandoen*) and examining vessels. You must abstain from the commission of the first hostile act, but must all the same be always so much on your guard that they do not harm you, even if they intended to do so. If you are (299) first attacked by them, you may not only resist, but may overcome them, as is permitted under the laws of war.

If the king of Queda or the nobles of the country attempt to send a ship to Cormandel, as has certainly happened in the past, you must effectively stop it even by force of arms, and see that you not only prevent it, but also employ and set means in action to get the same into your power, sending it then with crew, goods and everything hither, so as to derive from it payment of the notable sum of money which the Honourable Company claims with justice from the king (as heretofore indicated).

If vessels wish to board you now as in the past with a white flag and to bring a message from the king or nobles, you must allow them to come and go unhindered and must treat the crew in a friendly way and receive them well; all the same you must not trust them too far and must see to it that you are carefully on your guard and in an attitude of defence against their rascally and treacherous wiles. You must make a note of their message and of whatever else you learn from them and, when opportunity serves, send us a report thereof. If they happen to make any proposals for the settlement of the Company's claim, you shall tell them that the Governor and Council of Malacca have now received orders from their Honours the Supreme Government of India in Batavia to come to an agreement with the king concerning this matter and, if his Highness is disposed to send envoys with full powers for that purpose alone, give them to understand that we, on our side, will contribute everything that is just and right to the arrival at a treaty and agreement, so as to renew and re-establish the old friendship between Queda and us.

Four sailors ran away from the yacht *Geldria* in 1669 when it was blockading Queda; they are said to be living in Queda by permission of the king. (300) You must never cease trying to get them back and making enquiry as to their doings yonder. It is reported that three of them have already died, but we have no assurance of this.

The blockading force must be kept yonder almost the whole year, so long as we get no satisfaction, wherefore, so as to have no lack of drinking water and firewood, they must be looked for betimes in the Bonting and other islands, so that these necessities may always be fetched thence. If, on such occasions, any durable ship's timber and other wood for building praos is found in the forests, see to getting a goodly provision of it to send to us one time or another or to bring with you yourself.

For the protection of aforesaid drawers of water and hewers of wood some men must always be employed, otherwise they run the risk of being suddenly attacked and slain by the Malays, as has happened several times in former days.

In conclusion I recommend you to take this our order well to heart and to fulfil it and put it in action with circumspection according to circumstances; relying on which we wish you a good result in all your dispositions and God's blessing. We remain your friends (signed Balthasar Bort, H. Schenkenbergh, H. S. van der Oy, A. Lucase, Nicolaas Muller, Jan Joosten Bal, and Jacob M. Schagen, Secretary. (In the margin) Malacca. 16th July 1670.

A trading expedition was sent by us to Oedjang Salang and Bangarij for the first time in 1670 and was continued up to 1672, bearing some fruit, whereby the Honourable Company secured a tolerable amount of tin. This reasonable beginning should have led to good results, (301) if we had been able to go on with it, but their Honours in Batavia could not approve, principally by reason of the perverse report from our officers in Siam, who in their letters to their Honours aforesaid depicted our procedure very ill, relying on the complaints constantly made to them by the Siamese nobles, who always fobbed off our people with *traes* (*paijende d'onse 'telkens met traes*), that is, letters addressed to the governors of those places admonishing them to favour us in trade, but their real contents were always unknown to us, for they were written in the Siamese language and never translated for us.

The Honourable Company cannot continue in the trade there, if the Malays and Javanese go thither to trade and, instead of delivering the tin to the Honourable Company, transport it to Aatchin, Queda and Tannasserij. The same is true if the Moors and Siamese from Tannasserij frequent Oedjang Salang and Bangarij in such large numbers and get possession of all the tin. With this end in view they force the governors and inhabitants to accept

their piece goods and merchandise in exchange for tin, being with this object provided with letters from the Siamese king and nobles, which are obeyed better than those we have so far secured.

On our repeated complaints against the governor, Opra Peth as an enemy of the Honourable Company and a great favourer of the Malays trading there and as inciting them against us treacherously to overpower the Company's sloops, as happened to two, the crews being cruelly murdered, he was indeed recalled from Oedjang Salang to Siam and retained there, but two Moors were sent in his place to govern that island and Bangarij also. These men persuaded our residents in Siam that they would favour us in trade and help us to a great deal of tin. This, however, is not now to be expected (302) from them, for, after entering on their government last year, they did not retain it long, since one day when both were at Oedjang Salang in the house of one of them, it was set on fire and they were killed by a mob composed chiefly of Malays from Queda who usually support themselves there by robbery and theft and would be glad to be masters of the country themselves, having already many of their creatures living there, who conspired with them and the Aatchinese, lying there with their vessels, against said Moorish governors, because they, as the story goes, were unwilling to allow the export of tin to any other place then Tannasserij. In furtherance of which, I believe, the Moors in Siam (who have a share in the government there and are urging the king to adopt their religion) have, by the expenditure of a great deal of money, brought it about that the king passed over his own countrymen, contrary to old custom and appointed these two Moors as governor of these lands of his, but to their misfortune, whereby others of that nation will lose any desire to incline in that direction. Perhaps this will not be bad for the Honourable Company, if it some day once more takes up trade there. However you must not come to this before, and only when, you have information how this massacre is regarded by the Siamese king and what is done in punishment of it, for, however good that prince's intentions may be towards the Honourable Company, we cannot trade safely in these lands of his except under arms, so long as we have not his protection against these Malay foreigners, of which there has been hitherto complete lack, apparently because these lands are too far away and he knows that his own people are not good warriors.

The first order issued by us to that place reads as follows:

- (303) Memorandum and order for the Captain Gerrit Pieterse van Wesel and other commanders of the yacht *Stokvis* and the frigate *Malacca*, together with the sloops *Angelier* and *Dolphijs* setting out for Oedjang Salang.

The island of Oedjang Salang, situated about 96 miles to the north of Malacca close to the mainland and about 56 miles from Aatchin, which places lie opposite to each other respec-

tively N. E and S. W., and Bangarij, situated on the mainland near said island, have always been famous as places very rich in tin and were therefore visited very often by the Company's ships, even before the conquest of the town of Malacca. After the conquest the dispatch of ships thither and to the other tin districts, i. e. Pera, Queda and Trang, from Batavia was continued for some years, but then all those places, as being situated near to Malacca, were included under its government, which consequently established all sorts of factories, took up residence and made favourable contracts, which, however, were never effectively carried out and maintained. If a disposition was nevertheless shown to enjoy the benefit promised by those contracts by the use of rough measures, they had not sometimes the best result. A sad example of this was seen, for instance, at said Oedjang Salang; the Company's factory there was attacked and set on fire and its servants, who could not escape, were cruelly put to death and murdered by some Malays, who wished to go to Tannasserij with two vessels, one of which had had 50 and the other 26 pieces of tin removed from it for which the owners had been paid. This was the first cause and the second followed it, viz. that the barque *Bernam* on guard in the river Lepon tried to prevent the departure of four Malay priests with their followers on their appearance at the mouth of this river with two vessels, because they refused to allow their vessels to be examined. Some shots were fired after it and one of said priests was hit, whereupon they went to said barque, overpowered it and killed all the crew which was on board. (304) Previous to this, however, some Malays with their sampans had come on board under a pretence of friendship as fishermen and these, on the agreed signal from said priests, immediately fell upon our men. Having accomplished this by villainous craft, they then came by night to attack the factory. Our people were only seven in number and the enemy was fully 60 strong, nevertheless they could not, in face of the resistance offered, make themselves masters of it as quickly as they wished, so they set it on fire and our men were obliged to flee from it. Those who could not escape were massacred by these murderers as stated. The same fate befel a free burgher, Hendrik van Uls by name and his crew who lay in the river Bouquet with a vessel, which was also overpowered by them and taken away with about 60 bhaars of tin.

All this happened on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th April 1658 and that with the previous knowledge and consent of the governor of Oedjang Salang, called Opra Peth, who was still there. In this massacre 17 Dutch and 4 blacks lost their lives without cause and the Honourable Company suffered a loss of property amounting to /23244.7.3 through the destruction of the factory and seizure of said barque and all its effects in these parts. It retained only /7882.13.7, mostly at Bangarij, where the Company's residence was undisturbed.

Up to the present not the smallest vengeance has been taken nor punishment inflicted for this great murder and damage, nor has any satisfaction been given, wherefore the governors in that state have been encouraged and have become more insolent and petulant and have treated our people with so much the less esteem and regard. They have even taken the whole of the trade from us and handed it over to other foreigners coming from abroad (contrary to the old contracts made with the Honourable Company).

For this reason the factory was removed thence in 1660 and since then trading expeditions have been sent thither four times, so that the trade in tin there may not be entirely abandoned, to wit:

(305) In 1661 the 3rd February, the yacht *Amsterdam* under the command of the assistant Hendrik Grypecove with a cargo of: /6763. 6. 1

In 1663 on the 30th April, the galliot *De Ganges* under the command of the assistant Adriaan van der Walle /7709.12. 0

In 1664 on the 19th February the same galliot and said van der Walle /9260. 2.14

In 1665 on the 10th June the galliot *Hammerbiel* under the junior merchant Johannes Sacharias /7817. 4. 6

These expeditions have turned out, for the most part, fruitless, since but little trade was done, the only tin come thence being as follows:

	bhar	lbs	bhar	lbs
By the first expedition	20	262		
Received for the outstanding debts	1	331		
	—	—	22	243
By the second	5			
For a certain Moor	1			
	—		6	
By the third			13	
By the fourth	3	34		
For other people	22	274		
Removed from a Javanese vessel	3			
	—	—	28	308
Altogether Bhaars			70	201

The cause of this small trade has usually been ascribed to the ill will of the aforesaid governor, Opra Peth, who demanded immediate payment in full of the dues on the cargo taken thither (even if (306) it was not disposed of) and in addition the piece goods and other merchandise before they were exchanged for tin with the inhabitants. In fact he paid slight respect or regard to the *tra* secured by the honourable commissioner, Pieter de Bitter, from his Siamese Majesty as to free trading, so that, since it was evident that the Honourable Company could not for this reason do any great

trade there, no further expeditions were sent thither after that. The place was however visited by our inhabitants and also by the foreigners trading here, especially the Javanese and Malays, but, when we became aware that, instead of coming here with the tin they traded there, they went with it to Aatchin, contrary to the purport of the passes granted to them by us and that traffic by all sorts of natives thither was increasing more and more and that even a small Moorish ship from Masulipatnam had arrived there, moreover learning too that quite 600 bhaers of tin were being exported thence annually by these natives without any regard to Malacca, since nevertheless its domination and jurisdiction in this strait have always extended to said island, therefore their Honours the Supreme Government in Batavia were moved to resolve and determine to admit no Moorish, Portuguese, Javanese or Malay vessels or ships from that place, unless (according to the hitherto observed custom) they had touched at Malacca, paid the usual dues and obtained a pass permitting them to voyage yonder. It was moreover approved by their Honours and orders were sent to us that an endeavour should be made to bring the old contracts once more into use there, though not all (307) at once, but with moderation, gradually and by degrees.

Three originals of these contracts are here in the Secretariat, viz.: Two dated 18th March and 23rd Oct. 1643 made with Oedjang Salang and one of 1st Jan. of the year 1645 with Bangarij, wherefrom it is seen among other things how the Honourable Company is privileged in the tin trade there, especially in Bangarij, and that that mineral may not even be exported elsewhere but must all be delivered to the Honourable Company, and none may be admitted to the trade there except those who have received licenses and passes therefor from us. This custom has for some years past fallen wholly into disuse and the country has thereby become full of all sorts of foreigners who, like pedlars with their packs, go from house to house with piece goods and other wares offering them for sale. Wherefore the Honourable Company cannot make a living, if it has a residence and factory there, for no one comes to look at or enquire about our merchandise, still less can the Honourable Company hold its own there in trade, because, besides the tax of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the imported goods (exported goods are exempt from tax), considerable presents have to be made every time on the arrival of new cargoes not only to the governor at Oedjang Salang but also to the governor at Bangarij and the other great men of the place. Moreover the piece goods have to be given to them at a lower price than to the common people and, worst of all, no trade can be done there except on credit and on trust, the people there being so idle and lazy that they mine no more tin than the amount necessary to pay for the goods they have already received before delivering the tin.

(308) When all this became clear to us on abstracting and re-reading the letters, reports, contracts and other papers from:

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those districts, that have from time to time arrived in Malacca, it was judged in the interest of the Honourable Company inadvisable to take up a permanent residence there again as yet and to make expeditions thither in the former way for purposes of trade since (as related above) they turned out almost fruitless and the outlay was in vain, seeing that the governors there are determined neither to allow us to do business on such terms nor to keep out of the country the foreign traders who come there in large numbers without passes from us. Whereunto careful attention having been given by us, after ripe deliberation, it was approved and resolved to send out some yachts and sloops to cruise about there and blockade the place, the vessels having been sent to us here from Batavia for that purpose, viz. the yacht *De Stokvis* with the sloops *Angelier* and *Dolpuijn*, well manned by sailors and soldiers, and we hope that it will be possible, by this means, to attain and accomplish our object and good intent. Since a good, suitable, prudent, experienced and skilful commander is needed and these qualities should be possessed by the skipper Gerrit Pietersz. van Wesel, as is declared and believed of him, therefore the control and command of this expedition is given and entrusted to him, wherefore he shall be acknowledged, respected and obeyed by the men appointed to said expedition in everything which he orders in the service of the Honourable Company and, so that he himself may be the better able to pursue its interests, the following shall serve him and his appointed council as instructions:

(309) When sailing thither you shall try to look out for and speak all native ships and vessels met with and encountered, asking their commanders whence they come and whither they are voyaging. If they have come from the south and have passed by Malacca without calling there, you shall dissuade them from completing their voyage and direct them back to Malacca. If they accept your advice, you shall trouble them no further, but let them depart, though with a warning that, if you meet them a second time and they cannot show written proof of having been to Malacca, you will confiscate their ship or vessel with the goods in it. You must not take this step [yourself], but shall in such a case send the vessel under arrest to us in the most convenient way under escort of one of your boats, either yacht or sloop; this is to be understood as applying only to such ships as are large and contain cargo of importance. You shall not look out for small vessels, praos or boats if you meet any, take no notice of them, but let them go their way (without speaking them).

Ships coming from the north southwards you have only to warn that, if they wish to go beyond Malacca, they must touch there. This must be said with special emphasis to the masters of Portuguese and Moorish ships and they must at the same time be informed that it is useless to go to Pera or Queda, since they would be kept out by our blockade there, but if that is their only destina-

tion, they must have been to Malacca, paid their dues and received a definite license therefor and have been provided with a pass according to the ancient custom.

If you suspect tin in the vessels plying between Queda and Oedjang Salang and, on examination of the ships, you find tin there, you must remove it all, no matter how little it may be, and pay the owners 35 reals of eight in specie for each bhaer of 375 lbs, or else give them an order on (310) us for the receipt of 40 re^s. here, if they prefer to have this. You must do this only in the case of vessels unprovided with our passes. From those that have passes, you need only remove about a third of their cargo of tin, giving a receipt for it, so that they may not proceed with the remaining tin to any other place than Malacca, where they shall receive 40 reals a bhaer for the tin they carry and also for what has been removed, this you must give them courteously to understand.

On your arrival before Oedjang Salang (which you have to touch at at 7° 30') you shall proceed all together, so as to inspire greater awe and respect, to the safest and most secure roadstead there is; this was formerly a pedrero shot from the river Boquet behind a small island. There you must stay for two or three days to see whether anyone from the shore or elsewhere wishes to come on board. If this happens, you must treat the people courteously and use them well, at the same time informing them that you have come there not to show enmity but friendship to each and all, if they give you no reason for the contrary. Allow them the first time to depart without making any further explanations.

Meanwhile make an exact and keen examination as to what kind of foreign ships and vessels are already there. Whether anyone comes on board or not, you shall at once prevent all vessels, which have no passes from us, from entering or approaching aforesaid river Boquet and direct them to go back whence they came, unless they wish to come to Malacca, for which purpose you shall give them a pass to voyage hither.

After the lapse of two or three days, it will be necessary to visit the river Lepon also, by which the Malays mostly go in and out and (311) further to patrol Papera, the channel between the island of Oedjang Salang and the mainland, so as to compel vessels met with there, which have no passes, to go away again.

During your stay there, if any Portuguese or Moorish ships should put in, you must notify the masters of same in a friendly way of Malacca's ancient jurisdiction and right, as expressed above, and in accordance therewith you must direct them to Malacca to get passes, in no wise suffering them to do trade in Oedjang Salang or Bangarij; with that object preventing them from landing their goods or taking tin on board.

English, French or Danish ships, however, which you may encounter, whether at sea, yonder in the harbours or happening to land near you, you must leave undisturbed and put no obstacles

in the way of their voyage or trade on shore, since reciprocal agreements and engagements have been made with those nations not to hinder each other in trade.

You shall take measures, either by friendly admonition, persuasive arguments or threats, but nothing more, to cause any Portuguese or Moorish ships you find on your arrival in harbour in this place to depart, and, if they agree to go, you shall let them go their way, first removing half of the tin they may have traded for there and paying for it at 30 *re*. of eight in specie for every bhaer of 375 lbs. If they have not yet done any trade there, you shall not permit them to do any, and, if they refuse to listen to admonition to return to the place from which they came or to go to Malacca, but obstinately continue to lie there, you shall take care, the first time, only to cut them off from traffic and communication with the people on shore, but make it (312) so wearisome for them, that they will be compelled to depart.

If you find Javanese vessels there without our passes, as also Malay vessels under which are included those from Aatchin, Dillij, Queda, Pera and Johor, you shall not treat them roughly for the first voyage, but inform them that they need not be afraid that any harm will be done to them by you, that they may conclude the business they have begun without anxiety, and, on their departure, come fearlessly to you, when you shall remove half of the tin in their ships and give to the owners thereof a receipt, so that they may come here with the rest of the tin and be paid for it at 40 *re* the bhaer. In the case of persons who may be disinclined to come hither, but wish to return to their own country, you shall allow them to do so, but shall remove the whole of the tin and not pay them more per bhaer than 30 *re*. with which they will have to be content.

You shall not allow the inhabitants of the country to send away their vessels to other places with tin, but, if they wish to go to Malacca with it, you are authorized to give them passes for this purpose provided they unload a third of the tin to ensure their not going to any other places.

If they cannot bring themselves to do that, you shall take over the whole of the cargo of tin and similarly give them 30 reals per bhaer in payment and then allow them forthwith to go their way.

The river Tintelij is frequented by the people of Tanasserij and, because that country, as also Oedjang Salang and Bangarij, is a dependency of the kingdom of Siam and we are at present good friends and at peace with his Majesty, because also the Honourable Company has a factory and residence established there, this people must for the present be somewhat favoured and their doings winked at. (313) They frequent said river in the month of November and depart in the February or March following. You shall allow them to frequent said river and other places

undisturbed, provided that on their departure you remove half of the tin in their cargo and pay 30 r^a. per bhaer for it, whereof you can advise and warn them on their arrival. If they are inclined before their departure to furnish as much tin as the half of the quantity they export would be likely to amount to, you shall agree and grant this and consent that they at the same time export the whole of the tin procured with the money received for what was removed.

To all vessels provided with our passes found there on your arrival or coming afterwards you shall show favour and good will in the business they have to do and give any reasonable help, if they ask for what is necessary thereto. You may protect them from any who may seek to wrong them, provided that you take on their departure for this place a third part of their tin on the same plan as we have described above, in the case of ships met with under way.

If tin is brought on board for sale from shore, you shall buy it from the people and may give 30 r^a. per bhaer. You cannot get too much at that price and must therefore urge each and all to furnish tin and see to persuading them to bring it to you every day, if the Company's object is to be attained, for this expedition is made so'ely for the purpose of procuring tin and not to commit any hostilities yonder.

Tin is delivered there in ingots which are called in the language of the country *tondijs* and *bits*. These the Honourable Company has hitherto considered equivalent, the former to 17½ and the latter to 4¾ lbs. Dutch and has reckoned 20 *tondijs* or 80 *bits* to the bhaer, making according to this computation not more than 350 lbs. However we have been informed that the said ingots of tin are somewhat heavier and consequently a bhaer might amount to 370 or 375 lbs. To this matter you must give careful heed and we recommend you to see that the Honourable Company does not (314) come short.

In that place people do not go to market with money but with tin, the weight of which must be calculated on the price of a bhaer, which has hitherto been 23 r^a. of eight in specie.

Formerly a fixed price was also set on certain piece goods and calicoes at which they had to be sold to the governor and the commonalty of the country. These prices are shown by the contract of 1643, the 13th March, to have been at that time as under:

	To the governor	To the commonalty
A Sarassa leij de Coutchin	7 <i>bits</i> of tin	9 <i>bits</i> of tin
A Salempoerjs	7 " "	9 " "
A piece of Guinea cloth	12 " "	16 " "
A piece of blue bethille	6½ " "	8 " "
A piece of ramboutijn	15 " "	18 " "
A piece of ardias	3½ " "	4½ " "

A piece of beeutas	4	"	"	5	"	"
A piece of white bethille	8	"	"	10	"	"
A piece of madaphon	4	"	"	5	"	"
A piece of red bethille	8	"	"	11	"	"
A piece of white moeri	6½	"	"	8½	"	"
A piece of sail cloth (<i>zeijldoek</i>)	2½	"	"	3	"	"
A piece of negro cloth	3	"	"	4	"	"
A piece of Sarassa maleije	11	"	"	13	"	"

However each time a ship came in with cargo the governor might not have more piece goods at above price than the value of 9 to 10 bhaers and in those days the *bits* of tin was reckoned at the value of 17 stivers, when the bhaer as stated above stands at about 23 reals at 60 stivers each. Orders were however given to aforesaid four expeditions to pay 28 to 30 r^a. per bhaer and, if even at that price no tin was to be had, the price current to the foreigners there might be given. This you also are authorized to do, if you secure trade.

So as to enable you to pay for the tin which you (315) remove from the vessels and buy, you will be given 4000 r^a. of eight in specie and in addition as merchandise:

8 bales or 160 pieces of Guinea cloth
 2 " or 200 pieces of bleached bethilles at 32 *asta*
 2 " or 160 pieces of blue salempoeris
 2 " or 160 pieces of bleached salempoeris
 4 " or 800 pieces of photassen or negro cloth
 1 " or 800 pieces of tape Sarassa telpocan
 1 " or 240 pieces of tape Chindos from the coast
 1 " or 800 pieces of Surat tape Chindos
 1 " or 240 pieces of gordel Chindos
 1 " or 200 pieces of Sarassa leij de Coutchin
 1 " or 250 pieces of red caricams
 2 " or 160 pieces of sailcloth
 100 pieces of madaphon and 100 pieces of Chelas leij de Coutchin
 100 pieces of silk patholen at 4 *asta* the piece
 4000 lbs. of iron and 40 peculs of pepper

The bookkeeper Cornelis Braats shall keep books in due form and have the management of this cash and merchandise amounting according to the invoice to f22637.8.13, but under the superior control of the skipper, Gerrit Pieterse aforesaid, and, although these two are responsible for the barter of piece goods for tin and for the valuation of that mineral at 30 reals the bhaer, nevertheless you must take good care that a profit is made thereon of 75, 80-90% or as much more as you can get, by bargaining. The sheet and pig iron has hitherto usually been exchanged at 1½ bhaers for 1 bhaer of tin and in small quantities weight for weight and a bhaer of pepper for a bhaer of tin, which rate you also must try to secure now.

At the time of the removal of the office, the outstanding debts amounted to f3094.4.4 according to the trade books kept by S. Jacob Jorisz. Pits, who was then Superintendent there, viz.:

Unknown and deceased persons			f1856. 3.12
Monschiew, late governor of Bangarij (316)	.. .. for 564	bits of tin	479. 8.
Meetschiew, the Opra's mother	for 37	" "	31. 9.
Commelaat	.. .. for 235	" "	199.15.
Omonschiew Pak, the governor of Bangarij	.. .. for 283	" "	240.11.
Mompét, alias Lebemoor	.. for 337½	" "	286.17. 8
Total Bits			1456½
			f3094. 4. 4
Said Mompét in 1661 delivered here in Malacca in part payment of his debt 20 lbs. of tin wherefor there is placed to his credit	.. ..		178.11.12
Remainder			f2915.12. 8

However in the current trade books of Malacca the office in Oedjang Salang has only a debit account for outstanding debts f2628.17.11. It is not likely that you will be able to collect any of this, but all the same I have noted it here, so that it may not be forgotten.

On the mainland between Papera and Bangarij there is a mound of heavy black sand almost exactly like the heaps from tin pits and mines in other places, but the inhabitants of the country have not hitherto known how to have it smelted and so obtain tin from it. It is believed that this might be done, if some means could be discovered for smelting it. You shall see to bringing us a fair amount of the same sand, so that it may be tested.

You must first of all have search made for places where good drinking water and firewood can be got in safety, so that at all times (317) you may be able to provide yourself therewith. As reported to us, the same is to be had on the small island mentioned above by the river Boquet and also at Oedjang Salang and on the mainland in some bays there, whereof you can have a chart made, when opportunity serves, and send it to us.

So as to keep your men in health, you must not forget the need of fresh food and must procure it from the country, taking care to induce the Chinese and other people living there to bring the same to you, provided that you duly pay them for it.

The south west and north east monsoons prevail there, the former begins in May and lasts till September, when the other commences and makes the good weather there, wherefore it should be possible to remain until the 30th of April. So long as you stay

yonder, we shall not fail to assist you constantly with what you need, for we consider it of the first importance that a constant patrol must be kept up yonder on the look out for native ships, so as to keep them away from that place, employing the aforementioned yacht *De Stokvis* with the sloops *Angelier* and *Dolphiijn* for this purpose. We shall send in addition the frigate *Malacca* to Oedjang Salang, which you shall send back to us in the month of October, with the tin you may have obtained by the other ships and with full reports of your experiences and dispositions, giving orders to the frigate to visit the blockading forces before Pera and Queda in passing, on the chance of their being tin there to take on board and bring here.

Said four vessels are manned, armed and victualled as follows:

<i>De Stokvis</i>	30 men, 6 pieces of ordnance and 10 months' provisions
The frigate <i>Malacca</i>	26 men, 6 pieces of ordnance and 4 months' provisions
<i>D'Angelier</i>	16 men, 12 pieces of ordnance and 6 months' provisions
<i>Dolphiijn</i>	12 men, 6 pieces of ordnance and 6 months' provisions
Total	84 men, 30 pieces of ordnance.

(318) Included in aforesaid number of men are 15 soldiers with a sergeant and corporal who must take care always to keep their arms clean and ready. A big rowing prao is now going also from here to be employed before Oedjang Salang in fetching drinking water and firewood and in other services.

Our men must be strictly forbidden on pain of heavy punishment, when stopping and examining vessels and removing the tin from them, to do harm to or to defraud the people in either their persons or their property. This it is also very seriously enjoined on you all to prevent, above all guarding against being the first to commit an act of hostility or enmity, but using force only in resisting force and seeing that you are all always on your guard and in an attitude of defence, so as not to be overcome by a surprise attack. You must remember that the Indians, especially the Malays and Javanese, are treacherous and hare-brained people who are very ready to play the desperado.

In order to prove to each and all that you have come there, not as enemies but as friends, solely to uphold Malacca's ancient jurisdiction and right together with the privilege as to the tin trade in Oedjang Salang and Bangarij acquired by the contracts cited above, you will have a written declaration thereof given to you, which we have had translated into Malay and have had six copies

made of it, which you will cause all and sundry to read and handle, especially the inhabitants of the country and the Tanas-serij traders.

Two interpreters, Philippe de Costa and Bartholomeus accompany you, who are well known in Oedjang Salang and Bangarij and are expert in the Siamese, Malay and Moorish languages; you can employ them where the service of the Honourable Company demands and keep them to their duty.

(319) You must take constant and good care of the barrels which become empty, so that they may not be neglected nor broken to pieces and used for other unnecessary purposes, but kept intact and preserved to be sent to us at the proper time. You must allow no infringement of this order, for otherwise we should by reason thereof be likely to fall into difficulties in revictualling you.

The command of the yachts and sloops mentioned above and of the men on board them is given to the skipper Gerrit Pietersz. van Wesel (as stated at the beginning), the following being at present joined with him as council:

Steven Claarbout, skipper on the frigate *Malacca*,

Cornelis Braats, bookkeeper on *De Stokvis*,

Pieter Smitsen, bookkeeper on aforesaid frigate, which persons shall on all occasions be called together by said skipper, Gerrit Pietersz. and such resolutions shall be taken as they shall deem to accord best with the interests of the Honourable Company and this our order. If a consultation has to be held on matters of justice and right, mates also shall be called into council and such others as the general order mentions, according to the contents of which you shall regulate your action in delivering judgments and imposing penalties on the delinquents and criminals and in executing the sentence, with the exception of such crimes as ought to be punished with death, which you must not decide yonder, you must send all such criminals under arrest to us.

Further, keep always good order among the men and take care of the provisions, so that they may duly last out. Relying upon which we wish you all God's blessing and success in this commission (320) laid upon and entrusted to you.

Malacca, 9th Aug. 1670.

The Honourable Company, as touched on above, allows none of its subjects to trade to Andragierij, because it now has a factory there with 26 servants under the command of the merchant and Superintendent, Adriaan van der Walle, also named above. They trade there mostly in Cormandel and a little in Surat piece goods, the kind of goods in demand being now solely Guinea cloth and blue and white beteelas, which do not yield a smaller profit on the average than $\frac{3}{4}\%$ [? 75%], if gold is reckoned as 19 r^a. the theijl or $1\frac{4}{8}$ r^a. in weight, and pepper at 16 r^a. the bhaer of 488

lbs., as is now done in exchange for piece goods, exchange being in fact the only method in use owing to the fact that there is little or no circulation of money yonder, although the Honourable Company is in the habit of sending 1000 rⁿ. of eight in specie thither every year for the payment of duties and damages (*guastos*). Formerly gold was not subject to dues, but later it was agreed to give one rⁿ. from each theijl in weight. This regulation is still in force. Similarly two rⁿ. for one bhaer of pepper; these terms apply to the Honourable Company only, but the trade in gold it has in common with others, though it is of most importance to it; so much the more because a higher price is paid yonder for pepper than here or in Batavia and spice is not much grown there, so that orders have constantly been given for the purchase of gold rather than pepper. Formerly trade in piece goods to the amount of about 100,000 guilders (*een tonne gouts*) was done each year but the people of Andragierij cannot furnish us with any trade when the Manicabers of the hills do not come down with their gold and (321) pepper. They sometimes fall out with the hillmen and then the trade comes to a standstill, as happened, the year before last, when the Manicaber King of Quantam made open war on Andragierij and tried to make himself master of it, but failed so that he had to flee. On his return to his own country, he sued for peace and, as we understand, obtained it, whereby trade was once more set going to some extent. All the Andragierij gold and also all bought here may certainly be sent to Batavia, if it can get there by about the middle of July, so as to be sent to Cormandel with the last convoy to Cormandel, which goes then. Otherwise it must be kept until the end of the year, when a dispatch is made to Cormandel from here, to be taken thither with the Japanese gold. The office at Andragierij has been under the control of Malacca since the year 1667 and the Honourable Company has the following contract with the king there.

In the name of God amen, this document is confirmed and made from sincere friendship by the Sultan Agamath Sach Nasroodin, bardaulath in the town of Andragierij through the commissioners of the two brothers (Jang de Pertuang), Orang caija Laxamana, Orang caija Siamer Wangsa, Orang caija Paducca Sirij Deuwa, and Radja Deuwa of the one part and the Dutch with the commissioners and ambassador from the Governor General, Joan Maatsuijker in Batavia, Jan van Weesenhage of the other part.

(322) 1. That the Dutch in Andragierij shall live under the oversight and protection of the two brothers Jang de Pertuang and shall be protected against all annoyance from those who might cause them any annoyance or harm.

2. First of all it is decreed that the Dutch in Andragierij shall be allowed to trade with all who are disposed thereto both great and small.

3. It is decreed that if anyone wishes to buy piece goods, no matter who he may be, great or small, he shall be bound to pay a sufficient price for them and according to the market without making any trouble for the Dutch thereover.

4. Moreover that the Dutch shall not be compelled to give credit to any except of their own free will without any trouble being made for them thereover.

5. It is also decreed that all the pepper in Andragierij may be bought by the Dutch and no others whether English, to whom not one grain of it shall be given or sold by Jang de Pertuang the two brothers or other merchants than to the Dutch aforesaid, but if any wish to buy Andragierij pepper, they shall be obliged to take it to Batavia or Malacca; the Dutch must not oppose this, but in such a case pepper, to the amount of 10 to 12 picols to a vessel shall be taken out of the ships by the merchant of the factory to be paid for at Batavia or Malacca according to the market price of Andragierij. And, if the remaining pepper is not taken to Batavia or Malacca, the amount withheld shall be forfeited or, should the vessel be wrecked, then said pepper shall be either restored or paid for. However, if anyone (323) attempts to buy his pepper in some other way without the knowledge of the shahbandar, and the Dutch know of it, they shall make it known to the two brothers Jang de Pertuang, when said pepper shall be forfeited.

6. It is also decreed that if any Dutch, Chinese, blacks or slaves take refuge with the two brothers Jang de Pertuang or with any other great men, either by reason of debt or of some misdeed, such persons shall be restored to the Dutch by the two brothers Jang de Pertuang and, if any subjects of Andragierij take refuge with the Dutch, the Dutch shall in like manner restore them to Jang de Pertuang the two brothers.

7. Above all if any slaves of the Dutch run away, the person who brings them back again shall be given $2\frac{1}{2}$ *maas*; if the slave is possessed of any property amounting to 1 *teijl* or 16 *maas*, it shall be forfeited, but anything he may have above 16 *maas* shall be restored to the Dutch. In like manner runaway slaves of Andragierij who have been acquired by the Dutch shall be paid for but this applies to runaways from Batavia or Malacca who arrive here from those places, but not to those who are caught on the way from Batavia or Malacca to Andragierij; these are to be the property of the captor whether Dutch or of Andragierij and forfeit to him.

8. Moreover all subjects under the rule of the Honourable Company who may come to Andragierij shall be under the jurisdiction of the superintendent (*opperhoofd*) and of no other, but if they do not obey the superintendent and he makes complaint to Jang de Pertuang the two brothers, he shall be assisted by them.

9. Moreover, if the Dutch wish to dwell here in Andragierij permanently, Jang de Pertuang the two brothers, (324) shall give them a license for the construction of warehouses and dwellings built of wood and roofed with tiles and surrounded with a bamboo pagger [fence] and grant them a suitable site for this purpose, close to the river and far away from other houses because the Dutch are afraid of fire.

10. Moreover, the two brothers Jang de Pertuang undertake to appoint an honourable and suitable person to receive the gold, who shall have as pay from the Honourable Company one bouson or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a maas for each teijl and he shall be surety for the quality of the gold and, if it is discovered that it is alloyed or debased with copper or lead, said receiver shall not only be punished with death but in addition all his property shall be confiscated and handed over to the Honourable Company.

11. Moreover if the Dutch overpower or destroy any vessels belonging to Andragierij and murder the crew and seize their goods, the Governor General shall do justice therefor, even to the death penalty, if the crew is killed, and have restitution made of the property, that is missing, from the ship that has been guilty of the crime. The people of Andragierij shall do in like manner.

12. Moreover if Jang de Pertuang the two brothers desire to send any vessel to Siam, Cambodia, Pattanij or Borneo, the Superintendent of the factory shall grant them a pass therefor, but if they wish to proceed further, they shall get a pass from Batavia or Malacca.

13. Moreover if the Dutch do amiss by assaulting any women and they give the alarm and the husband, father or brother discovers them making any such attempt, in such case, the offender may be killed by any one of these and he shall not be tried for it, much less if the offender was caught in the act and so struck down; but, if the woman is spared, she shall be executed by the verdict of Jang de Pertuang the two brothers as this is the custom of Andragierij.

(325) 14. Further if any women by day or by night either nobles, persons of state, free or slaves seek out the Dutch and are caught in the factory, no punishment shall be inflicted but the factory shall be wholly free therefrom.

15. Moreover if any slaves belonging to Andragierij run away from their masters and take refuge in the factory and their masters when making enquiry of the Dutch about them are put off by denial, if they afterwards are discovered there, the person detaining said slave, male or female, shall be made to pay double price for his person provided that the slave shall then remain with the man paying the price; but, if not, if the slave was bought for 2 taijl, he can be paid for with the like sum, which is the law

of the two brothers Jang de Pertuang. In like manner the people of Andragierij shall be bound to pay to the Dutch.

16. Moreover if a yacht comes into the river here, it shall pay 500 reals on its cargo for dues and 5 teijl or 80 re^s. for rouba rouba and ounis ounissan, that is one piece of each kind of cloth; and on a ship 1000 r^a. [in dues], 10 teijl or 160 r^a. for rouba rouba and ounis ounissan and similarly, one piece of each kind, and those payments shall release the Dutch from all other dues and this shall be paid when the ship or yacht is fully laden, but, if it has not a full cargo, an agreement must be come to as to payments by Jang de Pertuang the two brothers and the merchant and assistant of the factory.

17. Further all small matters and questions stated in this document shall be settled by Jang de Pertuang the two brothers and the merchant and assistant of the factory and, if they are settled by money payments, they shall (326) be executed by Jang de Pertuang the two brothers and the merchant and assistant of the factory. But other punishments, as putting in irons or in the stocks or in chains the two brothers Jang de Pertuang shall hand over to the merchant and assistant of the factory for execution there.

Made in the country Andragierij the 27th October 1664 (having on the vacant space at the foot) the seal of the king in black, and below, the signature Jan van Weesenhage and in the margin in red sealing wax the seal of said Wessenhage in place of the Company's seal.

The people of Johore claim that the Honourable Company is greatly indebted to them on the ground of their having to some extent helped in the conquest of Malacca, wherefore they occasionally bear themselves very proudly and imagine that no demand of theirs ought to be refused, however, so as not to get involved with them in any disagreement or estrangement, we have indulged them as far as has been possible or expedient, especially in exempting the vessels of the king and nobles from dues when they come to this place to trade or pass on their way elsewhere. However their greed has carried them so far that they ventured to declare that the vessels and goods of the Moors and others trading in Malacca and Johor were their property, in return for a present which they received from the same people. This we resisted (when we became aware of it) by making them pay Malacca's dues (327) and we consider that it is necessary for you to pursue the same course, so that the same may not, by being once allowed, become a custom and an ordinary practice.

Johor as previously indicated, was destroyed by the Jambinese in 1673 and the king with all his subjects went to settle in Pahang, a place belonging to his kingdom situated on the mainland 36 miles to the north of the Straits of Singapore. There he died at a great age without leaving children and his

cousin succeeded him in the same place. He is said to be busy getting Johor once more inhabited and even to fix upon it as his capital. This new king has announced the death of the other in a letter, which the Ixamana (living on the island Bintang which is well populated) has also done; he is an old man of great authority. We answered both these letters on the 9th of February last and have promised at a convenient time, to send a person of quality to the king to congratulate him personally and to renew and confirm the alliance, peace and friendship always maintained between Johor and Malacca. This has up to the present been put off, but must now be carried out by your Honour at the first favourable opportunity and at the same time his Majesty must be informed of my departure to Batavia and of your Honour's arrival as Governor here. This should be written also, when opportunity offers, to all neighbouring kings and princes especially those of Pera and Andragierij.

No written treaties made with Johor since the conquest of Malacca are found in the secretariat here, there is only a contract as to the escape of slaves of either party, who must be released (328) provided that payment is made of half their value calculated at 20 re., which is seldom done. The enmity between Johor and Jambij still goes on; it arose in the first place from a broken marriage between the young king of Johor and the daughter of the king of Jambij. On this account Johor still keeps many warships in readiness, on the designs of which a close watch must be kept, so as not to be surprised by them here, for the Johorites are not well disposed to Malacca and must rather be regarded as false friends. However, all enmity must be avoided, as far as possible, especially now we are at war with the Manicabers, so as to give them no cause for going to the assistance of these latter.

Bencalis which is, as before mentioned, a dependency of Johor, lies on an island about a mile from Sumatra and is a mere fishing village. The people there have a shahbandar as chief over them who looks after the affairs of the king of Johor. Although it is only a fishing village, it is much frequented by Malays, Javanese and Moors who foregather there for trading purposes from the Javanese coast, Palimbang, Jambij, Andragierij, Aatchin, Queda, Pera, Calang, Johor, Pahang, Pattanij, Cambodia, Coetchin China. The Manicabers who live in Sumatra also appear there in large numbers, and get a great deal of salt and rice, and also fish which is caught there mostly at certain times of the year by the Saletters, a Malay tribe of very uncivilised people, who live with their wives and children in their vessels among the islands roving hither and thither. This fish, as well as its fine roe, is dried and salted and the natives are very keen after it. (329) The roe is used by us and the Portuguese as a good side dish, for instance with wild boar. They are caught and salted down by these same Saletters at special times when they are in the

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water in large numbers and are swimming from one island to another, greatly to the convenience of the Christian inhabitants here, who buy the fish there at a low price and bring it here, as also said boars' fat (*het smeer van de verken*), not only for their own use but also to sell again here. Our garrison here spends money on it, so as to get food cheap, which we also were recently compelled to do for the Honourable Company, because there was no meat or bacon here and issued it for the victualling of the ships. Each Siamese pot, holding on an average 30 lbs., costs 1 rd^r. in addition to the pot and the salt furnished by the Company itself; this salt pork keeps for about six months. This great traffic and trade at Bencalis plainly prospered at the expense and to the injury of Malacca, so I made provision against it during my governorship by introducing the old customary right of this Reformed town and fort not allowing any vessels to harbour there unless provided with the Company's passes. Those actually belonging to men of Johor and voyaging only to Bencalis are allowed there without passes, as also the Manicabers who live in Sumatra and come from the rivers Siaka, Campar and Raccan, except those laden with tin. It would be inconvenient for these situated so close to Bencalis, if they did not wish to go further than that place, to come here first to fetch a pass; but all vessels of any importance making for Bencalis from other places, even if provided with Company's passes, must first come to Malacca and pay their dues there, and then permission is given them to voyage thither. In order to carry this out, we have kept sloops cruising to the south and north of Bencalis to cut ships off from approach thither and to bring them here. By this means the extraordinarily great traffic to that fishing village has been greatly reduced and Malacca's revenue much increased. This practice must be continued provided the roadstead and river of Bencalis are left inviolate by the seizure of (330) vessels that have escaped our cruisers.

Moar and Rio Formosa, both having convenient rivers, the former 6 and the latter 11 miles to the south of Malacca and, as mentioned above, also subject to Johor, are fertile lands whence our inhabitants derive great advantage in supplies of paddy, rice, small cattle [pigs and goats] and fruit, daily voyages there and back being made on both sides. Since the Jambinese overthrew Johor by surprise and the king after his flight became apprehensive about these possessions of his, he placed them under the protection of Malacca and their Honours in Batavia have granted our request to be allowed to take them over and, if the Jambinese are disposed to hostilities yonder, to keep them away by force, if friendly means do not avail. But hitherto they have not come in any strength and have been there with only a few vessels and although they had formerly done some pillaging at the mouth of the river and on the shore, they forthwith went off again to avoid being caught by our forces.

Dillij, Tanjong, Raccan and Pannaeij situated on the East coast of Sumatra are also places from which Malacca derives advantage through the import of rice, paddy and wax. They are constantly in need of salt, which the Javanese who come therewith from their own country to Malacca, supply to them in sufficient quantity and if they demand to go thither have passes granted to them. When they have done their business there, they return here and then go back to Java.

These same Javanese voyage also with passes from us to Pera, Oedjang Salang and Bangarij, whither they also take salt, sugar, onions, leeks and various small wares [pedlar's wares], which they barter for tin to be delivered to the Honourable Company for 40 re^s. the bhaer, as is done at Pera out of respect for our blockade there, but not at Oedjang Salang and Bangarij afore-said, whence they sometimes go to Aatchin and Tanassirij with their tin instead of coming here. There they sell it to the Moors and are paid by them in piece goods, wherewith they betake themselves to their own country going by way of the West of Sumatra through the Sunda Straits so as to avoid Malacca from fear of being overtaken by our cruisers and fined for not carrying out the conditions of their passes. In order to prevent such action we have enjoined them to deposit in the hands of the shahbandar before their departure to those places, some money, viz. 40-50 re^s., which is restored to them on their return, but if they do not return, is forfeited to the Company. This practice must be continued, since the Javanese are suitable persons to collect (331) that mineral in the tin districts where they traverse the whole country with their wares like a pedlar with his pack.

In order to prevent ships and vessels from passing Malacca without first calling there and paying the customary dues, the Straits must be constantly occupied and patrolled by yachts and sloops, the number of which and of those for use before Pera and Queda together with those sent to Andragierij and Siam, Cormandel and Bengale has been taken by us in 1675 at, in sum, 4 yachts, 7 sloops and 4 rowing boats manned by 295 men in all. The following plan was sent to their Honours in Batavia which should still be persisted in so much the more as the closing of the river Panagie has since then been undertaken by reason of the war with the Manicabers.

Plan of the yachts and sloops with their size and ratings which in times of peace are needed and should be maintained in the straits of Malacca and in the blockade of Pera and Queda on the lowest and most economical footing possible, to wit:—

In order to maintain a constant patrol to the South and North of Malacca, on the coast of Sumatra and round about Bencalis and elsewhere on the look out for foreign vessels, so that they do not pass Malacca without having first touched there and paid the customary dues:

4 sloops of 6-12 tons and 4 rowing boats manned in all by
50 men.

For patrolling during the Southern monsoon in the months of May, June and July on the look out for Portuguese ships, as liable also to Malacca's tolls, coming from Goa, Cormandel and Bencale and on their way to Maccauw and Manilla, as also, during the northern monsoon, for patrolling on the look out for Portuguese ships going from those places and Siam to Goa, Cormandel and Bencale and to many other places on the coast during the months of November, December and January:

2 yachts fully armed, one of 120-130 (332) and the other of
60-70 tons, the two manned by 120 men.

These yachts should also be dispatched once a year before the end of the northern monsoon to Cormandel and to Bencale to help in the transport of those places of the cargoes from Japan, and the tin and pepper from here and also to bring back to Malacca thence at the due time, viz. in the month of May, the merchandise and necessities which we requisition yearly thence.

The same can also serve to take the necessary cargoes to the factory at Andragierij and to bring back pepper and gold thence. If need arises, they could also be employed to go to Batavia and also for fetching firewood and coral rock to set up limekilns of which we are in constant need here.

To keep up a continuous blockade before Pera, as is necessary in order to prevent the export of tin to places other than Malacca and to secure trade in it there for ourselves:

1 armed yacht of 50-60 tons and 2 sloops, for the manning of which and for the protection of the Company's residence on the island of Dingding situated before Pera there would be needed
60 men.

To maintain a blockade before Queda for keeping away from that place Moorish ships unprovided with the Company's passes and, if they, as also the Portuguese, do come there, to make them pay Malacca's dues:

1 armed yacht of 70-80 tons and a sloop provided with
65 men.

The same must be sent thither twice every year, viz. in the southern and northern monsoons. Each time on their return they can be employed with the others in the Straits.

The orders maintained at the present time in the Straits and along the southern and northern shore and now also given to the blockading force before the river Panagie are shown in the following:

(333) Order for our cruisers in the Straits between Cabo Rochado and the islands of Maria and Pittij, together with the passage to Rio Galere of Bencalis.

For the maintenance of Malacca's rights, which are necessary and have always been in force, the Straits here are patrolled and blockaded, both in the southern and northern monsoons in order that all ships and vessels desiring to traverse the same may not pass by without first touching there and paying the usual dues to provide for the great expenses which the Honourable Company incurs by keeping these Straits safe. However, the Honourable Company is sometimes not provided with the number of ships, yachts and vessels required therefor, wherefore the patrol has been subject to many changes with regard both to the ships and to the persons employed thereon and in consequence we have frequently been obliged to make use of the means (however small they might be) at our disposal, so as not to let aforesaid patrol fall into disuse, but as far as possible to keep it up, whereto then it is necessary that the commanders employed on the same should know what regulations to follow, therefore this our order given below shall serve thereto till further orders.

Firstly this patrol, consisting of 1 yacht and 3 sloops must be constantly maintained in the Straits (the same shall be duly blockaded), especially towards the time of the change of the monsoon, *i.e.* the months of April and October. The yacht shall be stationed at sea cruising to and fro between Cabo Rochado and the islands of Pittij but staying mostly at Poelo Pittij, because vessels which have no passes, frequently try to get through close under that island. The first sloop shall sojourn within the straits of Rio Galere, the second inside the Cape of Tandjong Jahatij which is the passage to Bencalis and the third within and to the north of the Johor passage, so called because the Johor vessels pass that way in great numbers, between the islands Tandjong Pantjor and Tandjong Parpar Serattas. Through this channel and the Brouwer strait there is much traffic to Bencalis.

You must allow no native vessels, even those coming with passes from Batavia, to pass unless they show you that they have touched here at Malacca. In the case of those alleging that they intend to proceed hither, if they are vessels of importance, especially Javanese or Aatchinese ships, you shall convey them as far as the roadstead; but in the case of those that have already passed by Malacca, whether they hold a pass from Batavia or the Company's residents in Japara, Palimbang, Jambij, Andragierij, Siam and Cambodia or not, you shall bring them up under arrest to be dealt with here according to their deserts. In the seizure and conveying of all such and other vessels, you shall take on board your own ship the nachoda or two others of the chief men taking care not to endanger the lives of any of our people in any Javanese, Malay or other ships, so that they may not be murdered by those reckless and proud people, as has happened in the past.

(334) The only vessels that may sail by Malacca, even if they cannot show any passes, are those of Johor voyaging to Bencalis, Siaca, Camphar and Raccan, since these are dependencies of that kingdom, but you must admonish them earnestly to provide themselves therewith in Malacca in future.

The roadstead of Bencalis shall be left inviolate and no vessels in it shall be attacked much less carried off by you, but the sloops may occasionally run in there to see and ascertain what vessels are lying there, but they must not board them for examination.

The Saletters or pirates who are always in this channel, of whom those from Queda are by no means the fewest in number, you shall, when you fall in with them, if you are certain they are pirates, take care to master and then bring hither. If vessels belonging to our inhabitants with cargo of importance on board beg for convoy hither from you from fear of attack by the Saletters, you shall grant their request and give the escort, but, when you come within sight of the roadstead, you must repair once more to your appointed place of patrol.

The captains or commanders of Portuguese and Moorish ships, yachts or vessels fallen in with by you must (as our good friends at the present time) be warned very courteously not to pass Malacca without calling there, and, in order to prevent this the yacht or patrol at Cabo Rochado shall sail with them to the roadstead, or, if they have already passed by Malacca, shall compel them to turn back thither (if it is more powerful and the master of them).

The English, who are fallen in with, must be spoken and asked quite amicably the name of their captain and of the ship, whence they come and whither they are going, as also their cargo and its amount; and further must, by fair words, be persuaded to come to the roadstead here, assurance being given them of a good reception, honour and friendship. An attempt must be made to dissuade them from passing by Malacca, but, if they will not listen and so do not touch here, but insist on pursuing their voyage without turning aside, you shall allow them to do so without hindrance and shall merely accompany them as far as across the roadstead and then leave them, when you shall land and report your meeting with them to us.

You are to remain on your appointed stations as long as your supplies last, because we can always summon you by one ship or another, if your earlier return hither is necessary.

When the time its provisions will last is nearly up, the yacht shall load up the empty space with firewood got at Cabo Rochado or Poelo Pittij and bring the same to us here.

The commanders shall keep good order among their men and not allow them to treat the natives on the vessels met with and other people with discourtesy, much less to damage their property,

allowing each and all who prove that they have touched here to go their way undisturbed.

The people of Maccassar have broken the peace with the Honourable Company, therefore you must attack at sight (335) all vessels manned by such or belonging to that place, if you see you have a good chance against them. If you prevail, you must bring them here under arrest with their cargo untouched, to be duly dealt with here.

So that no vessel of any importance nor any men of Macassar get past you without having first come on board your ship and proved that they are our friends and have touched here, you shall have all vessels you fall in with spoken and if any, whether Malays, Javanese or our own inhabitants, try to pass you without speaking or hailing you, you shall have one or two blank shots fired over the vessel as a signal to come to you. If it does not heed nor come to anchor, you are authorized to fire on it with live shot and so compel it thereto, especially if you perceive that they are large vessels.

As concerns small vessels, which are open and undecked, or praos, you may let them pass unmolested without forcing them to come to you.

The men, whether one, two or three in number, whom you remove from the ships for security to the yacht, or still more to the sloops, to bring hither together with their vessels, you must have well guarded; not even the smallest chance must be given them of doing you harm or taking advantage of you; for those people are wholly untrustworthy and make nothing of killing our men, if they see any opportunity of doing it; as was proved to our regret, when a Malay, taken recently from a vessel into *De Potfisch* killed one and seriously wounded two of our men and then sprang overboard, loosened the keel of said sloop and got away with it, thereby escaping with his vessel laden with tin, to the disgrace of our men and the disrepute of the Honourable Company; wherefore in future better care must be taken. Relying thereupon we commend you to God's holy care.

Malacca, the 21st Nov. 1668. Subscribed: your friends (signed).

Balthazar Bort, Johannes Massis, Hadriaan Schimmel-
penning van der Oij, Abraham den Bak, Adrian
Lucasz., Nicolaas Muller and Jan Joosten Bal.

Order for our patrol along the south and north coast of Malacca from Cassang to Cabo Rochado, whereby they must regulate their action.

Whereas we find that the channel here is becoming more and more the haunt of rascals and thieves who, when they meet those who are too strong for them, represent themselves, under one false pretence or another, as honest folk, but, for all that, when they have the chance either on (336) land in the orchards or at sea by

night and in the dark, not only thievishly rob our inhabitants of their property, but also (which is still worse) villainously murder them and so deprive them with their worldly goods of their precious lives to the great grief of their wives and children, whom they often have here, as has occurred several times in the past, and again not long ago at Boacras (situated about three miles to the south from here). Now recently on the 23rd August it has happened again that one of our fishermen's praos was attacked close by here by wicked men of this kind without any reason by a fraudulent trick and two men in the prao were so badly hurt that one died of his wounds a few hours later; therefore, being sensible of this injury done to our inhabitants, as a protection for them and all other people constantly voyaging to and fro here for their business and trade or otherwise in the pursuit of their calling, and to clear these Straits, as far as possible, of such rascals, who otherwise (without such provision being made) would make it very unsafe, we have decided to have always patrolled by one or two sloops, according to circumstances, the Straits about and along the shore appertaining to the territory of Malacca, that is (according to its extent and as it is reckoned) southwards to Cassang and northwards to Cabo Rochado. So that said patrol may know on what rules to act and what it has to do, the following articles shall serve thereto as an order.

Firstly, said sloop or sloops shall constantly cruise up and down between said Cassang and Cabo Rochado and always keep round about and close to the shore or where the praos of our inhabitants mostly lie or other vessels pass, that is, if the sloop or sloops can be kept there without great risk when strong winds are blowing from Sumatra or elsewhere.

All passing praos and vessels, whether they belong to our inhabitants or to strangers, must be hailed in all friendliness and the character of the same inspected. The people here round about and near or coming from any other places and having cargo on board with which they wish to sail here, must not be detained, much less rudely treated, but only admonished with fair words to pursue their voyage hither without deviating from their course. If said patrolling vessels are rendered suspicious in the case of any such persons by their speech or otherwise that they might perhaps in the end choose another harbour than this, then such vessel or prao, whether one or more, shall be convoyed to this roadstead.

All Malay, Javanese and other like vessels appearing to come from Malacca and to wish to go to other parts, if they are not provided with passes from us, must be stopped and brought hither in the most convenient way. (337) If, however, they produce passes, they shall then be allowed to go their way unmolested.

But the Moors, Malays and other such peoples, whether inhabitants of Malacca or strangers, who hereabouts and thereabouts fetch wood, stone or other necessities with their praos or vessels,

are, on each occasion, provided by the saabandar here with a permit for that purpose and, on their producing it, when met with, they must be allowed to go on with their work in peace. Any not provided with such a permit shall be arrested with their praos or vessels and brought hither, without injury however to their persons or goods. The black inhabitants here, as others of the Portuguese race, when they sail out to sea to visit their plantations or for other purposes are also given a certificate by the shabandar valid for a whole month, but no longer, which said patrol must demand from them and examine and, if any are not provided with one or if it is more than a month old, such persons must be warned, the former that they must in future provide themselves with one, and the latter that they must fetch a new one and see to getting it or else that in future they will be arrested and complaint made to us.

Our said patrol shall allow our fishermen well known by their praos and fishing tackle to go their way and shall give them help when needed.

All praos and vessels which are manned by Saletters, Malays, Javanese, Manicabers or other such people and are met with by any islands or channels, creeks, rivers or streams (*spruijten*) without a pass and provided only with arms, but without goods or cargo, shall be brought hither under arrest, but without any harm being done to the persons or property of the people in them, for those rascals, of whom previous mention has been made, almost always voyage thus on the look out for an opportunity of practising their knaveries. If such suspects are unwilling to come hither and take to flight (as they commonly do), they must be pursued and an attempt must be made, at first by firing over their vessel, to force them to return, but, if they pay no heed, and do not turn back, then they may be fired at with live shot until they come to our sloop or sloops and surrender, for the very fact of flight then makes them suspect. They must then, as aforesaid, be brought here.

Said patrol must also be careful that no persons on the passing praos or vessels with cargo on board provided with permits suffer the smallest harm or loss at the hands of our men, but are always well and civilly treated. Those, however, who, in spite of this, should be the first to commit an act of hostility, ought to have no consideration, but must, in such case, be forcibly withstood.

(338) Everything stated above we recommend all those who shall be employed in future on the patrol hereabouts and along the shore to apprehend well and to have in due regard, so that no abuses may be committed. The action to be taken in all other matters can be further discovered in the orders given once for all to the patrol on the east coast of Sumatra, with which each sloop is provided, whereto further reference must therefore be made (*daar ons dan wijders aan gedraagen*).

Malacca, the 19th Sept. 1668. Your friends (signed) Balthazar Bort, Johannes Massis, Hadriaan Schimmelpenning van der Oij, Abraham den Bak, Adriaan Lucasz. and Jan Joosten Bal.

Order for those employed on the blockade of the enemy Manicaber river, Pannagie, *i.e.* the commanders of the yacht *Diamant* and the sloop *Onrust*.

The only damage we have hitherto been able and still are able to inflict on our enemies, the Manicabers of Nanning and Rom-bouw and also of Songoedjong and neighbouring places has been the blockade of the river Pannagie about four miles from here, which must be kept up, since they would otherwise, if it were left open, be able to secure the importation of provisions by it, from all of which we must cut them off, so as, if possible, to reduce them to want, famine and distress, until we shall be able to fall upon them with armed forces and destroy them root and branch. Wherefore you must always stay in the said river, allowing no vessels to pass in or out by the barricade of palisades we have already had made about two miles from the mouth of said river. All vessels you can capture, you shall treat as enemy vessels (except those belonging to our inhabitants who are busy there fetching wood from the jungle and doing other duties, these men you must protect against our enemies), all such enemy vessels you have thus got into your power you shall send, with their cargoes and crews under arrest to us. If, however, the crews are too numerous for you to spare the lives of all except at risk to your own, then so many of them may be dispatched and killed as shall be necessary.

You must see to it that you are constantly on your guard and in an attitude of defence, always keeping all your guns, both large and small, and your muskets quite ready, so that, if you are yourselves attacked by the enemy, you may be able not only to resist but also to get the better of him, whereto you must show unflinching (339) courage and bravery, thereby gaining honour and promoting your advancement.

Nevertheless you must not go past the said barricade nor land to do damage to the enemy, unless you have received beforehand our express order, for the enemy might be too powerful for you there.

If they come to you with a flag of truce, you shall confer with them, and send them to us, but be very careful that they do not deceive you under a show of friendship and play you some evil trick, which they commonly do, if they see a chance and opportunity thereto.

When you are in need of provisions, let us know by the sloop, we will then provide them. The sloop must also be sent when you have need to send a letter to us.

Malacca, 14th Feb. 1678 (Subscribed). Your good friends (signed), Balthasar Bort, Adriaan Lucasz., Govert du Lavay, Cornelis Verburgh, Abraham Burgers and Jacob Snickers.

The strait of Sincapura and thereabouts by the point of Barbaquet used formerly also to be patrolled by Company's ships with the object of overpowering the junks and vessels of the Koxinga Chinese [*Cokchinse Chinesen*], who are still our enemies, on their passage to Johor and, since, as before stated, the destroyed town of Johor has been again taken possession of and re-peopled by the king, it might happen that these enemies of ours might undertake the voyage thither again. If your Honour becomes aware of this, then two or three light yachts must be sent in the northern monsoon to said Barbaquet, situated to windward of the river Johor, to watch for and to seize the same. All other junks from China, Japan and Manilhas must be kept away from Johor and brought to Malacca to trade there and to deprive Johor of that traffic.

Our instructions, given in 1667 for the patrol in those parts run as follows:—

Instructions for the commanders of the ships and sloops which are sent to the Strait of Sincapura to cruise there round about the point of Barbaquet against the enemy Chinese junks.

The junks and vessels manned by Koxinga Chinese [*Cokchinse Chinesen*] from Formosa, Taijoan, the coast of China, Ainam, Tonquin, Quinam, Cambodia, Siam, Pattani, Manilla and elsewhere not provided with passes and safe conducts from our officers, (340) which you may meet and fall in with, you shall regard as enemies and try to overpower either by arms or by any other skilful means, in such wise as shall be best adapted to the occasion, avoiding all killing in cold blood, but, if they actively resist, they must not be spared and no more must be left alive after they are overpowered than you can master. You must prevent all plundering so long as you have not got the enemy completely into your power and even then you must not allow the crew to do more than common plundering of things sewn up (*daer de naalt door gegaan is*); you must prevent their opening any chests, cases, canisters (*canassers*) and other closed articles, much less the hold, in order to lay hands on the cargo. So as the better to prevent this, immediately after the victory you shall nail up and seal the hatches so that they may come here in that state, or else at a convenient opportunity be opened yonder by you and everything duly inventoried and handed over on your return here.

But all junks and vessels belonging, not to the jurisdiction of the Koxinga Chinese (*Cokchinders*), but of our friends the Tartars, when you meet them whether you have passes or not, you shall try to persuade amicably or by friendliness to come here, 1927]. *Royal Asiatic Society*.

and, if they agree, you shall accompany under pretext of escorting them and see them contentedly depart from the coast of Johor. When they are considerable distance away, you shall admonish them to sail on to Malacca, or even come with them yourself, according to what weather and circumstances make advisable and you decide, telling and assuring them first and all the time that they will be allowed good trade there and that favour will be shown them. But, if they, notwithstanding, obstinately refuse to go to Malacca and fully intend to go to Johor, you shall not prevent it by force and shall allow them to go their way without doing the least harm to their persons or depriving them of their goods, which you are earnestly charged to prevent.

So as to be able to recognize and distinguish between the Tartars and the Koxinga Chinese [*Kokchinse Chinesen*], you will have to mark this fact, viz. that the Chinese who have yielded themselves to the rule of the Tartars, as a sign of this, wear their hair shaved or cut short up to the crown of the head, where the whole of it is kept in a long plait or in an unplaited trees hanging down to the back or fastened up in the Tartar fashion. Very often they wear Tartar caps of plaited rush or straw adorned at the top with a tail of red horsehair or silk. (341) The Koxinga Chinese [*Kokchinse Chinesen*] have thick, long hair fastened up at the back, but, to escape recognition, they now sometimes show themselves shorn Tartar fashion, but they do this only at the moment they catch sight of our ships. Of this we had an example in the Eijtan junks caught by our patrol in the neighbourhood of said Barbaquet in 1662 and you must keep it in mind and take good heed so that they do not deceive you.

Chinese who wear their hair long but live in Batavia, Malacca, Palembang and Jambij, Tonquin, Cambodia, Siam and Pat-tanij, if they can produce passes, when met with in their junks and vessels, you must allow to pass unmolested whether they wish to go to Johor or Malacca, but, if they have no passes, you must arrest them and send them hither, treating them, however, not as enemies but as friends and taking good care that the people on board are not injured in their persons or deprived of their property. If they are on their way here for trade, they also (like the Chinese under Tartar rule aforesaid) shall be allowed to proceed and not be treated as enemies.

You shall endeavour merely to speak all Javanese and Malay vessels you see yonder and allow them then to proceed unmolested and treat them as friends, whether provided with passes or not or whether they wish to go to Johor or come from there.

Portuguese ships and vessels from Maccauw, Cambodia or elsewhere appearing yonder on their way to Goa or other places, since we are at present at peace with that nation, you shall merely admonish not to sail past Malacca without touching there to pay the customary passage money. You are not empowered to aban-

don your station in order to accompany them. Even if they are determined to go to Johor, you shall put no hindrance in their way, but you may advise against it and in favour of sailing to Malacca as a better trading place, where they will be well treated and received.

You shall be on guard against the English, with whom we are now at war, as open enemies of our country and shall see to being always ready for battle, if you meet them; if you see a chance of beating them, try to do it. If, under God's blessing, you succeed, you must allow no plundering, but must send the ship, crew and goods under arrest here to Malacca; if, however, they are (342) too strong for you, you must take care to evade them in the most seemly way.

We are at present at war with the people of Macassar also, and if you meet with any yonder, you shall take care to overpower them too, but use discretion and be on your guard against their desperate *amok* attacks, so that you may come to no harm either before or after the capture. According to report six Macassar vessels are lying at Johor [up the river], where you must not molest them, but, if they depart and you see them at your station Barbaquet, you shall attack them as enemies, dealing with them if defeated as prescribed above in the case of other enemies.

A junk belonging to Siam made its appearance in the Johor river on the 10th Dec. last; if you happen to meet with it on its departure thence and it can produce a pass from our superintendent in Siam, and even if it has no pass, if it can prove to you conclusively that it belongs to Siam and is manned with Chinese living there and with Siamese, you must allow it to pass unmolested. But, if you find that it is a Koxinga (*Coksins*) interloper, you shall bring it here under arrest.

It may happen that some of the people of Johor may come to you to ask questions and spy on you, in which case you are to tell them quite frankly for what purpose you have been sent, but point out that you leave the Johor river and harbour alone and do not interfere there; for that reason you shall watch for and attack our enemies the Koxinga Chinese (*Cokchinse Chinesen*) at sea and must treat them [the Johorites] in a friendly and courteous way.

They have at present many vessels fitted out for war and were recently engaged in fighting with the Jambinese, with whom they are at strife. If they come to urge you to join with them or to give them any assistance, you must courteously refuse, giving as your excuse that you are not empowered thereto, have no orders and must not trouble yourself with their dispute either on one side or the other, but must remain neutral. Nevertheless keep well on your guard against them and give them no opportunity of doing you any harm, if they have any evil intentions. We are, however,

unwilling to credit them with such, since they are the Company's old and faithful allies. You must therefore not be the first to give offence, but must show them all friendship.

(343) During your sojourn before Barbaquet, you shall cut against the time of your leaving that place as much timber and crooked wood (*cromhout*) as you can store of such kinds as the note given to you by our equipage master indicates, so as to come hither with your hold filled therewith.

For the purchase of provisions when you get the chance, we give you 50 Spanish reals and 6 p^s. of Guinea cloth, of which you have to give good account on your return.

In conclusion we recommend you in all cases to deliberate well and consult duly with the others, joining with yourself for this purpose such persons as the general orders indicate; to administer justice according to the content of the same in all civil cases; to keep good order among the men under your charge, to see that they have their ordinary rations and to prevent all excess in strong drink. On your return here you must make us a good and honest report of everything.

The above gives the content of the latest instructions given on the 9th Jan. last to our patrol ships when departing for above mentioned Barbaquet. There has been very little change and addition made up to the present and the commanders, viz. Dirk Vandervel, the captain, and Jan de Looper, the bookkeeper, who have now been sent thither with the yacht *Alkmaer* and the sloop *De Goede Hoop* shall regulate their action by and adapt themselves completely to these instructions, following them all as promptly as shall be in any way feasible and practicable.

	Sailors	Soldiers	Guns
<i>Alkmaer</i> aforesaid has on board	22	7	12
<i>De Goede Hoop</i> „ „	14	5	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Together	36	12	18

They are both provisioned for three months. We reckon that you will be able to hold out till the 30th April, however you are authorized to leave your station and come hither on the 15th of that month.

You shall instruct the mate Steven Claarbout, whom we have appointed as commander to the sloop *De Goede Hoop* to make soundings in all directions of the reef which extends seawards from (344) Barbaquet and to have the same marked on a large scale chart with the neighbouring coastline, islands, rocks and so on, as far as it may be possible to do so conveniently.

In conclusion we wish you success on this your voyage and a safe passage there and back, (Subscribed) Your good friends (Signed), Balthasar Bort, Joannes Massis, Hadriaan Schimmel-

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penningh van der Oij, Abraham Denbak, Adriaan Lucasz., Nicolaas Muller and Jan Joosten Bal. (In the margin) Malacca, 26th Jan. 1667.

I judge the previously specified naval force to be sufficient for the patrolling and blockading of the Straits here and also for the necessary dispatches of ships for the furtherance of trade and such purposes in a time of peace with the European nations, and, although the Malacca garrison is somewhat weak, it can make use of this naval force in case of necessity. When, however, there is war with these peoples, we ought to have a somewhat more formidable force here in the Straits for both offensive and defensive purposes.

At present our State is still at war with France, but the shipping of that country coming to these lands is not so numerous as to cause us alarm and they have never yet come into the Straits here.

We may hope to remain at peace with the English and Portuguese, however, if we should go to war with them again, they would not fail to navigate these Straits, if they realized that we were not strong enough to do them harm, in which case a stronger naval force must be maintained here.

A *recueil* of the proceedings of the Commission of our directors to England, containing the most important of the transactions in and during their mission in 1674 and 1675, I attach hereto for your Honour, to be read and preserved by you and handed over to future governors, as enjoined by the order of their Honours in Batavia issued to me in 1676. You will see from this document that the said commissioners could not come to an agreement with those of the English Company about the making of new trading regulations in these Indies after much debating and disputing (345) over the right to blockade and close certain places, also of the private, exclusive and separate contracts as to the purchase of all or certain sorts of wares produced by a country to the exclusion of other [nations].

They decided therefore not to make any commercial contract, but that both Companies should continue their trade in peace and quiet without doing each other any harm or injury or defrauding each other of their rights or dues, both sides having to regulate their action according to the marine treaty recently concluded by his Majesty and the States General.

Regulations agreed to between the King of England, Charles II, and the High and Mighty States General touching the English and Dutch East India Companies.

Whereas by the ninth article of the treaty concluded by the most illustrious and powerful Prince and Lord, Charles II, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and the High and Mighty States General
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of the United Provinces of the Netherlands at Westminster on the ninth of February (old style) in the year of our Lord 1674 [Old Style 1673], it was agreed among other things that Commissioners to be appointed by both parties should meet in this city of London for the purpose of deliberating and agreeing upon articles to stand firm and endure for the satisfaction and security of the subjects of both parties whereby a just and reasonable regulation of the trade in the East Indies might be established in which assembly of the Commissioners however nothing certain could be fixed and determined but since it is unquestionable that it is in the highest degree to the advantage both of public peace and of private (346) interests that the closest friendship and the most eager desire to embrace each other with reciprocal goodwill should flourish between the Companies of English on the one side and Dutch on the other trading in the East Indies it has this day been resolved and agreed between us the Commissioners named below of His Majesty aforesaid and of the said States General in virtue of the full powers conferred on us respectively thereto that both the Companies shall bear themselves peaceably and friendly towards each other also that each shall further the honour and advantage of the other and foster and preserve everywhere a faithful and friendly neighbourliness according to the treaties between His Majesty aforesaid and the said States General already made or to be made at any future time and that His Majesty of the one part and the States General of the other will enjoin this earnestly on each Company respectively and will strictly demand its observance from each but should any dispute arise between above named Companies (which it is hoped will not happen) or if any loss injury or violence should be inflicted or should be alleged to have been inflicted by the one Company or by any persons under the jurisdiction of either of the Companies upon the other in this case be it forbidden that the one Company should have recourse to violence or any hostile acts of any sort or kind against the other such disputes shall however in no wise be subject to the vexations of the law court or the examinations of a legal process but the matter itself shall be brought before His Majesty aforesaid in person in the case where the Dutch Company is aggrieved and before the States General above named where the English Company is aggrieved but if right and justice be deferred and delayed beyond six months after such complaint (347) has been lodged and the aggrieved but if right and justice be deferred and delayed beyond six whole matter shall *ipso facto* devolve in virtue of these presents upon eight Commissioners to be nominated by the two parties four of whom shall be appointed by His Majesty in the name of the English and four by the States General in the name of the Dutch which Commissioners shall meet together within three months of the expiration of the time set for the interposition of a decision of His Majesty on the one hand or of the States General on the other and whatever it may be that said Commissioners or a major

ity of them shall deem right to be decided judged or determined that shall by virtue of these presents have the force and effect of a judgment and final settlement without any appeal reduction petition or other relief whatsoever ordinary or extraordinary and His Majesty for his part and the States General aforesaid for theirs undertake and engage by mutual obligation that they will in all sincerity see to it that such judgment decision or determination is carried out in all its details and duly put into execution.

It has also been agreed that London shall be appointed as the first meeting place for such Commissioners and if other Commissioners should be needed for the settlement of new complaints they shall meet at the Hague on that occasion and in this way the two places shall successively alternate but if it should happen that the Commissioners or a majority of them do not agree on a decision which must be finally produced by them within three months counting from the date of the first meeting then the Commissioners themselves shall choose an arbitrator or referee for themselves within (348) the space of one month after the expiration of said three months to settle and finally determine all points left undecided by them and everything that such arbitrator or referee shall propound shall take the place for each party of a final judgment and transaction.

And His Majesty and the States General aforesaid promise for themselves and respectively undertake that they will cause the judgment and decision of the arbitrator or referee whatever it may be to be carried out in full and effectively executed that if neither such Commissioners nor a majority of the same agree and decide upon an arbitrator or referee within one month after the expiration of the time in which they ought to have disposed of the dispute or if the properly appointed referee himself has not given his decision on the points left undecided within six months after such appointment the final determination of the matter shall in such cases be in the hands of His Majesty and the States General aforesaid and whatever shall be decreed or determined shall be exactly and fully executed.

Lastly it is agreed and concluded that the present clause and each and everything contained in it shall as soon as possible be ratified and confirmed and that the ratifications thereof shall be reciprocally and duly exchanged by the parties within two months from the date of these presents and within one month after such exchange of ratifications it shall be deposited in proper (349) and authentic form with both the Governor of the English Company trading throughout the East Indies on the one hand and with the Directors of the Dutch Company trading throughout the East Indies of the other part to the end that it may be observed and carried out in every particular by them and by all others living respectively within their jurisdictions and under their power. In witness and confirmation of each and all of which we the Com-

missioners of His Majesty above named and of the aforesaid States General by virtue of the sufficient power given to us for that purpose have signed our names to these presents and have sealed them with our seals.

London March 8 1675 [1674] (Old Style). Tho. [T.] Culpeper, C. Douwenigh [Dowing], Richard Ford, Willem [Will.] Thomson, Johannes [Johanes] Jollis [Jollife], J. Corver, C. Sautijn, Samuel Beijer, And. van Vossen, P. Duvelaar [Duuelaer], M. Michielsz [Michielzon].

All the above was already written down in readiness before your Honour's arrival here in person on the 30-31 Aug. last by the yacht *Nieuw Noortwijk* and the small yachts *Bantham* and *De Hoop* bringing to us from their Honours the Governor General Rijklof van Goens and the Council of India their letter of the 12th of the month of Aug., containing among other matters some new orders. I shall in the following set them down briefly for your Honour's guidance, warning you that, if anything stated above does not agree therewith, this their Honours' order must be preferred and carried into effect.

By their letter of the first of June last their Honours have given orders to Governor Jaques Caulier and the Council at Cormandel to grant no passes to any Moors for their sea-going ships, and, (350) if they nevertheless venture to come hither without being provided therewith, their ships and cargoes are to be seized here and retained, the holds closed and sealed, the keys there together with their oars and sails are to be kept on shore and their Honours are first to be informed thereof and their decision as to disposal thereof awaited. However, if passes have been wrung from our officers at Cormandel by the Moorish regents or if they have secured themselves by getting English or Danish safe conducts they must be suffered for that reason, but in that case they are liable immediately on their arrival to the payment of 20% on import and export.

Moreover the burghers and inhabitants of Malacca shall not go to the undermentioned places except with Company's piece goods bought and paid for, which they must prove by a note from the head merchant and the cashier, viz.:

Johor	Siaka	Queda
Pahan	Rio Formosa	Pera and
Assahan	Moar	Oedjang Salangh.
Campar	Calangh	

(351) Voyaging is prohibited also to Andragierij, Palimbangh, Jambij and other places to the eastward thereof, especially the coast of Java and Banjermassingh, similarly to Aatchin, but the voyage direct to Batavia without touching at any other places is allowed on the conditions and under such penalty as shall be stated in the passes. Before their departure the owners and skip-

pers and also the crews shall be informed that the office at Andragierij has been separated from Malacca and placed under Batavia again by their Honours, whence the ship *De Batavise Coopman* should be sent shortly with such wares, provisions and other necessities as our people at Andragierij have demanded. Their Honours will then also make their dispositions as to the services there, and the improvements asked for by the bookkeeper and second in command, Pieter de Jongh.

At Oedjang Salang and Bangarij their Honours would fain see us in a position to get sole control of all the tin found there, to the exclusion of all others, but, since those lands belong to the Siamese king, who also appoints the chief ruler there and consequently this privilege cannot be obtained except from his Majesty in Siam, we wrote in our letter to the Company's chief the honourable Dirk de Jong and the Council, sent thither on Sept. 10th by the yacht *Muijerberg*, as to this matter and recommended that this privilege of exclusive trade should be asked for from his Majesty and also exemption from dues for the Company's merchandise taken thither and exported thence. We wrote to them also that, should his Majesty grant this request in whole or in part, presents should be made to him, in moderation, above all that he should be rather seriously urged to exclude (352) other Europeans, as English, French, Danes and Portuguese, also Moors, Aatchinese and men of Queda together with Malays and Javanese arriving there without Company's passes. It would, however, be inadvisable to press this too hard against the people of Tannasserij, if his Majesty is seen to be disinclined, since they are his own subjects and should be able to share the tin trade with us. It does not seem that the Honourable Company would ever be able to carry on a profitable trade there without this privilege, even if a blockade, similar to that begun in 1670 yonder were again undertaken there for a year or two.

We have also recommended that binding and valid orders as to the privileges secured touching this matter should be issued by his Majesty to the regents of Oedjang Salang and Bangarij and sent to you translated, so that you also may know their contents. The result of these recommendations you will learn on the return of said *Muijerberg*; by the same ship you will get the woodwork, coconut oil and some other stores which we requisitioned in our letter of 17th June last, and wrote by said *Muijerberg*; to have sent in preference to the 200 loads of rice asked for.

All the pepper brought here and bought, their Honours desire in future to be retained for the Honourable Company and dispatched to their Honours until further orders.

Their Honours have requisitioned 30 loads of wheat from here, but the burghers have not at present so much in their possession, contrary to the report made to their Honours, so your Honour must be pleased to bear in mind, since the same must in

future be secured, to buy it up at a reasonable price and send it to their Honours, provided it is good, sound and worth the money. (353) It should be possible to spare a certain amount of the 24 loads with which the Company's storehouse is provided, but it is mostly spoiled, so that their Honours ought not to be served with it.

Their Honours have consented to have silver ducatoons and gold Japanese coebangs accepted here in the Company's treasury and issued therefrom, the former at 12 shillings (*Schellingen*) and the latter at 10 re^s. a piece. This has already been made public by proclamation and by placards; at the same time warning has been given to take care that the same are of the due alloy and weight, since it has been found at Batavia that coins have been struck by Chinese or other rascals, which were faulty in both these respects.

No second in command may henceforth be deprived of his office and sent to Batavia before and until their Honours have been acquainted with the reason and their decision has been received, unless he has been convicted of serious crime or of infidelity and private trade, in which case their Honours will await his arrival with the evidence and documents referring to the charge against him.

The skipper Barent Visser came hither with your Honour to undertake the office of equipage master, which he has already entered upon; he is at the same time overseer of the Company's works and workmen, as was skipper Steven Claerbout aforementioned, who is now on the point of departing to Batavia with me by the yacht *Nieuw Noordwijk*.

So. Jacob Snickers has now been promoted to and confirmed in the office of chief merchant by their Honours with a salary of 60 gldrs a month and will, as head of the pay office, have to keep the day-book thereof.

(354) Their Honours have been pleased to appoint Adriaan Wijland as storekeeper and in his place as shopkeeper Pieter van Helsdingen, whose office as license master is transferred to Jesias Schaap, all of them persons already mentioned, whom your Honour must, in fulfilment of their Honours' orders, be pleased to induct into their respective offices, causing them to transfer to each other the Company's property under their administration, and choosing as warehouse master, in place of said So. Schaap, such person as your Honour shall judge fit.

Their Honours maintain and judge that all things can be fitly managed here and the service of the Honourable Company in all departments performed by the following persons:

- 1 Governor,
- 1 Chief Merchant, who must himself keep the books,
- 1 Captain of the Garrison,
- 1 Merchant and Shahbandar,

- 1 Merchant and Fiscal,
- 1 Equipage master,
- 1 Merchant, the head (*hooft*) of the pay office who must keep the daybook himself,
- 1 Merchant, the Superintendent (*opperhooft*) of Pera, all members of the Council, including the last named when here, together with
- 1 Junior Merchant as Secretary.

In the Secretariat.

- In addition to aforesaid junior merchant and secretary,
- 1 First Assistant as confidential clerk, together with
 - 5 Assistants.

(355) In the Trading Office.

- 1 Junior Merchant and Warehouse master, who must be the deputy of the chief merchant,
- 1 First Assistant and
- Another Assistant.

In the Pay Office.

- In addition to the chief of the same
- 1 Deputy, who should be a bookkeeper in rank and
 - 5 Assistants, among whom must not be included any temporary or young assistants.

In the Excise or Custom-house.

- In addition to the shahbandar,
- 1 Junior Merchant as exciseman, the one not being in command of the other, but both on an equality and under the direct orders of the Governor.

The Treasury.

- 1 Junior Merchant as cashier

The Equipage Yard.

- In addition to the Equipage Master
- 1 Writer

The Provision Store or Issuing Warehouse.

- 1 Junior Merchant as storekeeper and
- 1 Junior Merchant as shopkeeper.

(356) The Office at Pera.

- 1 Merchant as Superintendent (*hooft*)
- 1 Junior Merchant as deputy for the Superintendent
- 1 First Assistant
- 1 Assistant as bookkeeper of the yacht stationed there.

In Permanent Command of the Military.

- In addition to the Captain
- 1 Lieutenant and
 - 2 Ensigns.

Their Honours have given orders to send all above this number to Batavia as soon as they can be spared, which your Honour must be pleased to do. The present excess in number is 8 writers (*pennisten*), to wit:

In the Secretariat	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
In the Customhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
With the Shopkeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
With the Cashier	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
With the Storekeeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
With the blockade before Pera	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

In the Malacca consignment of tin received from the returning fleet in 1676 at the Amsterdam offices of the Company, after an assay was taken of one block of tin weighing 53 lbs it was found to be 13 aas too light throughout, each aas one gl: in the hundred, making f13 to the 100 lbs. This block of tin No. 3, together with another, No. 2, was sent back to Batavia by the ship *Ternate* in 1677 and brought here with your Honour to demonstrate the fraud and falsification practised in said tin and to have a strict investigation made to discover by whom and in what way it (357) was done, so that in future the tin received may be carefully examined and only genuine tin may be accepted. This is the first time that the tin has been found at home to be thus falsified, not only the block in question but various others as well and that by the other offices of the Company in addition to the Amsterdam office. As to this many complaints have been made which caused much annoyance and loss and the tin might be brought into disrepute if this practice were continued, so that both our lords and masters at home and their Honours at Batavia must earnestly recommend and enjoin that this be put right. These two blocks of tin have therefore been examined by us with attention and are thought to be mixed with lead; this is a practice of the Malays at Bencalis, where we are now informed that lead is brought from Cambodia. This must be prevented by careful examination on delivery and we have already given orders to this effect to the chief trading merchant and his deputies and the same must further be issued by your Honour to Pera and other places where there is trade in tin.

With reference to some matters touched on by their Honours in the aforesaid letter and also some, of which no mention is made, some questions and considerations have occurred to us both in and out of the Council, viz.:

I

What action should be taken concerning the passage of the Moors through the Straits here, on the way to places other than Malacca, without Company's passes.

II

Whether those provided merely with passes or other safe conducts from the English, Danes or Portuguese should be allowed to trade here in Malacca.

(358) III

Whether the export of the Moorish piece goods still in the possession of our inhabitants should be allowed to the permitted places, as also trade in such piece goods as might be brought here by the Moors who have passes which they have extorted from us.

IV

Whether anyone wishing to voyage to the permitted places without Company's or Moorish piece goods, but with other goods, such as salt, rice, iron pans and porcelain ware, should be allowed to do so.

V

Whether pepper, which the people of Palembang are allowed to export to Aatchin and elsewhere to the amount of 1000 picols, should be accepted, if they, although holding Company's passes for that purpose, nevertheless call here and are disposed to deliver their pepper to the Honourable Company provided they get the price ruling at Batavia.

VI

Whether copper and spelter should all be bought in for the Honourable Company and others should be forbidden to buy it, as your Honour has testified to being now done at Batavia.

VII

Whether the memorandum for the shahbandar and his deputies, sent from Batavia in 1668 by the Supreme Government there and inserted above, should, after being read in the Council, be altered, because these words have been added in their Honours' letter touching the shahbandar and license master: "The one not being in command of the other, but both on an equality and under the direct orders of the Governor."

VIII

Whether the temporary and young assistants at present doing their service here should be dismissed, because in their Honours' missive it is expressly stated that (359) among assistants appointed to the pay office there shall be included no temporary or young assistants.

What discussions, arguments and decisions have been carried on and taken on these 8 questions propounded is known to your Honour, resulting as follows:

I. That the passage of the Moors to places other than Malacca without Company's passes ought not to be allowed, but that their ships, when met with here in the Straits by our patrol,

should be brought to Malacca and kept there under arrest until information thereof has been sent to the Supreme Government at Batavia and their Honours' orders shall have been received.

II. That ships provided merely with passes or other safe conducts from the English, Danes or Portuguese and coming to Malacca to trade ought not to be allowed to do so, for there would never be any lack of passes from these people, if it became known that we respected such passes and the Honourable Company would be brought into contempt and these other nations would be highly esteemed; we are not bound to permit these [English, Danes and Portuguese] themselves to trade here, if it would be to our disadvantage, much less then such persons as may come to us merely provided with passes from them.

III. That the Moorish piece goods still in the possession of our inhabitants, as also such piece goods as are brought here by Moors holding passes extorted from us, may be exported to the permitted places provided they pay 10%.

IV. That anyone wishing to go to the same places with goods other than Company's or Moorish piece goods shall be allowed to do so.

V. That the Palimbang pepper shall be accepted at the Batavia price of 5 re^s. the picol of 125 lbs. each, provided that, according to the usual custom, $\frac{1}{4}$ real is deducted for dust, because the Honourable Company is now in need of it, and also in order to deprive the Moors of it, from (360) whom the Palimbang people would get all the piece goods they needed and take them to their country.

Nachoda Wiera Watchiama, on the 31st Aug. last arrived here with a vessel from Palembang provided with a pass from Sr. Joannes Schilhoorn, our Superintendent (*oppenbooft*) there, dated the 8th of the same month, granting him leave to voyage to Aatchin with his cargo of pepper; however in passing he touched here of his own accord and offered to deliver his pepper here to the Honourable Company provided he received the Batavia price of 5 re^s., which is 1 re^s. more than has hitherto been paid. After deliberation in the Council, it was decided to accept this offer, the payment being made one half in cash and the other in Company's piece goods, wherewith he was content on condition that he might spend the money on Moorish piece goods and export them to Palimbang, otherwise he intended to go on to Aatchin with his pepper. On our further consideration of the matter it was remembered and noted that the export of Moorish piece goods from this place to Palimbang is forbidden, but, if we refused permission, then the Honourable Company would lose the pepper and the Moors at Aatchin would get the advantage of it and it would be taken to Cormandel, Bengale, Suratta or Persia and in exchange for it, for the return voyage to Palimbang, a sufficient amount of Moorish piece goods would be

available. He was therefore granted leave to purchase the same here and export it on condition that he paid 10%. When he was informed of this and at the same time told that Company's piece goods were duty free, he preferred the Company's to the Moorish and spent his money on them. He delivered 724¾ picols of pepper which were shipped on board the yacht *N. Noordwijk* to be taken to Batavia.

VI. That all copper and spelter brought here for sale should be taken for the Honourable Company and that the purchase should be forbidden to others, which is the practice introduced at Batavia.

(361) VII. That the before mentioned memorandum for the shahbandar and his deputies shall remain intact until their Honours at Batavia, on reviewing it, are pleased to make such change and correction therein as shall be advisable, the authority of the shahbandar and license master remaining meanwhile as it is at present.

VIII. That the temporary and young assistants here at present shall be retained on the ground that the Honourable Company derives better and more service from them than from some permanent assistants, who moreover earn larger salaries than the others.

I have with all possible speed made over and transferred to your Honour all the property of the Company here, consisting of its effects in cash, gold, merchandise, ammunition and instruments of war, provisions, equipage, goods, materials, tools and apparatus, together with all papers, books, letters and documents pertaining to the government and direction of Malacca, clearly set forth in the transfer and registers made thereof and handed to your Honour.

When the trade books were closed on July 31st last, I included in the account of the general estimated effects, the outstanding debts both in Malacca and Pera and Andragierij amounting to /842595.13.4. The chief assets still existing here at present consist of the following, to wit:

	52989.4	re ^s . cash (<i>contant in paiement</i>)*
	4000	reals of eight in specie
	504	teijls in Ligor coinage
	1115½	teijls, by weight, of gold dust
	294043	lbs. of tin
	5035	lbs. of cloves
	432	bales of various kinds of piece goods, viz.
(362)	262	bales of bleached Guinea cloth
	107	bales of brown blue salemvoeris

*Perhaps this means "cash in good coin"; or, conceivably, in coins smaller than the real of eight.

3	bales of bleached salempoeris
11	bales of fine bleached moeris
2	bales of sailcloth
1	bail of tape leij de Coutchin
6	bales of tape chindos from the coast
1	bale of Sarassa leij de Coutchin
1	bale of Sarassa gobars
17	bales of black narrow baftas
1	bale of half narrow baftas
6	bales of wide black baftas
1	bale of drogam gingham (<i>gingan</i>)
1	bale of silk chindos de 4 asta
1	bale of silk chindos de 5 asta
4	bales of committers
3	bales of caijm goelongs
5	bales of tape grandos
4	bales of tape quitichil
5	bales of negros cloths
190479	lbs. of assorted iron
1608	lbs. of steel
14472	lbs. of lead
1529 $\frac{1}{4}$	reals weight of silver work
26	pieces of various kinds of carpets (<i>alcatifs</i>)
110	ells of satin (<i>zatiijn</i>)
64	ells of camlet (<i>greijnen</i>)
430	ells of various kinds of cloth
7	pieces of chergies
1	piece of perpetuano (<i>perpetuaan</i>)
15	pieces of Bengal taffeta
30	pieces of Persian velvets
59	pieces of Persian brocades (<i>brocados</i>)
218	pairs of coarse and fine cotton stockings
17	pieces of Bengal cassa
89	pieces of coarse and fine hats
6517	pieces of porcelain, various
1005	lbs. of red and yellow sheet copper
160	lbs. of cinnamon
210	lbs. of nutmegs

(363) After making which transfer, being on the point of departure to Batavia to become a member of the Supreme Government of India there by order of our lords and masters at home, I have introduced and made known to you as governor and director here the ministers [*i.e.* Government servants], subjects and inhabitants in the customary way and have also had the commission for that purpose given to you by their Honours the Governor General and Council of India publicly read to them and they have all undertaken to acknowledge, respect and obey your Honour as such on the oath by which they are each and all bound to the Honourable Company.

Just when I thought herewith to make an end, the so long expected yacht, *De Faam* returned from Andragierij on Sept. 18th, bringing with it 850 taijls weight of gold and 17652 lbs. of pepper, costing according to the invoice f52836.9.1 including the value of 4880 lbs. of pepper left behind at Andragierij, because the yacht could not take it in, to be sent on later without being taken into account.

The trade books of Andragierij, closed on the 30th of June last with a clear profit beyond all expenses of f9566.13.9. could not be entered in the completed trade books here in Malacca, closed according to annual custom on the 31st of July, because they arrived too late, so this must be done in the books of the current year.

The merchant and Superintendent (*opperhoofd*) there, Sr. Adriaan van de Walle died yonder on the 11th of May and the administration therefore fell to the bookkeeper Pieter de Jong and the assistant Anthonij Groeneweegen, who inform us in their letter dated Aug. 31st that peace has been maintained with the kings of Andragierij and Quantam and thereby (364) the trade, which had long been at a standstill, has been set going again. On receipt of the news of the death of the Superintendent Sr. Adriaan van der Walle aforesaid, taking into consideration the fact that their Honours at Batavia could not have had any knowledge thereof at the date of their dispatch of a ship thither and consequently that no orders can have been sent by them as to this matter and moreover cannot now be sent until the end of the northern monsoon next March or April and we dare not, without uneasiness, trust the administration and control there to said Pieter de Jong, who, though he has very great ability and dexterity therein, sometimes misuses the same owing to drunkenness, therefore we, after deliberation with the others in Council thereupon, decided to send the Secretary, Jan van Assendelf, thither in place of the Superintendent with the title of temporary merchant, in order to keep the office at Andragierij in good order and duly to advance trade there. He set out thither with the yacht *De Hoop* on the 14th inst., provided with a written order to this effect and letters to said Pieter de Jong and Anthonij Groenewegen and also to the king of Andragierij and the shahbandar, as your Honour knows, which are preserved in the Secretariat.

As, in consequence of this, the office of secretary has become vacant, the head clerk, Laurentius Schulerus, has been chosen and appointed thereto, since he has the necessary ability therefor and is of good behaviour. Your Honour will be pleased in due course to grant him a clever youth as head clerk.

(365) Two Moorish ships have meanwhile arrived here, one from Paleacatte on the 19th Sept., named *Brugge*, or in the Moorish tongue, *Ilhaij* (? Ilhalj), with a pass from Governor
1927] *Royal Asiatic Society.*

Caulier dated July 5th last. The cargo consists, according to the manifest, of:

- 70 parcels and 7 cases with various piece goods
- 8 loads of rice
- 12 picols of steel
- $\frac{1}{2}$ load of salt
- A parcel of earthenware cooking pots

This same ship had left here on the 27th Feb. 1677 after getting a pass from us, valid only for a voyage to Aatchin and no further, but according to the declaration of the Dutch pilot on board, Claas Stolkvelt, it did not direct its course thither but to Porto Novo, which place however could not be reached, so it went to Paleacatte and thus infringed the conditions of our pass. On the arrival of this ship, since we did not know on what grounds said Heer Caulier had granted the same a free conduct hither, contrary to the orders of their Honours the Supreme Government of India at Batavia sent to him and the council at Cormandel on June 1st last, as stated above, therefore said ship was put in arrest with intent to await the decision of their said Honours with regard to it or whatever else should seem advisable, if information touching this matter should reach us from said Heer Caulier. This did happen on the appearance (*paresse*) of the yacht *Schieland* from Cormandel on the 25th Sept., for we found from the copy of a letter of 29th July written by said (366) Heer Caulier and council to their Honours at Batavia, that, on payment to the Honourable Company at Paleacatta of 100 pagodas for infringing the aforesaid pass granted by us, a free conduct was given to said ship before the arrival of aforesaid order of their Honours at Batavia and was not afterwards withdrawn from fear of lessening respect for the Company. This therefore moved us also to release this ship from arrest and to allow it to trade on this voyage.

The other ship arrived from Porto Novo on Sept. 23rd, bringing with it a pass from said Heer Caulier dated 14th June, when their Honours' order not to grant any passes cannot have been received, wherefore this ship was also allowed to trade. The cargo consists, according to the manifest, in:

- 240 parcels of various coarse cloths
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ coijangs of rice
- 20 bladders of lamp oil
- 15 picols of tamarinds (*tamarijn*)

These ships must, according to the new order of their Honours at Batavia, pay 20% for entrance and clearance of their cargoes, which the nachodas have already been told and a protest has been lodged by them against it, on the ground that, since they were not warned of it on their departure for this place, they ought to be liable only to the former 13%.

The crews of these ships say that three more Moorish ships are to come hither this season (367) as well as five to Aatchin and two to Queda, all from Porto Novo aforesaid.

Wherewith I conclude and wish your Honour in all your doings for the service and advantage of the Honourable Company and the welfare of your Honour's person and family the generous and good blessing of God Almighty and remain

Your Honour's friend to command

(signed) BALTHASAR BORT

(in the margin)

In the town and fort of Malacca, 6th Oct.

1678.

Notes.

Aatchin, Aetchin, Atchin, Achin, Acheen (properly Acheh, the nasal final being due to the influence of a Portuguese peculiarity), a state taking in the NW. corner of Sumatra, but formerly supreme over a considerable part of the East and West coasts of the island besides claiming suzerainty over Perak.

Aatchinese: the people of the above mentioned state.

adap: Malay *atap*, "roof" and particularly a roof of palm-leaf thatch, hence also the pieces of thatching used for such a roof. An *atap* (commonly "attap") house is one that is usually constructed of very perishable materials (wood, plaited bamboo, or even bark) and covered with such a thatched roof.

Aetchin *see* Aatchin.

Agua de Loupa: a point on the Malacca river, seemingly about halfway between Malacca town and Alor Gajah. There was a chapel there. The name looks like a corruption of Guadalupe, the name of a mountain range in Spain.

Aijer Itam: Malay *ayer hitam*, "black water," a small river and hamlet about 14 miles roughly NW. of Malacca town and near the seashore.

Aijer Tower: Malay *ayer tawar*, "fresh water," a small river about 14 miles roughly ESE. of Malacca town and near the seashore.

Ainam: probably the island of Hainan off the S. Coast of China, but possibly Annam (Anam), an ancient Kingdom on the E. Coast of Indo-China.

alcatif: Arabic *al-qatif*, "carpet with long pile." These might be of silk (either Persian or Indian), or cotton (from Ahmabad, Agra, etc.)

Andragerij, Andragierij: Indĕragiri (from the Sanskrit *Indragiri*, "hill of Indra"), a river and territory on the East Coast of Sumatra, a few miles South of the Equator.

arack: Arabic *'araq*, "distilled spirits, arrack." The word has been adopted into Malay in the same sense.

ardias: etymology not ascertained; explained as "a species of dyed cloathing." They were made in Gujarat from stout calicoes woven in Northern India and shipped from Surat to Java and elsewhere. Apparently in the process of preparation they were dyed and beaten.

Arracan: Arakan (properly Rakhaing), the West coast of Burma from the Chittagong border of Bengal to Cape Negrais; formerly an independent kingdom.

Assahan: Asahan, a river and state in Eastern Sumatra about lat. 3° N.

asta: Malay *basta*, "a cubit" (from Sanskrit *basta*, same sense, defined as from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, therefore about half a yard).

atap *see* adap.

Atchin *see* Aatchin.

attap *see* adap.

bafta, bafta brootchia, baftas, baftas brootchia, bafftas, beftas, beeutas: Persian *bāfta*, "woven." Ordinary calico woven all over Gujarat, the word being also applied to similar Sind fabrics; made in pieces, 14-15 yards long, in two widths, narrow about 26 inches, broad about a yard; sold by the piece or by the corg (20 pieces); unbleached, bleached, or dyed in the piece; exported to most parts of Asia and for a time to Europe. About 1680 the Dutch were getting similar calico woven on the East Coast of India. Some, of somewhat superior texture, were made in the town of Broach (Baroch) in Gujarat. The price varied with the fineness of the yarns, the island markets took large quantities of the coarser grades. It was one of the great Indian staples, lighter in weight than the ordinary "Coast" calicoes from the East (or Coromandel) Coast of S. India.

Bale Panjang: Malay *balai panjang*, "long hall," a *mukim* or village about 2 miles NW. of Malacca town.

baloiijn, baloon: Marathi *balyānw*, a species of rowing boat.

Bandaer Galipha: presumably Malay (from Persian and Arabic) *bandar khalifah*, "the Caliph's port," and apparently identical with Tico (which *see*). There is, however, also a Bandar Khalifah on the E. Coast of Sumatra, between Dĕli and Batu Bara.

- bandara Paducca Sirij Maradja: Malay *Bēndahara Paduka Sēri Maharaja*, title of a high (usually the highest) minister of state (see paducca and Sirij). Dato bandhara, Malay *Dato' Bēndahara*, is a short form of the same.
- Bangarij: a place on the mainland not far from Ujong Salang (Junk Ceylon) island. Presumably it is the *Bangri* (properly Bāng Khli) which some maps place some distance N. of Papra (properly Pāk Phrah) Strait.
- banghsaal, bankshall: Bengali *bangkshāl*, "harbourmaster's office" (probably from a Sanskrit compound meaning "trade-hall"). The Malay *bangsal*, "warehouse, shed," seems to come from this source.
- Bangsa Radja, Bangsade Radje: Malay titles of Sanskrit etymology, presumably for *Bangsadiraja*.
- Banjermassingh: Banjarmasin, a territory (formerly a state) in SE. Borneo.
- bankshall see banghsaal.
- Bansade Radje see Bangsa Radja.
- Bantam, Bantam: Bantam (properly Bantēn), a territory (formerly a state in the extreme W. of Java).
- Barbaquet: Bērbukit, Mērbukit, Malay *bērbukit*, "hilly," a point on the SE. promontory of Johor not far from Pulau Tēkong and near the entrance to the estuary of the Johor river.
- Barnam: Bērnām, a river on the W. coast of the Peninsula forming the boundary between the states of Perak and Sēlangor, about lat. 3° 51' N. at its mouth.
- Baros: Barus, a place of the W. Coast of Sumatra, about lat. 3° N., best known for its exportation of the true camphor (Malay *kapor Barus*).
- Barotten: Dutch plural of Portuguese *barrote*, "rafter, beam."
- Bataampa, Batouampa, Battoeampar: Malay *batu hampar*, "flat spread out stone, bedrock"; the first two represent the name of a hamlet in Naning territory, about 19 miles N. by W. from Malacca town; the third a place where the Dutch Company had an estate (and therefore, presumably, in its own territory of Malacca).
- Batasauwer: Malay *batu sawar*, "fish-weir rock," a former residence in Johor of the Sultans of that state.
- Batin Sape, Battin Sape: Malay *batin*, a title and subordinate office, *sapi*, "ox." (The last part was the man's name, he being a minor chief among the aborigines or *orang bēnua*, of Malacca territory).
- Batouampa see Bataampa.

Battabrandam: Malay *batu bĕrĕndam*, "submerged stone," a *mukim* or village about 4 miles N. of Malacca town.

Battantiga: Malay *batang tiga*, "three trunks (or streams)," a stream and hamlet on the seashore, 5 miles WNW. from Malacca town.

Battantongal: Malay *batang tunggal*, "solitary trunk," a place where the Dutch Company had an estate, unidentified.

Battin *see* Batin.

Battoeampar *see* Bataampa.

beeutas *see* bafta.

beftas *see* bafta.

Bencalis: Bĕngkalis, an island lying about lat. 1° 30' N., due S. of Malacca and close to Sumatra, from which it is separated by Brouwer (otherwise Brewer) Strait. The chief place on it bears the same name as the island.

Bengaale, Bengale: Bengal.

beteelas, bethilles, Bettilles d'oirnael: Portuguese *betilha*, "veil," applied to the muslins from the Eastern Deccan (Golconda, roughly the Hyderabad State of to-day), exported mainly from Masulipatam, either unbleached, bleached, dyed or with printed patterns, to various places including the Malayan region (but not in large quantities, being rather superior goods). *Oirnael* probably represents the district and town Warangal in Hyderabad, as the form *oringal* is also found. Some *betilhas* also came from Surat and Bombay, others from Bengal.

bhaar, bhaer, bhar: Arabic *babār*, from Sanskrit *bhāra*, "a load." From the latter comes Malay *bahara*, and the various forms used in the Dutch text are used in the Malay sense of a unit of weight normally equivalent to 3 *pikuls* (*see* pecul). Nowadays the Malay *bahara* is standardized at 400 lbs. avdp. The Dutch reckoned it at 375 of their pounds, in certain cases; but for tin at Ujong Salang at 350 and for pepper at Indĕragiri at 488.

bidoors: Malay *bidor*, a slab of tin, nowadays weighing about 2½ lbs. avdp; the Dutch reckoned it at 3 of their pounds.

Bilimbin: Malay *bĕlimbing*, "ridged lengthwise," and also the name of several species of fruits. (In the latter sense it probably owes its origin to Southern India, as in several Dravidian languages the word occurs under forms like *bilimbi*, *vilimbi*, etc.) Hence the name of a *mukim* or village in Malacca territory, about 9 miles nearly due N. of Malacca town.

Bintang, Bintangh: Bentan (commonly Bintang), an island off the SE. end of the Malay Peninsula, for some time the seat of the Johor Sultans, about lat. 1° N.

bits: a small slab or ingot of tin used as currency at Junk Ceylon, 80 being reckoned as making up a *babara* (see bhaar). It would, therefore be about 5 lbs. avdp. if we took the *babara* at the modern standardized value. Apparently it weighed normally between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$ Dutch lbs. The name is almost certainly the same as that of the *viss* of Burma, which now weighs 3.652 lbs. avdp. (almost 3 lbs. $10\frac{1}{2}$ oz.); Portuguese sources give intermediate forms such as *biça*, the ultimate source being the Tamil *visai*.

Boacras: Malay *buah kēras*, "hard fruit," a kind of nut; name of a place in Malacca territory described as being 3 Dutch miles S. of Malacca town (therefore about 12 of our miles about E. of the same, as our text habitually speaks of E. as S., and W. as N., in relation to Malacca topography).

boedjangs: Achinese *bujang*, "page, squire" (the same word as the Malay *bujang*, "unmarried, divorced, or widowed person of either sex").

Boelongs: Bulang, an island off the S. end of the Malay Peninsula, S. of Singapore in lat. 1° N.

boelongs: Malay *bulang*, "to wrap, wrapper, and in particular a kerchief."

Bongarie, Bongerij: Malay *bunga raya*, literally "big flower" but actually the cultivated hibiscus (especially the red kind); name of a suburb of Malacca town towards the N., but E. of the river.

Bonting: properly Bunting, Malay *bunting*, "pregnant," a small island being the northernmost of a little group known as the Bunting islands, off the coast of Kēdah, W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula, about lat. $5^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Bonuaes: Malay *orang bēnua*, "people of the country," one of the numerous Malay appellations for the so-called aborigines or uncivilized tribes of the Malay Peninsula, particularly applied to those of the South.

Boquet, Bouquet: Phuket (commonly Puket, Pucket), a place and a small river on the island of Ujong Salang (Junk Ceylon).

Borrewas: Malay *bēruas*, a certain shrub (*Premna cordifolia*); name of a small river in the N. part of the Dindings, about lat. $4^{\circ} 30'$ N., and also of a village on its upper reaches in Perak territory. The district was a little state about the end of the 15th century and its name is recorded in Malay history.

Boucquet China, Boukit China, Bouquet China: Malay *bukit China*, "Chinese hill, hill of the Chinese"; name of a hill just NE. of Malacca town, connected in Malay history with Chinese settlers of the 15th century and now containing many Chinese graves.

Bouquet *see* Boquet.

brootchia *see* bafta.

Brouwer Strait: the strait separating Bēngkalis (and other islands) from the E. coast of Sumatra (*see* Bencalis).

Bruggestraet: "bridge street," a street in one of the suburbs of Malacca town.

Bugis: the natives of part of the SW. peninsula of the island of Celebes, a race of great seafarers and traders.

Cabo Rochado: this Portuguese name apparently means "cloven (*rachado*) headland," Cape Rachado, a promontory on the coast of Sungai Ujong (*see* Songhoedjongh), on the W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula, about lat. 2° 25' N. Its Malay name is Tanjong Tuan, "the master's cape."

Cabon: Kēbon, a place in the region of the Tapong river, in the NW. part of Siak, which is a state of the E. Coast of Sumatra, about lat. 1° N.

oadjanghs: Malay *kajang*, a number of strips of palm leaf tacked together and used as awnings for carts, boats, etc.

Caffers: African negroes, probably slaves. The word is the Arabic *kāfir*, "unbeliever, non-Muslim."

caijm goelongs, caijm goelongs, cain goelongs: Malay *kain*, "cloth," *gulong*, "to roll, a roll." These are mentioned among the piece-goods from the E. Coast of S. India, but their precise nature has not been ascertained, save that Satow's *Voyage of John Saris* (p. 217) speaks of "Java girdles alias Caine Goolong."

calambac: Malay *kělēmbak*, a fragrant wood, stated by Hervey to be the heart of the *kēmboja* tree (frangipani, *Plumiera acutifolia*), but identified doubtfully by Wilkinson with *Radix rhei*.

Calang, Calangh, Callang, Callangh: Kēlang (commonly Klang), a river and town in the State of Sēlangor, W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula, about lat. 3° N.

calij malical adul: Kali Malik-al-'ādil, "the Kadzi of the Just King," Arabic title of an Achinese dignitary, originally the Chief Justice of Achin proper; but the office soon developed into an hereditary secular chieftainship. (The peculiar Arabic sound inadequately represented by *dʒ* and really a velarized variety of the *th* in the English "the" becomes *l* in several Indonesian languages).

Callang, Callangh *see* Calang.

Cammoij, Cammoy: Kamoi, a hamlet in Naning territory about 20 miles NNW. of Malacca town.

Campar, Camphar, Campher: Kampar, a river and territory on the E. Coast of Sumatra, SE. of Siak, about lat. 1° N.

Campo Clingh: Malay *kampong Keling*, "the Tamil quarter," in this case, of the town of Malacca, situated on the W. bank of the river.

Cananga: Malay *kēnanga*, a name borne by various trees and shrubs, particularly a tree with scented green flowers (*Cananga odorata*); a place NW., and not far distant, from Malacca town.

Candam: Malay *kandang*, "cattle pen"; name of a hamlet about 4 miles NNW. of Malacca town.

cangans: some kind of cotton goods from the E. Coast of S. India, but their nature is unknown, unless (as seems possible) the name is a mere variant of *cannakijns*, below.

cannakijns: small, cheap pieces of calico (usually coarse), dyed blue, or occasionally black. They were made up in Gujarat and Sind from various calicoes, shipped from Surat, and distributed very widely (e.g. to Java, Sumatra, Macassar, Siam, etc.). The name probably represents Marathi *khandakī*, Konkani *kbankī*, "a piece," modified by the usual Portuguese final nasal (as in Achin for Acheh, etc.).

Capade moeda lilla: title of an Achinese dignitary. The last two words are doubtless *muda*, "young," and *lila* (Sanskrit), "charming," etc. The first word has not been traced.

Capitayn Moor de Noort: title of a Portuguese official at Goa, presumably meaning Captain Major of the North (*capitām mor do norte*).

capock: Javanese *kapok*, "tree cotton," used for stuffing mattresses, etc. The Malay name is *kabu-kabu* or *kēkubu*.

caricams: some kind of piece goods from Surat, no particulars being available about them except that some of them were dyed red.

cashee, cassa: Arabic *khāssa*, "special," a fine kind of muslin, from Bengal.

Cassan, Cassang, Cassangh: *Kēsang*, a river about 20 miles E. of Malacca town and now forming the E. boundary of Malacca territory; also the region alongside the same and a *mukim* or village higher up the river, NE. of Malacca town.

Catip Itam Moeda: Arabic *khatib*, "preacher in a mosque," Malay *bitam*, "black," *muda*, "young"; title and name of a man.

Cay allula: this title may be wrongly divided, it is possible that the first part may be *kaya* (as to which see *orang cacaya*). The rest is unexplained.

Celas leij de Coutchin, Chelas leij de Coutchin: probably Konkani *chēl* (from Sanskrit *caila*), "cloth"; the Malay *chele* is almost certainly the same word. According to one account celas (or chelas) were a kind of coloured cotton cloth, not so bright as chintz; but the name seems also to have been applied to thin white muslins. The rest of the name probably means "in the style of Cochin" (see Coutchin), the *leij* representing Portuguese *lei*, "law." (It can hardly be the Malay *hēlai*, *lai*).

Chelas see Celas.

Cherenapoetoe, Cherenepoete: Malay *chērana puteh*, "white tray (or bowl)"; name of a hamlet in the *mukim* of Taboh Naning close to the boundary of Rēmbau and about 23 miles NNW. of Malacca town.

chergies: probably the same word as "serge," and therefore of woollen material and perhaps of European origin. The word is found in the *Dagh Register* of Batavia (1680) p. 759, *sergies de loudre*, received from Holland, (1681) p. 37, *chergie d'Londre*, sent to Ternate, which entries seem to confirm this explanation, *loudre* being presumably a mistake for *Londre* (London).

chiampan, sampan: Malay *sampan*, "boat," of various sorts and sizes. The etymology has been much disputed, some imagining it to be Chinese ("three planks"), which seems improbable. Recently a still more unlikely American origin has been suggested for the word.

Chiavonijs: uncoloured piece goods from the E. Coast of S. India. Hobson-Jobson gives *chavonis*.

Chim: Cheng, or Ching, a *mukim* or village about 5 miles NNW. of Malacca town.

Chincheeuw: Chang-chau not far from Amoy in the Chinese province of Fuhkien. This was the chief port of the province for foreign trade in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Chindos: possibly a fabric coloured chintz-fashion, so that the name might be regarded as a variant form of *chintz* (the Hindustani form of which is *chint*). But I am disposed to conjecture that we have here a modification, with a Portuguese termination, of the same word as the Malay *chindai*, "bright patterns in cloth," which (it has been suggested) may be derived from *Sindhī*, "of Sind." It is to be noted that some "silk chindos" came from Surat, which is consistent with such an explanation. On the other hand, *chindai* itself might be a variant of the same Indian word from which we have made *chintz*; perhaps this might be due to its passing through some South Indian language, e.g. Tamil or Telugu, and some chindos came from the E. Coast of S. India.

chits: Marathi *chit*, from Sanskrit *chitra*, "variegated, speckled."

The Portuguese and Malay forms are *chita*. These are printed or spotted cotton cloths, our *chintz* (which is apparently a plural based on the Hindustani form *chint*). The best came from the E. Coast of S. India.

Chormandel, Cormandel: originally Cholamandalam, the region ruled by the ancient Chola dynasty, round about Negapatam, but extended to the E. Coast of S. India generally. A mistake in spelling and a confusion between the Portuguese and Dutch values of *ch* gave rise to the form Coromandel.

Civiliaanse reals: dollars of Seville. Various corruptions of the expression are found, of which one (Civil) has been put into the translation as an English representative of the Dutch form.

Cleen Bretang: Dutch *kleen*, "little," Malay *bĕrtam*, a kind of palm (*Cugeissona tristis*), and hence the name of a river about 4 miles NW. of Malacca town and of two estates (the other being Groot Bretang) near its banks, and in modern times of a *mukim* and village of Bĕrtam on its E. side.

Cleen Cabaco: for *cleen* cf. the preceding note. The last half of the name has not been identified (a connexion with the Portuguese *cabaça*, "gourd," seems just possible), nor has the locality of this estate been determined.

Cleen Pringij: for *cleen* cf. Cleen Bertang. The second half is presumably Pĕringgit (commonly Pringgit) a *mukim* or village 2 miles N. of Malacca town, of which "little Pĕringgit" probably formed part.

Cliban Cleene: Malay Kĕlebang Kĕchil, "little Kĕlebang" (commonly Klebang), a *mukim* or village 2 miles WNW. of Malacca town and bordering on its W. (by the Dutch author styled "northern") suburb.

Cliban Groote: Dutch *groot*, "big," Malay Kĕlebang Bĕsar, "great Kĕlebang," a *mukim* or village bordering on the preceding and about a mile further from Malacca town.

Clings: Malay Kĕling (commonly Kling), "Tamil." No doubt the name originally denoted the Telugus of Kalinga, the N. part of the Madras Presidency on the E. Coast of India (Northern Circars), but in the 17th century, as now, it was mainly applicable to the Tamil people of the S. part of that coast, from about Madras downwards, and of N. Ceylon.

Coast, Coast of India: *i.e.* the East Coast of S. India or Coromandel Coast (*see* Chormandel).

coebangs, coubanghs: Japanese *kobang*, an old gold coin, usually weighing 222 grains troy.

Coetchin China: Cochinchina. But the name, now tending to be confined to the extreme SE. of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, formerly applied rather to the main part of the E. coast of the same.

coijang, coijangh: Malay *koyan*, a large unit of capacity, viz. 800 gantang (the gantang being 271.65 cubic inches or nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons in modern times, but varying somewhat locally); also a large unit of weight, the leading Malay variety being one of 40 pikuls (*see* pecul), which by modern standards would be $5333\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avdp. but in former times also varied.

Cokchinders, Cokchinse Chinese, Coksins, Kokchinse Chinese, Koxinga Chinese: adherents of the pirate Koxinga and his successors, whose ephemeral kingdom based on Formosa (which Koxinga took from the Dutch) lasted from 1662 to 1683. They were largely partisans of the former Ming dynasty and were at war with the new Manchu dynasty (in the text called "Tartars"), which was at peace with the Dutch. At various times during the period with which our text is concerned they held Amoy and other portions of the province of Fuhkien, but on a very precarious tenure, against the troops of the Manchu government.

committers: some kind of cotton goods from the E. Coast of S. India. The word is perhaps derived from *kōmati*, the name of a trading caste in those parts.

Commoij *see* Cammoy.

Conanoor: Cannanore, a place in N. Malabar, on the W. Coast of S. India, lat. $11^{\circ} 52' N$.

Condoor: Malay *kundur*, "the wax gourd," name of a hamlet about 8 miles WNW. of Malacca town.

Cormandel *see* Chormandel.

Cotta Rana: Kota Rēnah, a place near Kēbon (*see* Cabon). In Sumatra the word *kota*, "fort" (Malay from Sanskrit) often means no more than a stockaded village.

coubanghs *see* coebangs.

Coutchin: Cochin, a town and territory in Malabar, on the W. Coast of S. India, lat. $9^{\circ} 58' N$.

cris: Malay *kēris*, "dagger," the weapon commonly known as "creese" (and other variant spellings).

crusado: Portuguese *cruzado*, a coin "stamped with a cross." There was a gold cruzado, the value of which has been variously stated as 30/- and 9/9 (English money). About the middle of the 16th century there was in Malacca a silver cruzado worth 5 tangas or 360 reis, say 3/- (English money), (*Journal Asiatique*, Juillet-Décembre 1920, p. 87). By 1805 there was a "new cruzado" (*cruzado novo*) worth $2\frac{1}{8}$ and

two-fifths of a penny, and also an "old cruzado" (*cruzado velho*) worth $2/3$ (English money). Probably the ones mentioned in the text were the silver ones, worth 5 tangas.

daats: steel-yard for weighing. The Dutch name seems to be an abbreviation of its Malay name *daching*.

Dabul: formerly an important port situated on the N. bank of the river Anjanwel in lat. $17^{\circ} 34'$ N. on the Konkan coast, W. Coast of S. India.

dato bandhara *see* bandara.

demto: Latin *dempto*, "removed, taken away," in the text it means absent from a meeting of the council.

Dillij, Dilly: Dēli, a port and territory a little S. of lat. 4° N. on the E. Coast of N. Sumatra.

Dinding, Dindingh, Dingding, Dinghding: the island known as Pulau Pangkor, which forms part politically of the territory now commonly called the Dindings, somewhat N. of lat. 4° N., W. Coast of Malay Peninsula.

Doedjong: Malay *duyong*, "dugong"; name of a river and *mukim* or village about 3 miles E. of Malacca town.

Dou Sontagan: name of a plantation somewhere near the E. bank of the Malacca river. Probably it stands for Dusun Tagan (or Tahan ?), as the Malay *dusun* means "orchard."

drogam gingan: a certain kind of piece goods; the first part is probably Javanese *dragēm*, "purple, dark brown," for the second *see* gingans. In these trade terms the order of the words is variable, owing no doubt to foreign influence, and no reliance can be placed on it.

drograms maleije: drogams of a kind preferred by Malays.

ducatoon: Italian *ducato*, Dutch *dukaton*; the coin referred to in the text was apparently the silver ducatoon, as it was to be current at 12 Dutch shillings (making 72 stivers or about $6/6$ English money). In 1727 the dukaton was valued in Europe at 63 stivers only, about $5/8$ English money, or a little more, but under $6/-$.

dungaree: Marathi *dongri*, *dongari*, "a coarse and inferior kind of cotton cloth," apparently deriving its name (*dongari*, "a little hill") from *dongari killa*, Fort St. George, Bombay.

Eijtan: possibly this represents He-tan (Haitan or Chu Shan) island, off the E. Coast of China, somewhat N. of lat. 25° N. and not very far S. from Fuchau (Foochow).

f: written in the MS. as a long slanting line (like the old-fashioned long s) with a short line meeting it on the right about the middle. I presume this is an abbreviation of *florin*. Three of them went to the dollar (real of eight). *See* gl:.

fiscal: the Crown advocate, a sort of Attorney-General, taking his title from the *fiscus* or Treasury.

fisher's island: evidently Pulau Upeh (meaning in Malay "palm flower-sheath island"), which is 3 miles W. of Malacca town.

flute: Dutch *fluyt*, "a fly-boat."

Fotas, photassen: Persian *fūtat* (also in Arabic, but of doubtful origin, by some alleged to be Indian, and possibly therefore the Hindustani *phūtā*, "variegated"), "a kind of striped Indian cloth from which trousers are made; a sash, a bandage; a wrapper for the body," (also Persian *fūta*, "a cloth which they wrap round the middle when going to bathe"—which is probably the same word in spite of the slight difference in spelling). Commercially, the word meant a long strip of cloth worn either as a turban or round the waist; it might be wool, cotton, or silk, and with or without gold or silver thread. In Dutch commerce it appears to refer to muslin from Bengal. The "photassen or negro cloth" would apply to a cheap grade.

Gaja Beram: Malay *gajah berang*, "furious elephant"; name of a hamlet on the outskirts of Malacca town, on the NW.

galliot: Dutch *galjoot*, from Portuguese *galeota*, "a light vessel.

gantangs, gantings: Malay *gantang*, a measure of capacity nearly equivalent to $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons. But it seems to have varied locally to some extent.

garras, gerras: Hindustani *gārbā*, "unbleached fabrics, which constitute a large proportion of the clothing of the poor"; also used for shrouds and for wrapping up parcels. They came from Bengal.

Gentoo: Portuguese *gentio*, "heathen," hence specifically used (as in our text) in the sense of "Hindu" (as opposed to Muhammadan or Christian); and still more specifically, in S. India, as denoting the Telugus and their language.

gerras *see* garras.

gingans, gingham: the origin of the name is in dispute (either from the French town of Guingamp or Javanese *ginggang*, Malay *genggang*, a kind of striped cloth. Probably the first etymology is the right one). They came mainly from Bengal, but also from Gujarat, under the same name, which suggests that it was a foreign one to India at any rate. Some were plain, others flowered, speckled, or striped; and though originally the fabric seems to have been a plain calico, which could be printed, it appears that the name also covered goods with woven patterns (whether in coloured yarns or not is not clear).

Gittij: a place, not identified, in the neighbourhood of Këbon (*see* Cabon).

gl:, gldrs, gls:: guilders, Dutch *guilder*, worth 20 stivers, about 1/9½ English money. For the more usual abbreviation *see* f. Three guilders were taken to equal the real of eight or dollar (*see* r^a).

Goa: the capital of the Portuguese possessions in India and the East, situated somewhat N. of lat. 15° N., in the S. Konkan, W. Coast of S. India.

gobars: Malay *gěbar*, "sheet, counterpane of coarse white cloth"; but also of other material (*see* sarassa gobars).

godschie giutchie: some kind of piece-goods from the E. Coast of S. India, unexplained.

goerab: Arabic *ghurāb*, "raven; a kind of galley," with two or three masts.

gordel chindos: Dutch *gordel*, "girdle"; no doubt waistbands of variegated pattern, printed or painted (*see* chindos).

Groot Bretang: Dutch *groot*, "big" (and *see* Cleen Bretang).

Groot Cabaca: *see* the preceding and also Cleen Cabaco.

guinea cloth: almost certainly the same as what the English traders called "long-cloth," which was one of the four great staple export calicoes of the E. Coast of S. India, the others being moorees, percalles and salem pores. It was a stout calico, 37½ by 1½ yards being the standard size, and was sold unbleached or bleached, more rarely dyed or printed. It apparently owed its name to the trade opened up by the Portuguese between S. India and the Guinea Coast of W. Africa. Later on the Dutch took it up. (*See* also negro cloth).

Hoorn Chamber: Hoorn is a small town in Holland and was one of a limited number of towns which possessed a local Chamber of the Dutch East India Company.

Inar: Ina (in the local pronunciation), a hamlet on the Malacca-Tampin border, close to the Tampin Railway Station and situated about 17 miles (by road about 24 miles) nearly due N. of Malacca town.

India, Indians: these words have a somewhat more extensive meaning in Dutch than in English, including as they do the Dutch East Indies and their inhabitants, Malay, Javanese, etc.

Injate planks: perhaps the Malay *nyatoh*, a valuable timber tree, *Payena costata*. (But *see* also quiate wood, which last however is not indigenous in the Malay Peninsula, as Injate appears to have been).

Intje Cadaer, Intje Cadeer: title and name of a Malay, Ēnche' Kadir (*i.e.* Abdulkadir).

Jacatra: Jakatra, Jakarta, believed to be a corruption of Jayakarta, the name of the place where in 1619 the Dutch founded their new capital Batavia, in W. Java.

Jaffnapatnam: commonly Jaffnapatam, Jaffna, a place in the extreme N. of Ceylon, a little S. of lat. 10° N.

Jambij: Jambi, a river and territory on the E. Coast of Sumatra, between Indragiri and Palembang, its mouth being in about lat. 1° S.

Jambinese: the inhabitants of the foregoing territory or state.

Jan de Patuan, Jang de Pertuang: Malay *yang di-pertuan*, literally "(he) who is acknowledged as lord," the usual denomination for the supreme ruler of a Malay state. In the Indragiri contract, where mention is made of two brothers Jang de Pertuang acting on behalf of the titular supreme ruler, it may be doubted whether the Dutch version was not a mistranslation of an original reading "two brothers of the Yang-di-pertuan."

Japara: a port on the N. Coast of Java, about long. 111° E.

Johoor, Johor, Johore: Johor or Johore, the southernmost State of the Malay Peninsula, which however in the latter part of the 17th century included a larger territory than it does now.

Jonghsalangk, Oedjan Salangk, Oedjang Salangk, Oedjang Salangk, Oedjang Salong, Oedjangsalangk: Ujong Salangk, commonly Junk Ceylon, an island off the W. Coast of Lower Siam (the long isthmus which leads down to the Malay Peninsula) in about lat. 8° N. The name is Malay, from *ujong*, *bujong*, "point," and *salangk*, which has various meanings but in the present case is probably only a corruption of the Siamese name for the island, viz. Chhalangk, with the variant Thalangk.

jure Panckelangk, jure panckelangk: Malay *juru*, used in such combinations as this in the sense of "expert, person in charge," *pangkalan*, "quay, etc., from which people embark on boats or other vessels."

kadjangk: Malay *kachangk*, a generic term including various kinds of beans, peas, and also in particular pea-nuts.

Kokchinse Chinese *see* Cokchinders.

Koxinga Chinese *see* Cokchinders.

krang: Malay *kěrang*, an edible shell-fish, *Arca*.

Lada (island of), Poule Lada: Malay *pulau*, "island," *lada* "pepper," a small island forming part of the Lankawi group off the W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula, lat. $6^{\circ} 12'$ N. and in the 17th century belonging to the state of Kědah (*see Queda*).

Laksamana, Laxamana: Malay *Laksamana*, a title roughly equal to Admiral, to which certain administrative and court duties on shore were also attached.

lantees: Malay *lantai*, "laths or strips of bamboo or wood such as are used for Malay houses in the country."

Larot: Larut, a river on the coast of Perak, W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula, about $4^{\circ} 45' N$.

last: a Dutch unit of weight and ship measurement generally stated to equal two tons or 4000 pounds.

Laxamana *see* Laksamana.

Lella Maradij, Lella Maradja, Lella Maharaja: Malay *Lela Maharaja*, a title (both words being of Sanskrit origin).

Ligoor, Ligor: Ligor, the Malay name of Nakhon Sri Dhammarat, a Siamese town and territory (formerly a vassal state), the town being near the E. Coast of the isthmus leading to the Malay Peninsula, about lat. $8^{\circ} 30' N$.

Lilla Lahij Filalham: Arabic *džillu-llābi fī-l-'ālam*, "shadow of God in the world," a common title of Muslim sovereigns and in this particular case of the Achinese Queen Tāju-l-'ālam Saftiatu-d-din, A.D. 1641-75.

Lusitanian: Portuguese.

maas, mace: Malay *mas* (from Sanskrit *masa*, "a kind of bean (*Phaseolus radiatus*), a small unit of weight"), a fraction (usually one-sixteenth, in some places one-tenth) of a *tahil* (*see* tael).

Macassar, Maccassar: Macassar, a port on the W. Coast of S. Celebes, a little to the S. of lat. $5^{\circ} S$.

Maccauw. Macao, a Portuguese settlement on the S. Coast of China, about lat. $22^{\circ} N$.

mace *see* maas.

madaphon, modophons leij de Coutchin: a check-pattern cotton cloth, made chiefly in Gujarat and shipped to Java and Sumatra. Those mentioned in the Report came (at any rate in part) from the E. Coast of S. India, and *leij de Coutchin* (as to which *see* Celas) seems to imply that they were of a kind preferred at Cochin, which is on the W. Coast of S. India. The name (now Madapollam, from Mādhavapalam or Mādhavāyapālem, a place on the Southern Delta branch of the Godavari, lat. $16^{\circ} 26' N$, E. Coast of S. India) is nowadays still in use but is applied to a cotton cloth intermediate between calico and muslin, plain white.

Maharam: Muharram, the first month of the Muslim lunar year.

maincimentos: Portuguese *mantimento*, "provisions."

Malij: presumably Malim, a village about 4 miles NW. of Malacca town.

Mallebaer: Malabar, the W. Coast of S. India. The modern District of the name extends from lat. $12^{\circ} 18'$ to $10^{\circ} 15' N$. but probably the name formerly applied right down to Cape Comorin, about lat. $8^{\circ} N$.

Manicaber, Manicabers: natives of Menangkabau in the W. part of Central Sumatra and their descendants in the part of the Malay Peninsula that lies to the N. of Malacca, where many of them had effected settlements long before the end of the 16th century.

Manilha, Manilhas: Manila, commonly Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands, a little S. of lat. 15° N. But it looks as if the word, especially in its plural form, were used to cover the Philippines generally.

Maria *see* Pittij.

Marlimoen, Marlimou: Malay *mērlimau*, a kind of wild orange, a *mukim* or village in Malacca territory on the sea-coast about 12 miles ESE. of Malacca town.

Martaban jars: jars of glazed pottery, and often of large size, made in lower Burma and formerly, for many centuries, shipped from Martaban, an old port near Moulmein, about lat. 16° 30' N.

Masulipatnam: commonly Masulipatam, a port on the E. Coast of S. India, a little to the N. of lat. 16° N.

Matchap: Machap, a *mukim* or village in Malacca territory about 13 miles NNE. of Malacca town.

Meetschiew, Met Schiauw: possibly Me Chao (which is, however nowadays an expression for the mother of a prince, and not for the mother of a Phra such as the Opra mentioned in the text).

Mehemeth: Mahmud, the last Malay Sultan of Malacca, from which he fled when it was conquered by the Portuguese.

Melecque, Melecse: Mēlēkek, a *mukim* or village in Naning territory, situated about 15 miles NNW. of Malacca town.

mentri: Malay *mēntēri* (Sanskrit *mantri*), "minister of state."

mile: the dictionary estimates the Dutch mile as about three times the length of the English one; but in the text, so far as can be inferred from the distances given in round numbers, it appears to be about four English miles.

Moar, Moor: Muar, a river and territory bordering on Malacca territory to the Eastward and at its nearest point about 17 miles E. of Malacca town.

modophons *see* madaphon.

moeri, moeris, moories, mouris: one of the four great staple calicoes of the Coromandel Coast (E. Coast of S. India). It was finer and dearer than Guinea cloth (or long-cloth), in size 9 by 1 yards, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, and was widely distributed in Asiatic markets, but not in great quantities, being probably too dear. The quality varied with the fineness of the yarn, and the finer grades ranked with percalles

- (*see percallen*) and were presents for minor kings. Malay has the word (*muri*), but the ultimate derivation is uncertain.
- Mompét: the first part of this seems to be Mom (a Siamese title nowadays borne by the wives of princes, but it does not appear that Mompét was a woman). The second part may be the Siamese word for "diamond."
- Monschiew, Omonschiew: probably Momchao, a Siamese title nowadays borne by grandchildren of the king.
- Moor *see* Moar.
- Moor, Moors, Moorish: these terms, properly applicable to certain natives of N. Africa, were applied by Portuguese, and their Dutch and English successors, to the Muhammadans of Asia, especially of India, but not always to the exclusion of the Muslims of the Eastern Archipelago.
- Moracca pinda: Mēlaka Pindah (literally, "Malacca removed"), the name of an affluent of the Malacca river and hence of a *mukim* or village on its banks situated about 11 miles N. of Malacca town.
- mouris *see* moeri.
- mum: a species of beer, originally brewed at Brunswick. There is an interesting note on this in Anderson's *English Intercourse with Siam in the Seventeenth Century*, pp. 407-420.
- Nabob Mamet Aminchan: presumably Nawab Muhammad Amin Khan.
- nachoda: Malay *nakhoda* (from Persian), Asiatic skipper (particularly of a vessel coming from W. Asia).
- Naning, Nanning, Nanningh: Malay *naning*, a large species of wasp, the name of a territory lying to the N. of Malacca which under the Portuguese, Dutch and British was a vassal state until 1832 when it was conquered and brought under direct British administration.
- Negrij: Malay *nēgēri* (from Sanskrit *nagarī*), "country, district, town."
- negro cloth, negros cloths: Indian cotton goods, small in size and cheap, perhaps the same as what the English records call "Guinea stuffs." They were in various patterns, some striped and some checked, usually blue and white, and usually made in Gujarat.
- nelly: Tamil *nellu*, "rice in the husk, paddy."
- nybooms, nyphoomen: Malay *nibong*, a species of palm used in house building (*oncosperma tigillaria*).
- oebisen: Dutch double plural of Malay *ubi*, "tuber, yam."
- Oedjan (and Oedjang) Salang (and Salangh and Salong) *see* Jongsalangh.
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oelebalangh, oeleballangh: Malay *bulubalang*, Achinese *ulee-balang*, a title, originally implying military functions, but often (especially in Achin) extended to territorial and other chiefs.

Omoehang Scheij Boerij Sasakon, Omoehang Scheij Boerij Sysa Con Schauw Moehangh: possibly the first and last part are the Siamese *muang*, "town, province," the second seems to be Saiburi, which is however also the Siamese name for Kēdah (buri meaning "town"); Schauw presumably represents the title Chao (*see* Monschiewu). The rest of the title is unexplained. For the initial O *see* Opra.

Omon Chiewu Packdie: *see* Monschiewu. Pakdie represents a Siamese word meaning a faithful servant entrusted with some job or other and is a common Siamese name.

Omonrath: a Siamese title, possibly for Mom Rajawangse (a title nowadays borne by the children of Momchaos, *see* Monschiewu). As to the initial O *see* Opra.

Omonschiewu *see* Monschiewu.

onkas: Malay *ungka*, a small anthropoid ape, gibbon.

Ophir: the identification of Solomon's Ophir with the Malay Peninsula goes back to Josephus, but is decidedly improbable.

Opra, Opra Peth: originally Ok Phra, now simply Phra, a Siamese rank of nobility. Peth is probably a variant of Pet (*see* Mompēt). The prefix Ok became reduced to O and was eventually dropped.

orang cacaya, orang caija, orang caya, orang kaya, orang caija, orang caya: Malay *orang kaya* (also *kaya-kaya*, abbreviated *kēkaya*), literally "rich man," a title of ministers of state, vassal or tributary chiefs, court officials, etc.

orang kaya bessar: the same as the last with the addition of Malay *bēsar*, "great."

Ouboang In Sachon Cierij Joan Phalowan: conceivably the first word of this Siamese title may be a corruption of the Omoehang above. The last two words are clearly the Malay title (from Persian) Johan Pahlawan, "champion of the world." Cierij is probably the Sanskrit *śrī*, an honorific and auspicious prefix.

ounis ounissan: Malay *unusan*, "dues," apparently especially in connection with the sale of goods. (It is not quite clear whether the spelling ought not to be *hunusan*, from *hunus*, "unsheathing," the connection in meaning being obscure).

padacken, pedack, pedacken: Malay *pēdaka*, a sort of lodge.

Padangh, Paddangh: Malay *padang*, "plain," the name of a district on the W. Coast of Johor, Malay Peninsula.

- paducca: Malay *paduka*, an ingredient in many titles (originating from Sanskrit *pāduka*, "slippers, shoes," and referring to the exalted position of the titular, whose slippers were treated as higher than the head of the humble suppliant addressing him).
- pagar, pagger: Malay *pagar*, "fence."
- pagodas: the pagoda (of which the etymology is still in doubt) was a money of S. India, with a value varying in different places. At Pulicat it appears that the Dutch in their trading counted it as 105 stivers but valued it at 112 in paying their servants.
- Pahan, Pahang, Pahangh: Pahang, the largest State in the Malay Peninsula, situated on the E. Coast, with its ancient capital about 3° 30' N. lat.
- Paleacatta, Paleacatte: Pulicat, a port about 25 miles N. of Madras in lat. 13° 25' N., the first settlement of the Dutch in S. India.
- Palimbang, Palimbangh: Palembang, a town and territory in the E. of S. Sumatra, about lat. 3° S.
- Panagie, Pannage, Pannagie: Pēnajeh, or Pēnajis, another name for the Linggi river which forms part of the boundary of Malacca territory to the NW. and is about 21 miles NW. of Malacca town.
- Pancalan Avoer: Malay *pangkalan*, "starting point, quay," etc., *aur*, "bamboo," the name of a place in Malacca territory where there was in 1678 a certain plantation.
- Panckelan Banir: *see* the preceding word: the second part is the Malay *banir*, "buttress-root." A place-name in Malacca territory, unidentified.
- Panckelan Nanning, Pankelan (Nanning): *see* Pancalan and Nanning. A point on the Malacca river within Nanning territory and about 12 miles N. by W. of Malacca town, near the Alor Gajah railway station.
- Panckelaran: Pangkalan Rama, a village less than a mile N. of Malacca town. (*See* Panchalan Avoer).
- Panglima: an Achinese title of certain chiefs subordinate to the Sultan. The word occurs also in Malay as *panglima* or *pēnglima*, with an originally military connotation.
- Pangoor, Pongoor: Malay *punggor*, "a dead tree-trunk," a small river and hamlet about 4 or 5 miles ESE. of Malacca town.
- Pankelan *see* Panckelan Nanning.
- Pannaeij: Panai, a river in E. Sumatra which enters the Straits of Malacca about lat. 2° 30' N.
- Pannage, Pannagie *see* Panagie.
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Pantjoor: Malay *panchor*, "flowing of water through a conduit," a hill in Malacca territory about 14 miles N. of Malacca town.

Papeles borre: some kind of piece-goods from the E. Coast of S India, unexplained.

Papera: Pāk Phrah (commonly Papra) Strait, to the N. of Junk Ceylon (Ujong Salang) island and separating it from the mainland.

parang, parangh: Malay *parang*, "a woodcutter's large knife (for lopping and chopping)."

paraphure: paraph, a flourish or special design formerly used to confirm signatures, especially on diplomatic documents.

parese: "to appear," in the sense of to arrive. This may come from the Portuguese verb *aparecer*, which can bear that meaning.

Parit China: Malay *parit*, "ditch," *China*, "Chinese," a small river about 2 Miles E. of Malacca town.

Passaal, Passael: Malay *pasal*, a certain tree (*Ardisia odontophylla*), name of a small river and hamlet about 7 miles ESE. of Malacca town.

Patania, Patanij, Pattani, Pattanij: Patani, formerly a Malay State now a Siamese province, and also the name of a particular district within it, on the E. Coast of the Malay Peninsula, about lat. 6° 50' N.

patholen: Portuguese *patola*, Malay *pētola* (both from Malayalam *pattuda*), "a cloth of silk, or silk and cotton mixed, used for skirts, etc.

Pattani, Pattanij *see* Patania.

pecul, picol: Malay *pikul*, a unit of weight of 100 katis, nowadays standardized at 133½ lbs. avdp. but formerly variable in different places.

pedrero: Portuguese *pedreiro*, "a small piece of ordnance, mostly used in ships, to fire stones, etc.; it was managed by a swivel.

pedro porco: bezoar stone, from Portuguese *pedra de porco*, "pig stone" (also called *pedra de porco espinho*, "porcupine stone").

per governo: Portuguese *por governo*, "for the Government."

Pera, Perach: Malay *perak*, "silver," the name of the largest of the Malay States of the W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula and of a river (from which the state takes its name) whose mouth is in about lat. 4° N.

percallen: percallies were the best of the four staple calicoes of the Coromandel Coast (E. Coast of S. India). Their size was 8 yards by 1 yard. They were sold unbleached, bleached, or dyed (frequently red, with chay-root), and also much used

for printing. They became very popular in Europe (the French *percale*, "glazed or shining calico" indicates the nature of the stuff) but were not much handled in Asiatic markets, probably because they were too dear.

Perlingh, Perl'm (which is a copyist's error for Perlin): Përling, a hamlet in Naning territory, about 16 miles NNW. from Malacca town.

Perpatti Sowattan, perpatty Souwatan: part of the title of one of the Naning chiefs, evidently imitated from the legendary Menangkabau lawgiver and chief Përpatch Sabatang of olden days in Sumatra.

perpetuano: Portuguese *perpetuana*, "a sort of serge." The stuff in question was a kind of European woollen cloth, the name probably originally Italian.

petas Maleije: perhaps Malay *pita* (from Portuguese *fitá*), "ribbon." The second part of the name means that they were of a kind saleable in Malay markets.

photassen *see* Fotas.

picol *see* pecul.

piece of eight *see* r^a.

pinang, pinank: Malaya *pinang*, "the areca (commonly called betel) palm and its nut." (Betel is really the name of the vine (Malay *sireh*) of which the leaf is used in conjunction with this nut).

Pittij, Poelo Pittij: the name looks as if it represented a Malay original *pulau pëtai*. This and the island of Maria must have been on the Sumatra side of the Straits and I conjecture they may be Pulau Mëdang and Pulau Rupert (lat. 2° N.), this being the narrowest part of the Straits near Malacca.

Poelo, Poulou: Malay *pulau*, "island," a hamlet about 6-7 miles due N. from Malacca town.

Poelo Pittij *see* Pittij.

Poelongs gobars: some kind of coverlets (*see* gobars). The first part of the name has not been traced.

Pongelo: Malay Penghulu, "head man," the title of a Malay head of a village or small district.

Pongoor *see* Pangoor.

Porto Novo, Porto Novas: the first of these names (meaning either "New Port" or "New Oporto") was a Portuguese foundation on the E. Coast of S. India in lat. 11° 30'. The second is the Dutch adjective formed from it.

Poule Lada *see* Lada.

Poulou *see* Poelo.

prao, prauw: Malay *përabu*, "ship, boat."

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Priaman: Pariaman, a port on the W. Coast of Sumatra, situated about lat. $0^{\circ} 40' S$.

pro fisco: literally "for the treasury," but perhaps in certain cases it may indicate payment of a bonus to the fiscal.

Providor Moor dos Contos: Portuguese *provedor mor dos contos*, "chief commissary of the exchequer."

provinte daalders: several provinces of the United Netherlands had their own coinage.

Quantam: Kuantan, the proper name of the Indragiri river (see Andragirij) and hence of an inland territory along its banks.

Queda, Quedah: Kédah, a State on the W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula, of which the modern capital lies in about lat. $6^{\circ} 7' N$. on the river that gives its name to the State.

Quiate wood: probably teak (Malay *Kayu jati*). But "quiate" (= *Kiati*) must come from some other Indonesian language than Malay.

Quinam: Quinhon, or Kwi-nhon, a port on the E. Coast of Indo-China, about lat. $14^{\circ} N$.

ra., ra. of eight, real, real of eight, re^s.: these all denote the (Spanish) dollar, also called "piece of eight." The rd^r., rijxdaalder," riksdollar, rixdollar, was a dollar of the Holy Roman Empire (or one of its States) and of somewhat variable value, usually worth less than the Spanish dollar.

Racan, Raccan: Rēkan, a river and territory on the E. Coast of Sumatra, about lat. $2^{\circ} N$.

Radja Deuwa: Malay *raja*, "prince," *dewa*, "divinity" (both words from the Sanskrit), title of a chief or minister of state.

Radja Ebrahim: Raja Ibrahim ("Abraham").

radja lilla wanghsa: Raja Lela Wangsa, a title. The last part is from Sanskrit *vamśa*, "descent, race." (See Capade moeda lilla).

Radja Mera: Raja Mērah, a title borne for many generations by the Chief (Pēnghulu) of Naning. It is noticeable, however, that in the 1641 Treaty with the Dutch the bearer of this title is not the principal personage among the Naning chiefs named as contracting parties. The then Chief (or Captain) being styled Toulella Palawan.

Rajah Sabrang: from Malay *sabērang*, "on the other side (of the river)." The prince who was commonly known by this title was a brother of the Sultan of Johor reigning in 1606 and subsequently inspired the composition of the well-known Malay classic, the *Sējarah Mēlayu*.

ramboutijn, ramboutyn: Malay *rambuti*, "a cloth of hairy texture." It was a very minor article of trade. The name evidently comes from Malay *rambut*, "hair of the head," but the final vowel is probably the Arabic or Persian adjectival termination, for the Malay suffix *-i* only makes verbs. Castanheda says that rambutis were of cotton and made in Bengal; but he may be mistaken.

rattang: Malay *rotan*, "rattan."

rd^r. see r^a.

real, real of eight, re^s. see r^a.

Riaformosa, Rio Formosa: Portuguese *rio formoso*, "beautiful river," the river of Batu Pahat, Johor, situated on the W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula about lat. 1° 48' N.

rijxdaalder see r^a.

riksdollar see r^a.

Ringij: a small stream about 14 miles ESE. from Malacca town. Though the name on the map is given as Rengek, it is more probably Rēngit, which is the name of a small insect.

Rio Formosa see Riaformosa.

Rio Galere: presumably this is Selat Rupert, the strait between Pulau Rupert and Sumatra (about lat. 2 N.). See Pittij.

Riouw. Riau, commonly Rhio, the capital, in modern times, of the island of Bentan (see Bintang). Its proper name is Tanjung Pinang. The name Riau is also used for the whole island and for the group of islands of which it is the chief one.

rixdollar see r^a.

Rombouw: Rēmbau, a small state to the N. of Naning, founded by Menangkabau settlers from Sumatra and for a considerable period under the nominal suzerainty of Johor. Now a part of the Nēgəri Sēmbilan.

Rombouwers: inhabitants of the aforementioned state.

rouba rouba: Malay *ruha-ruha*, "dues," especially harbour dues.

Rumbia: Malay *rēmbia*, "the sago-palm," name of a *mukim* or village in Malacca territory about 9 miles NNW. from Malacca town.

sabandaar, sabandar, sabander, shahbandar: Malay *shahbandar*, from the Persian, literally "chief of the port." The title denotes a port officer concerned with the collection of dues, jurisdiction over the harbour and its shipping, and formerly over foreign traders, etc.

Sabangh: Sēbang, a village in Naning territory. The name survives in two *mukims*, Padang Sēbang, about 15 miles N. of Malacca town, and Pulau Sēbang, about 2 miles further N.

Sabrangaja: Sabërang Gajah, a place in Malacca territory about 10 miles nearly due N. of Malacca town, to the westward of the river Malacca, or else a place of the same name about 7 miles NW. of Malacca town. The name seems to indicate the existence, formerly, of a ford used by elephants (Malay *gajah*). See Radja Sabrang.

Salalous: some kind of piece-goods from the E. Coast of S. India. The form *sallallo* is also found (and these were "blue and black"), but the word may be the same as the Telugu *sātū*, "cloth." A similar word in Hindustani denotes Turkey-red cloth.

salampoeris, salempoeris, sallempoeris: salempores, the fourth staple calico of the Coromandel Coast (E. Coast of S. India). Ordinary salempores were of the same grade as "Guinea cloth" but fine salempores cost nearly as much as moorees (see moeri). They were sold in pieces 16 yards long by over a yard wide, unbleached or bleached, sometimes dyed, perhaps occasionally printed. They were sold in moderate quantities in Asiatic markets and for a time exported very largely to Europe. The name means "weaver-town," but the town in question has not been identified, and the name may have been corrupted into this form so as to give it an obvious meaning.

Saletters, Zaletters: from the Malay *selat*, "strait." The name (in various spellings) was applied very early in the 16th century by the Portuguese to the sea-gypsies (Malay *orang laut*), who wandered in their boats up and down the Straits of Malacca and only made more or less temporary settlements on shore.

sallempoeris see salampoeris.

Samadra moeris: see moeri. Perhaps Samadra represents Sumatra, not as a place of manufacture but as mart for these piece goods.

Sambilangs: Malay *pulau sembilan*, "the nine islands," a group of small islands off the W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula opposite the mouth of the Perak river and about 15 miles distant from it, about lat. 4° N.

sampan see champian.

Sarassa gobars, Sarassa leij (or ley) de Coutchin, Sarassa maleije (or maleys): Malay *sërasah*, a word of doubtful origin but probably from Persian. This was a flowered chintz, printed on one or both sides, often with gold and silver thread, from the E. Coast of S. India, used for women's skirts, coatings, and veils, etc., also coverlets (see Celas, Gobars). Maleije means that these particular ones were suited for sale in Malay markets.

schelling, see shilling.

Schoupa: Malay *chupak*, a measure of capacity; four make one gantang (*see* gantangs).

Seacq, siaka: a river, State, and its capital, in the E. Coast region of Sumatra, the capital being about lat. 0° 30' N

shahbandar *see* sabandaar.

shilling: the Dutch *schelling* was about half the value of the English one, being 6 stivers, about sixpence halfpenny.

Siaka *see* Seacq.

siap: Malay *chap*, "seal" (usually blackened and pressed on the document certified) from Hindustani *chhap*.

Sillida: Salida, a place on the W. Coast of Sumatra, somewhat to the S. of Padang (which last is about lat. 1° S.).

Sincapura, Sincapure: Malay *Singapura* (from the Sanskrit, meaning "lion city"), Singapore.

sirij: Malay *sireh*, "betel" (*see* pinang).

Sirij: in titles, Malay *sēri* (Sanskrit *śrī*), an auspicious honorific. So Sirij Deuwa (Dewa), *see* Radja Deuwa; Sirij Paducca Tuan (*see* paducca).

Sittria: a title, probably identical with Malay *chētēria* (from Sanskrit *kshatriya*, a member of the warrior caste).

Slavenburgh: literally "slaves' castle."

Songa Pouta: Malay *sungai*, "river," putat, generic name of certain plants (*barringtonia*), name of a small tributary of the Malacca river and the land near its banks, about 4 miles NNW. from Malacca town.

Songhoedjongh, Songoedjong: Sungai Ujong, one of the States of the Nēgēri Sēmbilan with a coastline on the W. Coast of the Malay Peninsula about lat. 2° 30' N. The modern form of the name is due to false etymology, from the older form represented in the above Dutch spelling, which can be traced through intermediate forms to an original Sang Hyang Hujung, "holy cape," mentioned in the Nāgara Krētāgama, a Javanese poem of the middle of the 14th century.

Songoe Baroe: Malay *sungai*, "river," *baru*, the name of certain plants (*e.g.* *Hibiscus tiliaceus*), name of a river about 18 miles to the NW. of Malacca town and of four *mukims* or villages through which it passes.

Sourat, Souratta, Suratta: Surat, an ancient commercial town, at one time the most important in India, situated on the Tapti river in lat. 21° 12' N., a few miles inland from the W. Coast of S. India.

ss: *see* sz;

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St. Hieronimo Pequeninno, St. Hieronimus: St. Jeronimo, about 2-3 miles N. of Malacca town. The first name means "small St. Jerome."

stiver: Dutch *stuiver*, a coin worth slightly over a penny.

suassa: Malay *suasa*, "gold alloyed with some other metal, usually copper or bronze."

Succadana: Sukadana, a port on the W. Coast of Borneo, about lat. 1° 12' S.

Sultan Agamath Sach Nasrodin bardaulath: Sultan Ahmad Shah Nasruddin b̄rdaulat. The last word is a Malay adjective connoting majesty, and the like, derived from the Arabic *daulat*, "good fortune, wealth, power," etc.

Sultans: this title (used in modern times of most of the Malay rulers in the Peninsula) is applied in the treaty with Achin to the vassal rulers of subordinate states under Achinese supremacy, which at that time extended much further to the S. on both sides of Sumatra than it did in modern times. Locally these chiefs bore various titles.

Suratta *see* Sourat.

sz; ss:: this termination (= *ssen*) at the end of proper names represents an abbreviation of *zoon*, "son," forming patronymic names like our Johnson, Thomson, etc.

tael, taijl, tayl, teijl, teyl, theijl: Malay *tabil*, primarily a unit of weight and then usually one-sixteenth of a *kati* (and therefore nowadays standardized at one ounce and a third advp.), but the *kati* itself was variable and in some places and for special purposes contained 20 *tabils*); secondly, a unit of value, e.g. as measured in gold dust or tin.

Taijoan: Taiwan: a port on the W. Coast of the island of Formosa, about lat. 23° N.; the name was also applied to the island as a whole.

Tampin: a village and territory just beyond the N. frontier of Naning territory about 19 miles N. (by a little W.) from Malacca town.

Tanasserij, Tanassery, Tanassirij, Tannassarij, Tannasserij: Tenasserim, a town in S. Burma, about lat. 12° N., also the whole extension of S. Burma from about 17° to 10° N. The origin of the name is in doubt, but the final *m* is merely the sign of the usual Portuguese nasalization, not an original part of the word.

Tandon, Tonda: evidently a place in Sumatra somewhere near Kēbon (*see* Cabon), but not identified.

tanga, tange: a coin, *see* crusado.

Tanjong, Tanjongh: a place in E. Sumatra, probably Tanjong Balai, the capital of Asahan, lying on the river of that name a few miles upstream from its mouth, about lat. 3° N.

Tanjong Jahatij: Tanjong Jati, the W. point of the island of Běng-kalis (*see* Bencalis) at the W. entrance to Brouwer (or Brewer) Strait.

Tanjong Pantjor: Tanjong Panchor, evidently Pulau Panchor (otherwise called Pulau Rangsang) an island near the E. entrance of Brouwer Strait, about lat. 1° N.

Tanjong Parpar Serattas: this would seem to be Pulau Rantau (or P. Těbing Tinggi) S. of the preceding.

Tanna Mera: Malay *tanah merah*, "red earth," (1) a place near the Malacca river, about 8 miles N. of Malacca town, (2) a place near the seashore about 9 miles WNW. of the same town.

Tannasarij, Tannasserij, *see* Tanasserij.

tape chindos, tape grandes, tape grandos, tape leij de Coutchin, tape quitchil, tape ramrat, tape sarassa, tape sarassa telpocan: Malay *tapeh*, Javanese *tapih*, "skirt worn by women" (equivalent to the Malay *sarong*, except that this is also used of men), Portuguese *grande*, "big," Malay *kěchil*, "small," and *see* Chindos, Celas, and Sarassa. Ramrat and telpocan are unexplained.

Taprobane: this is undoubtedly Ceylon (in Ptolemy), but the erroneous conjecture that it was meant for Sumatra has often been made, even in modern times.

Tartars: the Manchus, who conquered China in the 17th century.

Taypa: a suburb of Malacca town, unidentified.

teijl, teyl, theijl *see* tael.

Tico: Tiko, Tiku, a port on the W. Coast of Sumatra, about lat. $0^{\circ} 20'$ S.

Toedjong, Tudon: Tědong, a small river, and also a *mukim* or village about 11 miles ESE. from Malacca town.

Tommagon: Malay *těměnggong*, "title of a high minister of state."

Tonda *see* Tandon.

Tonquin: Tonquin or Tongking, the most northern part of the E. Coast of Indo-China, formerly an independent kingdom.

Toulella Palawan: To' Lela Pahlawan; To' is an abbreviation of Malay *dato'*, "chief; for Lela *see* Capade; Pahlawan is from the Persian, meaning "champion."

tra, traes: Malay *těra*, "a royal seal," and hence royal letters purporting to convey favours or privileges.

Trang, Trangh: Trang, a town on the W. Coast of Lower Siam, about lat. $7^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Tualan: Malay *tualang*, "a large tree on which wild bees make their nest," name of a place in Malacca territory about 7 miles N. by E. of Malacca town.

Tudon, *see* Toedjong.

Tumagan: a place in Malacca territory where the Dutch E. I. Co. had an estate, unidentified.

Viringin: Malay *bëringin*, name of a tree (*Ficus benjamina*), a village and *mukim* in Malacca territory about 10 miles N. of Malacca town.

Wicker wandijs: some kind of piece goods, presumably from Vikravandi, a place in the South Arcot District, S. India, about long. $79^{\circ} 34'$ E., lat. $12^{\circ} 2'$ N.

Wingurla: Vengurla, a place in S. Konkan, W. Coast of S. India, in lat. $15^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Zaletters *see* Saletters.

Vol. V.

Part II

Journal

of the

Malayan Branch

of the

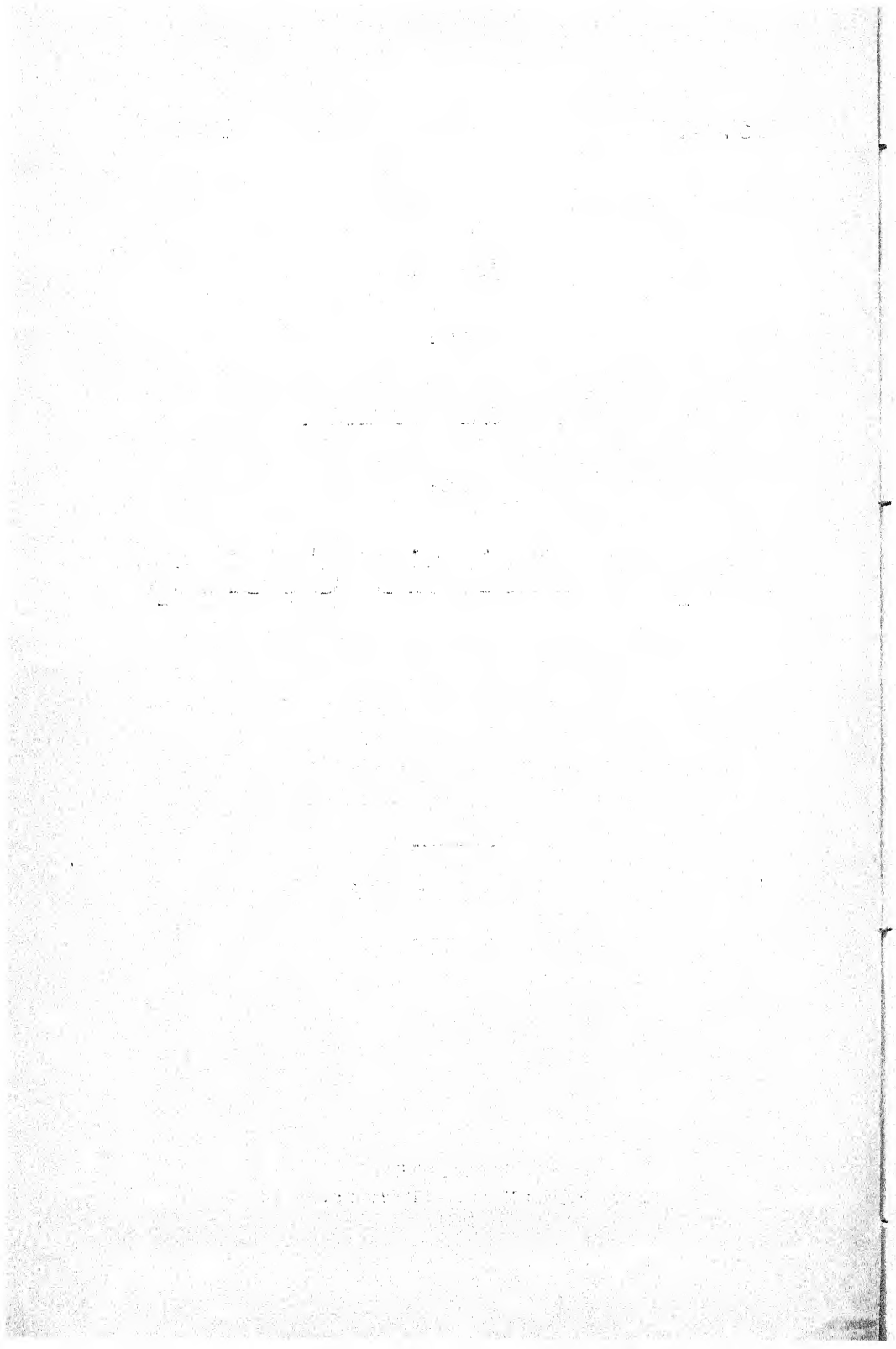
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November 1927

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1927



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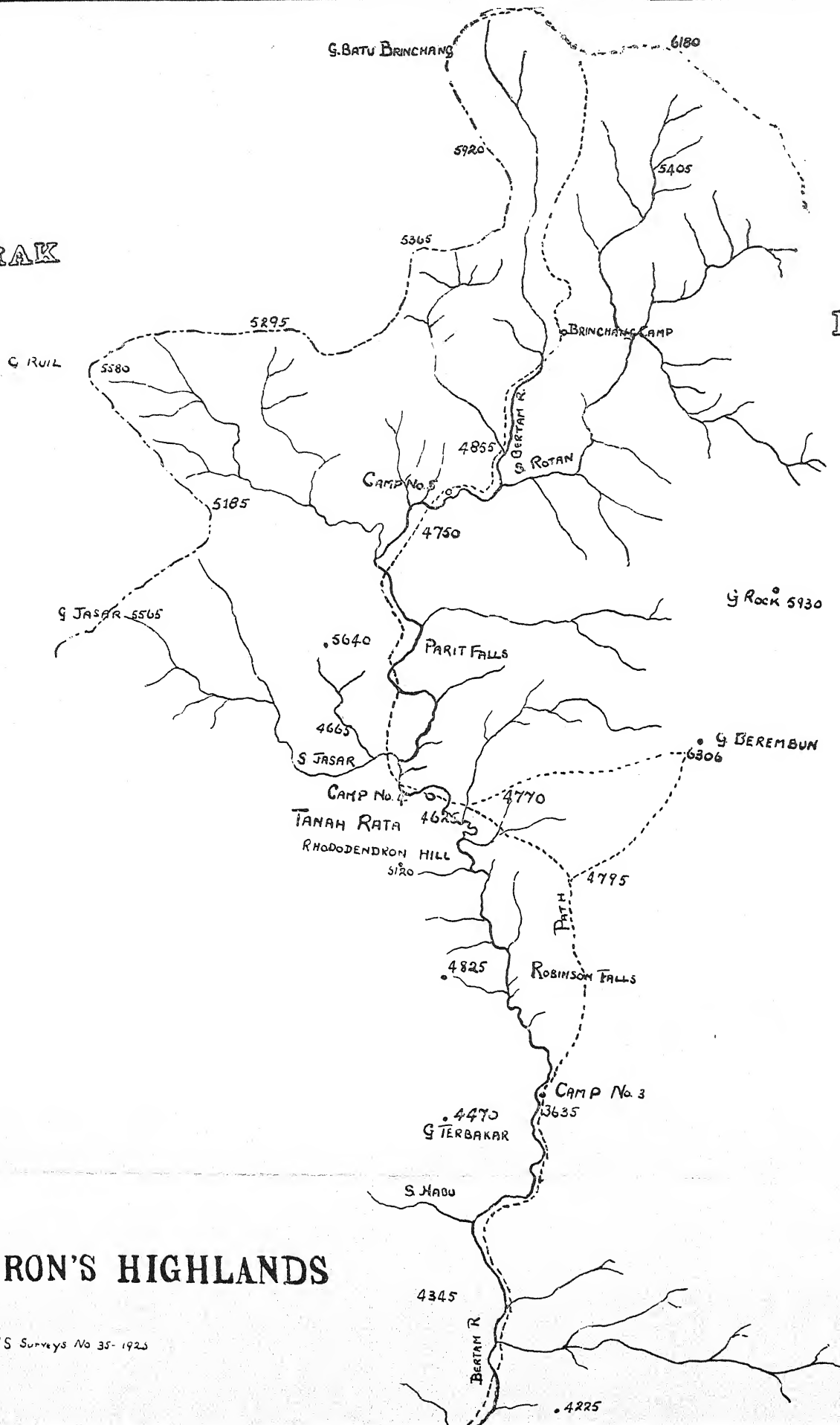
PERAK

4° 30' N

PAHANG

CAMERON'S HIGHLANDS

Adapted from FMS Surveys No 35-1923





A List of Plants from Cameron's Highlands, Pahang.

By M. R. HENDERSON, F.L.S.

The area known as Cameron's Highlands lies at the headwaters of the Bertam River in Pahang, and is of interest at the present time owing to its possibilities of development as a hill station.

In 1890, Leonard Wray, Curator of the Perak State Museum, in the course of an exploration of the mountains east of Tapah, crossed Cameron's Highlands and presumably collected plants there (*Jour. Str. Br. Roy. As. Soc.*, 21, p. 123).

In 1908 Ridley accompanied Robinson and Kloss on an expedition to this area, and the results of his collections are published in the *Journal of the F. M. S. Museums*, Vol. IV (1909), No. 1, p. 1.

Ridley appears not to have reached what is now known as Cameron's Highlands, but to have camped at or near a spot on the Bertam river known as Lubok Tamang, which was until recently the site of one of the halting camps on the track to the Highlands. He calls the district Telom and the river the Telom river, but this is a mistake, for the Telom river lies farther to the north-east and joins the Bertam river a considerable distance eastwards to form the Jelai. Ridley collected largely round Lubok Tamang and as far as Gunong Berembun, and obtained many novelties, and in the introduction to his paper discusses shortly the occurrence of the Himalayan element in the flora. (See also Henderson, *Singapore Naturalist*, No. 5, p. 95, "A Note on the Flora of Cameron's Highlands").

In June, 1923, the writer collected at Lubok Tamang and on the Highlands, spending about a week in each locality. In January, 1924, he spent a month on the Highlands engaged chiefly in meteorological work, but time for a considerable amount of collecting was found.

In November, 1925, he accompanied Messrs. Whitty and Hodgson of the Forest Department, S. S. and F. M. S., who were sent thither on a survey of the forests of the area. Unfortunately, owing to very wet weather, work had to be abandoned after a fortnight, and the collections were disappointing, especially in the matter of orchids, which are extremely numerous in the area. A large collection of living orchids was taken back to Singapore, but few of them survived the change of climate long enough to come into flower.

The results of the three visits are summarised in the following pages.

Mr. S. G. G. Kelliher, Meteorological Officer, F. M. S., has kindly supplied the following extracts from the meteorological observations taken at the Tanah Rata station during the years 1924-1926.

RAINFALL:—

	Total	Wettest month	Driest month
1924	114.49 ins. (2918 mms.)	October 20.07 ins. (509.8 mms.)	February 2.99 ins. (75.9 mms.)
1925	144.91 ins. (3680.3 mms.)	November 25.31 ins. (642.8 mms.)	July 3.47 ins. (88.1 mms.)
1926	109.46 ins. (2780.2 mms.)	December 26.46 ins. (672.0 mms.)	March 1.83 ins. (46.5 mms.)

TEMPERATURE (degrees Fahrenheit).

	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.
1924	78	45	72.2	55.8
1925	77	42	71.1	55.5
1926	78	43	72.5	56.0

MEAN HUMIDITY: 1924, 88.2%; 1925, 90.1%; 1926, 85%.

The whole area of Cameron's Highlands is heavily forested, the trees belonging chiefly to species of *Xanthophyllum*, *Gordonia*, *Saurauia*, *Calophyllum*, *Garcinia*, *Amoora*, *Dysoxylon*, *Stemomurus*, *Mangifera*, *Pyrus*, *Bucklandia*, *Tristania*, *Eugenia*, *Canthium*, *Cinnamomum*, *Endiandra*, *Daphniphyllum*, *Baccaurea*, *Pasania* and *Castanopsis*. No Dipterocarps are present, as is to

be expected at these altitudes. Several large trees of *Dacrydium elatum* were seen at the foot of Robinson Falls at an elevation of about 3500 feet, and a few stunted specimens of *D. Beccarii* occurred on ridge tops near Batu Brinchang camp at an elevation of 5000 feet. Several large trees of a species of *Canarium* were observed at an elevation of 4000-4500 feet.

"Mossy forest" occurs on the summits of the surrounding hills, but is most conspicuous and well developed on the summit of Gunong Batu Brinchang, 6665 feet. The ascent of Batu Brinchang is made by way of a very narrow ridge, and here the mossy forest is confined to the crest of the ridge. A few feet down on either side, the mosses and liverworts begin to disappear, first those on the ground, and then to a great extent, those on the tree-trunks. The ground underfoot is covered with a deep bed of very wet *Sphagnum*. The summit of Batu Brinchang is a short ridge with precipitous sides and is covered with "elfin forest," the trees, never more than 10-15 feet tall, gnarled and twisted, and covered with mosses and liverworts. Just below the summit is a small valley through which runs a streamlet. Although less than a hundred feet below the summit, there was here no sign of mossy forest. A small bamboo (*Bambusa elegans*, Ridl.) replaces the mossy forest on some parts of the ridge crests, and forms dense thickets.

In September, 1923, a clearing of about 16 acres in extent was made for meteorological purposes. It was interesting to observe, in November, 1925, the changes in the vegetation that had taken place as a consequence of the felling of the timber. The higher part of the clearing had been partially weeded and cleared of fallen timber for agricultural purposes, but along the jungle edge had sprung up a belt of *Litsea citrata*, 10-15 feet tall and conspicuous because of its pale green foliage. Where not interfered with, it intrudes itself into the clearing, and in the lower lying parts, which apparently have not been touched since the timber was felled, it forms a dense growth along with *Mallotus* spp., *Macaranga* sp., *Blumea balsamifera*, *Musa* sp., intertwined with a *Vitis* and an *Uncaria*.

In the opener parts of the clearing, the following plants were collected:—

Portulaca oleracea, *Vitis japonica*, *Microglossa volubilis*, *Erechtithites valerianifolia* (common and fruiting profusely), *Bidens pilosa*, *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Borreria setidens*, *Solanum torvum*, *Cyathula prostrata*, *Mariscus Dregeanus*, *Oplismenus compositus*, *Paspalum conjugatum*.

These plants, mostly weeds of cultivation, and two species of *Mallotus*, a species of *Macaranga* and *Blumea balsamifera*, have all intruded themselves into the clearing in the space of time of a little more than a year.

Polygonum chinense is very conspicuous in the clearing, and is present in two forms, one broad-leaved with deep pink flowers,

the other narrow-leaved with almost white flowers which may have a touch of pink in them. Dr. Danser, of the Botanic Gardens, Buitenzorg, states that the first is *P. auriculatum*, Meiss., later considered by the same monographer to be only a variety of *P. chinense* (var. *ovalifolium*)¹.

A short distance northwards along the river from Tanah Rata clearing is a curious patch of open swamp a few acres in extent. It lies between the base of the hill known as "Foster's Hill" and the river, but has no connection with the river and apparently no drainage outlet. It is destitute of trees but covered with a dense tangled undergrowth. *Baeckia frutescens* is present as a straggly shrub, sometimes as much as 15 feet tall, and it seems curious to find it here, as its natural habitat is on open dry hill-tops and similar places. The only other place in the vicinity where it has been found is on the summit of Gunong Terbakar, a curious conical hill which supports a xerophytic flora. In this swamp a *Hedychium* (*H. paludosum*, n. sp.) was very common and conspicuous. *Rhododendron jasminiflorum* was present in quantity as well as *Nepenthes* spp. and many orchids, and *Lycopodium casuarinoides*. The local Sakai declare that this patch is not old ladang, and it certainly has none of the characteristics of abandoned clearing. It may be considered a natural swamp formation.

The list contain the names of plants, of which four (*Sonerila Whittyi*, *Vitex Millsii*, *Hedychium paludosum*, and *Bulbophyllum Hodgsoni*) are described as new.

The following are known only from this area:—

SAURAUIA GRANDIS	CYRTOPHYLLUM SPECIOSUM VAR
STERCULIA ROSTRATA	MONTANUM*
IMPATIENS SARCANTHA	DIDYMOCARPUS ALBINELLA
PHYTOCRENE TRICHURA	DIDYMOCARPUS LANCEOLATUS
OXYSPORA MICROCARPA	STROBILANTHES RUFICAULIS
ORITREPHES ALBIFLORA	FILETIA BRACTEOSA
SONERILA WHITTYI	VITEX MILLSII
SARCOPYRAMIS NEPALENSIS*	PIPER CYRTOSTACHYS
BEGONIA PAVONINA	PHYLLANTHUS MUSCOSUS
SANICULA EUROPEA*	DENDROBIUM CLARISSIMUM
LONICERA MALAYANA	BULBOPHYLLUM HODGSONI
ARGOSTEMMA VISCIDUM	GLOBBIA MACRANTHERA
TARENNA PULCHRA	HEDYCHIMUM PALUDOSUM
LASIANTHUS MYRTIFOLIUS	OPHIPOGON INTERMEDIUS*
DIOSPYROS HENDERSONI	DISPORUM PULLUM*
FAGRAEA FLAVIDULA	POLLINIA HENDERSONI

Those marked with an asterisk have an extra- Peninsular distribution; all the rest are endemic.

1. Now described by Danser as a new species (*P. malaicum*, *Danser, Bulletin Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, Série III, Vol. VIII, Livr. 2-3, (1927), p. 218.*)

To the above list must be added the following from Ridley's list of 1909, which have not since been collected:—

EUGENIA ROBINSONIANA	OBERONIA FLAVA
MEDINILLA PENDULIFLORA	BULBOPHYLLUM ARACHNITES
BEGONIA ROBINSONII	BULBOPHYLLUM CONIFERUM
ARGOSTEMMA LANCEOLATUM	BULBOPHYLLUM POLYSTICTUM
ADENOSACME LANCEOLATA	BULBOPHYLLUM TRICHOGLOTTIS
TIMONIUS DIFFUSUS	BULBOPHYLLUM TINEA
WEBERA (TARENNA) SALICINA	ERIA CARNEA
LASIANTHUS CONSPICUUS	CALANTHE OVATA
LASIANTHUS HIRTUS	CALANTHE MONOPHYLLA
LASIANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS	SACCOLABIUM MINUTIFLORUM
RHODODENDRON KLOSSII	SARCOCHILUS ACUMINATUS
RHODODENDRON ROBINSONII	ZEUXINE BILOBA
ARDISIA GLANDULIGERA	HETAERIA PAUCIFLORA
SYMPLOCOS PRUNIFLORA	HABENARIA INCONSPICUUM
AESCHYNANTHUS LONGIFLORA	GLOBBA VALIDA
DIDISSANDRA LONGISEPALA	CARENOPHILA MONTANA
PARABOEIA PUBIFLORA	TRICALISTRA OCHRACEA
CYRTANDRA GRANDIFLORA	ANEILEMA PROTENSUM*
STROBILANTHES PEDICELLATUS	PINANGA DENSIFOLIA
	CAREX BACCANS*

(Numbers and specimens quoted up to 11786 are those of the F. M. S. Museum Series, and above that, of the Singapore Field Number Series).

MAGNOLIACEAE

Magnolia Maingayi, King

Nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., flr. Nov., 17814.

A shrub or small tree, montane in the Peninsula, not common.

Distrib: Borneo.

Talauma mutabilis, Bl.

Nr. No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11169; nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18023; flr. June, Nov.

A shrub of montane jungle, known from Langkawi, Kedah Perak, Penang, and from the Main Range south to Semangkok Pass. *Distrib*: Siam, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

WINTERACEAE

Illicium cambodianum, Hance

Below Rhododendron Hill, 4000ft., 11700; Myrtle Hill, 5200 ft., 11782; Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18009; flr. Jan., Nov.

var. crassifolium, Ridl. Nr. Gunong Terbakar, 4200 ft., flr. Jan., 11704.

A shrub or small straggly tree, common in the Peninsula in the hills. *Distrib*: Cambodia.

ANONACEAE

Artabotrys venustus, King

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11671; flr. Jan.

A large liane, usually occurring in hill forest, not common.

Distrib: Siam.

Polyalthia pulchra, King

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11157, 17736; flr. June, fruit Nov.

A small tree of montane jungle, known from Gunong Tahan and the Main Range. Endemic.

VIOLACEAE

Viola serpens, Wall.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10903; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11654;

Tanah Rata clearing, on the river-bank, 4800 ft., 17912; flr. Jan., June, Nov.

A montane herb, rare in the Peninsula, known only from this locality, from Penang Hill, and doubtfully from Gunong Sitong, Kelantan. *Distrib*: India to China.

POLYGALACEAE

Polygala venenosa, Juss.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10929; Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17974; flr. June, Nov.

A small shrub, common in the Peninsula in montane and sub-montane forest. *Distrib*: W. Malaysia to the Philippines.

Xanthophyllum sp.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18004, leaf and wood specimens only.

Sakai name: *Teramok*.

PORTULACACEAE

Portulaca oleracea, Linn.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17937, beginning to appear in Nov. 1925.

A pantropic weed of cultivation, common in the Peninsula.

GUTTIFERAE

Garcinia Forbesii, King

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11210; flr. June.

A small tree usually of lowland forest. *Distrib*: Sumatra.

Garcinia ?Hombroniana, Pierre

Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18033, leaf and wood specimens only.

Sakai name: *Minjok*.

Garcinia Maingayi, Hook. fil.

Below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11214; flr. June.

A tree, usually of lowland forest, not common. Endemic.

Garcinia merguensis, Wight

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11198; flr. June.

A small tree, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to 5000 ft. *Distrib*: Tenasserim, Cambodia.

Garcinia uniflora, King

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11213, 17999.

A small tree, rather rare in the Peninsula, known from Perak, Pahang and Johore. It was abundant near the camp at Tanah Rata but very seldom in flower. Endemic.

Calophyllum ?pulcherrimum, Wall.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18002, leaf and wood specimens only.

Sakai name: *Trebir*.

Calophyllum ?spectabile, Willd.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18003, leaf and wood specimens only.

Sakai name: *Mintak*.

TERNSTROEMIACEAE

Eurya acuminata, DC.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11011; flr. June.

A shrub or small tree, very common in the Peninsula, usually in open places. *Distrib*: India to China.

Schima Noronhae, Reinw.

Gunong Berembun, c. 5200 ft., 11091; flr. June.

A tree of hill forest, common in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya.

Gordonia taipengensis, Burkill

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11191; flr. June.

A rare tree, hitherto known only from the Taiping Hills.

Saurauia grandis, Ridl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10909; flr. June.

A tree, endemic and local.

Saurauia nudiflora, DC.

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11670; flr. June.

A small tree of montane forest, not uncommon in the Peninsula on the Taiping Hills and Main Range. *Distrib*: Java.

Saurauia tristyla, DC.

Below Robinson Falls, 3700 ft., 11132; flr. June.

A small tree, common in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Indo-China and Siam.

MALVACEAE

Urena lobata, Linn.

Lubok Tamang, in old Sakai clearing, 3500 ft., 11037.

A common undershrub, occurring as a weed over the whole Peninsula. *Distrib*: Pantropic.

STERCULIACEAE

Sterculia rostrata, Ridl.

Below Robinson Falls, on riverbank, 3700 ft., 11136; flr. June.

A small tree, endemic and local.

Sterculia rubiginosa, Vent.

Nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17806; flr. Nov.

A small tree, common in the Peninsula from Penang to Singapore. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya.

BALSAMINACEAE

Impatiens oncidioides, Ridl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10940; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11646, 17818; flr. Jan., June, Nov.

A herb, montane on the Main Range. Endemic.

Impatiens sarcantha, Hook. fil.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., on rocks in stream, 10919, 10963; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11678, 11785; flr. Jan., June. Seen in flower at the head of Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., Nov.

A herb, endemic and local.

RUTACEAE

Evodia pachyphylla, King

Gunong Berembun, c. 5500 ft., 11100; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17892; flr. June, Nov.

A shrub or small tree, not common on the Main Range. Endemic.

Micromelum hirsutum, Oliv.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11004; flr. June.

A shrub or small tree, not common in the Peninsula, usually in open places. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya.

Citrus sp.

Below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11786; fruit Jan., and also at Tanah Rata in fruit Nov.

A tree 30-40 ft. tall with globular, yellow, wrinkled fruits 1½ ins. in diameter.

SIMARUBACEAE

Eurycoma apiculata, Benn.

Below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11127; fruit June.

A shrub, often montane, not uncommon in the north. Endemic.

MELIACEAE

Dysoxylon ?rugulosum, King.

nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18007, leaf and wood specimens only.

Sakai name: *Siral*, (*Sirai*).

Amoora aff. rubescens, Hiern

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17997, leaf and wood specimens only.
Sakai name: *Tentong*.

Gomphandra lanceolata, King

nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11156, 11638, 11643, 11664; flr. June, Jan.

A shrub, common in the hills. Endemic.

OLACACEAE

Phytocrene trichura, Ridl.; Henderson, Gardens' Bulletin, S. S., Vol. IV., p. 51. Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10928; flr. June.

A long climbing shrub, endemic and local, rare.

Stemonurus umbellatus, Becc.

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11658; flr. Jan.; ?18041, Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., leaf and wood specimens only.

A tree, not common in the Peninsula in hill forest. *Distrib*: W. Malaysia.

Sakai name: *Berlat*.

ILICACEAE

Ilex malaccensis, Loesn.

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17960; fruit Nov.

A large shrub, rare in the Peninsula, usually lowland, Perak and Malacca. *Distrib*: Sumatra and Borneo.

Ilex triflora, Bl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10944; Bertam river, 4800 ft., 17851; in open swamp below Foster's Hill, 4800 ft., 17849 (var.); flr. June, Nov.

A bush, common in the Peninsula in montane forest. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya and China.

CELASTRACEAE

Microtropis elliptica, King

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11211; fruit June.

A shrub or small tree, not common, Penang, Perak, Johore. Endemic.

AMPELIDACEAE

Vitis japonica, Thunb.

?Lubok Tamang, in old Sakai clearing, 3500 ft., 11028; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17922; flr. June, Nov.

A slender climbing vine, not uncommon in the Peninsula in open places. *Distrib*: Java, China, Japan, Australia.

ANACARDIACEAE

?Mangifera sp.

nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18049, leaf and wood specimens only.

Sakai name: *Pawok*.

LEGUMINOSAE

Millettia sericea, Benth., var.

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11192; flr. June.

A climbing shrub, common in the Peninsula in the lowlands.

Distrib: W. Malaysia.

Bauhinia cornifolia, Baker

Below Rhododendron Hill, 4500 ft., 11708; flr. Jan.

A large climbing shrub, not uncommon in the hills from Penang to Negri Sembilan. Endemic.

Bauhinia ?integrifolia, Roxb.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11141; flr. June.

ROSACEAE

Pygeum rubiginosum, Ridl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17894; flr. Nov.

A small tree, rare, hitherto known only from Gunung Tahan. Endemic.

Pygeum stipulaceum, King

nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18045, leaf and wood specimens only.

A tree, not common, hitherto known only from Ulu Bubong, Perak. Endemic.

Sakai name: *Kërëlek*.

Rubus glomeratus, Bl.

In Sakai clearing below Robinson Falls, 3700 ft., 11130;

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17932; flr. Nov., fruit June.

A bramble, montane in the north of the Peninsula, descending to sea-level in the south. *Distrib*: Java and Borneo.

Rubus rosaefolius, Sm.

Forming dense thickets in old Sakai clearing, Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11112; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17935; flr. and fruit June, Nov.

A bramble, common in the Peninsula on the Taiping Hills and the Main Range. *Distrib*: Africa, Indo-Australia, Japan.

Pyrus granulosa, Bertol.

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11778; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17705; flr. and fruit June, Nov.

A tree, montane in the Peninsula on the Taiping Hills, Gunung Tahan and the Main Range. *Distrib*: India to Sumatra.

SAXIFRAGACEAE

Dichroa febrifuga, Lour.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10933; flr. June.

A shrub, montane in the Peninsula on the Taiping Hills and the Main Range. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya and S. China.

HAMAMELIDACEAE

Bucklandia populnea, Br.

nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17987; flr. Nov.

A tree, not uncommon in the Peninsula on the Main Range.

Distrib: India to Java.

MYRTACEAE

Baeckia frutescens, Linn.

Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10985; in the swamp below Foster's Hill, 4800 ft.; flr. June, Nov.

A shrub or small tree, common in the Peninsula on dry hill tops. *Distrib*: Malaya to China and Japan.

Tristania sp.

nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17998, leaf and wood specimens only.

Sakai name: *Keruntum* (*Kerentum*).

Eugenia sp.

nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18050; flr. Nov.

Sakai name (for all *Eugenias*): *Krop*.

Eugenia sp.

nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18000, leaf and wood specimens only.

Eugenia ?*Dyeriana*, King

nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18052, leaf and wood specimens only.

Eugenia nitidula, Ridl.

Foot of Gunong Terbakar, 4000 ft., 11696; flr. Jan.

A shrub, rare, hitherto known only from Fraser Hill. Endemic.

Eugenia ?*zeylanica*, Wight

nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18039, leaf and wood specimens only.

MELASTOMACEAE

Melastoma ?*normale*, Don.

Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10998, leaf specimens only.

Melastoma perakense, Ridl.

In old Sakai clearing, Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10912; flr. June.

A shrub, montane in the Peninsula from the Taiping Hills to Johore. *Distrib*: Lingga, Java.

Oxyspora microcarpa, Ridl. *Allomorphia rosea*, Ridl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10959; Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10994; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11054, 17867; flr. June, Nov.

A shrub, known only from this area. Endemic.

Oritrephes albiflora, Ridl. *Allomorphia albiflora*, Ridl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17880; flr. and fruit Nov.

A shrub, first obtained by Ridley on Gunong Berembun, and known only from these localities.

Blastus Cogniauxii, Stapf.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10938; flr. June.

A shrub, usually montane in the Peninsula, Upper Perak to Johore. *Distrib*: Borneo.

Anerincleistus macranthus, King

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11055; Gunong Berembun, 5000-6000 ft., 11087, 11693; flr. June, Jan.

A shrub or small tree, montane on the Main Range, not common. Endemic.

Sonerila caesia, Stapf.

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17956; flr. Nov.

A herb, occurring in Upper Perak, and on the Main Range on Gunong Batu Puteh, Gunong Korbu, Fraser Hill, Jor (Batang Padang), and on Gunong Tahan and in Johore. Endemic.

Sonerila capitala, Stapf, var. *longipetiolata*, Ridl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11021; flr. June.

A montane herb, the var. known also from Gunong Bintang in Kedah. Endemic.

Sonerila hirsuta, Ridl.

Gunong Berembun, 6000 ft., in mossy forest, 11097, 11695; flr. Jan., June.

A montane herb, occurring usually in mossy forest, on the Main Range, Gunong Tahan and Mt. Ophir. Endemic.

Sonerila picta, Korth.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11007; flr. June.

A small succulent herb, montane in the Peninsula, not uncommon. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Borneo.

Sonerila rudis, Stapf and King. *S. velutina*, Ridl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11199; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11662; nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17815; flr. Jan., June, Nov.

A montane herb, common on the Main Range from Perak to Selangor. Endemic.

Sonerila tenuifolia, Bl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10917; Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17973; fruit June, Nov.

A herb, montane in the Peninsula on the Main Range, Mt.

Ophir, Gunong Benom, and Gunong Tahan. *Distrib:* Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

Sonerila Whittyi, n. sp.

A branched herb, stems stout with swollen hollow nodes, reddish when dry and bristly. Leaves dissimilar, larger obliquely ovate, acute, base narrowed on one side, rounded on the other, glabrous above except for a few scattered bristles, bristly below on the nerves; up to 16 cms. long and 9 cms. broad; nerves three pairs, reticulations conspicuous. Petioles 2-3 cms. long. Small leaves orbicular, deeply cordate, 8 mms. broad. Cymes axillary capitate, up to about 1 cm. in diameter, on peduncles up to 2 cms. long. Bracts numerous, crowded, ovate lanceolate, 5 mms. long, with long bristles from their bases. Flowers numerous, on pedicels 2-3 mms. long. Calyx tube narrow, 3 mms. long, densely covered with long bristles, lobes as long, broadly triangular, fleshy, with a few long bristles. Petals oblong-ovate, acute, white, with 4 or 5 long bristles on the back; 4-5 mms. long. Stamens rather longer than petals, anthers oblong, produced into two short horns at the base. Fruit unknown.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., abundant, 11046, 17812 (type); flr. June, Nov.

Sarcopyramis nepalensis, Wall.

Below Robinson Falls, on riverbank, 3700 ft., 11134; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11145; flr. June.

A herb, known in the Peninsula only from this locality. *Distrib:* India, Burma, China.

Phyllagathis hispida, King

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11049; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11193; Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17757; flr. June, Nov. A woody herb, common in montane forest from Kedah and Tomoh to Selangor and Pahang, and Johore. Endemic.

Marumia nemorosa, Bl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., in open places by edge of path, 11024; flr. June.

A climbing shrub, common in the Peninsula on forest edges. *Distrib:* Tenasserim, Sumatra, Borneo.

Dissochaeta pallida, Bl.

Bertam river, 3500 ft., 11129; flr. and fruit June.

A climbing shrub, not uncommon in the Peninsula from the lowlands up to 3000-4000 ft., Patani to Singapore. *Distrib:* Sumatra, Java, ?Borneo.

Medinilla Clarkei, King

Lubok Tamang, 4000 ft., 10974; Rhododendron Hill, 4800-5000 ft., 11204, 11705, 17875; flr. Jan., June.

An epiphytic shrub, montane in the Peninsula on the Main Range to Mt. Ophir and Johore, and on Gunong Benom and Gunong Tahan. *Distrib:* Sumatra.

***Medinilla crassinervia*, Bl.**

Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., on open dry hill top, 10989; flr. June.

An epiphytic shrub, montane in the north of the Peninsula, descending to sea-level in Singapore. *Distrib*: Borneo to New Guinea.

***Medinilla heterantha*, King**

nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17811; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17919; flr. and fruit Nov.

An epiphytic shrub, montane in the Taiping Hills and Main Range, not common. Endemic.

***Medinilla Scortechinii*, King**

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10950; flr. June.

An epiphytic shrub, montane on the Taiping Hills and Main Range. Endemic.

***Medinilla venusta*, King**

Bertam river, 3500 ft.; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17738; flr. June, Nov.

An epiphytic shrub, montane on the Taiping Hills and on the Main Range at Fraser Hill. Endemic.

***Pachycentria tuberculata*, Korth.**

Lubok Tamang, hill behind camp, 4000 ft., 10972, 11003; flr. June.

An epiphytic shrub, not uncommon in the Peninsula on the seacoast and in the hills, Penang to Singapore. *Distrib*: Burma, Borneo.

BEGONIACEAE***Begonia decora*, Stapf.**

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11080, 11672, 17821; flr. Jan. (abundant), June, Nov.

A montane herb, occurring in Langkawi and on the Main Range. Endemic.

***Begonia Lowiana*, King**

Top of Gunong Berembun in mossy forest, 6000 ft., 11101; flr. June.

A montane herb, rare, hitherto known only from Wray's collections on Gunong Batu Puteh and Gunong Berumban (Wray's). Endemic.

***Begonia pavonina*, Ridl.**

Below Robinson Falls, 3700 ft., 11137; Robinson Falls, in damp shady ravines, 4500 ft., 17969; flr. June, Nov.

A herb, endemic and local.

***Begonia venusta*, King**

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11647; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11649; flr. Jan.

A montane herb, occurring on the Main Range on Gunong Korbu, and in the Ulu Batang Padang. Endemic.

Begonia sp.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17804.

UMBELLIFERAE

Hydrocotyle javanica, Thunb.

Lubok Tamang, in old Sakai clearing, 3500 ft., 11029; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17931.

A creeping herb, not common in the Peninsula, usually montane, Upper Perak and on the Main Range. *Distrib*: Indo-Australia, China, Japan.

Sanicula europaea, Linn.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., in secondary growth and in old Sakai clearing, 10953, 11033; flr. and fruit June; also seen in dense shade on Bertam river banks.

A herb, in the Peninsula known only from this locality. *Distrib*: Europe, montane in Trop. Asia and Africa.

ARALIACEAE

Schefflera tristis, Ridl. *Heptapleurum coriifolium*, Ridl.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17917; flr. Nov.

A shrub, not common in the Peninsula, montane on the Main Range and Gunong Tahan. *Distrib*: Sumatra.

Trevesia cheirantha, Ridl.

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11185, 11668; flr. Jan., June.

A small prickly tree common in the Peninsula from sea-level to 5000 ft. *Distrib*: Burma and Sumatra.

Arthrophyllum alternifolium, Maing.

Below Rhododendron Hill, 4800 ft., 11699; flr. Jan.

A small shrub, rare, hitherto known only from the summit of Mt. Ophir. Endemic.

Arthrophyllum sp.

Top of Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17768; flr. Nov.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Viburnum sambucinum, Bl.

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17984; flr. Nov.

A shrub or small tree, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to about 5000 ft. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

Lonicera malayana, Hend., *Jour. F. M. S. Mus. Vol. XI, p. 187*.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., scrambling over bushes by riverside, 11008; flr. June.

A sprawling shrub, endemic and local.

RUBIACEAE

Argostemma grandiflorum, Ridl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17868; flr. Nov.

A herb, rare, hitherto known only from Gunong Korbu. Endemic.

Argostemma involucratum, Hemsl.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11048, 17706; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17869; flr. June, Nov.

A creeping herb, common in montane forest. Endemic.

Argostemma subcrassum, King

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10913; flr. June.

A herb, montane on the Main Range from Upper Perak to Selangor. Endemic.

Argostemma viscidum, Ridl.

nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17800; flr. Nov.

A herb, rare, known only from this locality and from a few miles farther down the Bertam river, where Ridley collected it in 1909.

Argostemma Yappii, King

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11056 (climbing on tree), 17888; Gunong Berembun, 5000 ft., 11086; flr. June, Nov.

A succulent herb, not uncommon on the Main Range, and on Gunong Tahan. Endemic.

Klossia montana, Ridl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10934; flr. June.

A montane herb, occurring also on the Main Range in Selangor. Endemic.

Mussaenda cordifolia, Wall.

?Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., in old Sakai clearing, 11034; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11142; flr. June.

A shrub, not common in the Peninsula, Penang and Fraser Hill. *Distrib*: India, Tenasserim.

Urophyllum glabrum, Wall.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10923; Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17962; flr. June, Nov.

A shrub, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to about 5000 ft. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Bangka, Java, Borneo, Philippines.

Urophyllum hirsutum, Hook. fl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11022; flr. June.

A shrub or small tree, common, usually in lowland forest. Endemic.

Gardenia pulchella, Ridl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., banks of stream in shade, 10941; flr. June.

A creeping shrublet, rare in montane forest, Gunong Korbu, Fraser Hill. Endemic.

Ixora pendula, Jack

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11172; Top of Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17754; flr. June, Nov.

A shrub, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to about 5000 ft. Endemic.

Tarenna pulchra, Ridl. *Webera pulchra*, Ridl.

nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11636; flr. Jan.

A large shrub, endemic and local.

Canthium sp.

nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18043, leaf and wood specimens only.

Sakai name: *Ang*.

Psychotria brachybotrys, Ridl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11052; flr. June.

A scandent shrub, not common, montane on the Main Range and Gunong Tahan. Endemic.

Psychotria fulva, Buch.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11146; flr. and fruit June.

A shrub, not common in the Peninsula, Langkawi, Ulu Batang Padang, Fraser Hill. *Distrib*: India.

Psychotria ovoidea, Wall.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11639; fruit Jan.

A slender climbing shrub, not uncommon in the lowlands in the south, occurring also on the Taiping Hills. Endemic.

Chasalia curviflora, Thw.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10916; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11667;

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17945; flr. Jan., June, Nov.

A shrub, common in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya to the Philippines.

Chasalia minor, Ridl.

?Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11059; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11159; flr. June.

A shrub, not common in montane forest, Gunong Bintang (Kedah), Semangkok Pass. Endemic.

Cephaelis triceps, Ridl.

?Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10922; Gunong Berembun, 5500 ft., 11691; flr. Jan.

A small shrub, rare, known from Fraser Hill and K. Lumpur. Endemic.

Geophila humifusa, King and Gamble

nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., covering rocks in stream, 18029; fruit Nov.

A creeping herb, very rare in the Peninsula, hitherto known only from Scortechini's collections in Perak. *Distrib*: Borneo.

Lasianthus pendulus, Ridl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11053; flr. June.

A shrub, rare in montane forest, known only from this area and doubtfully from Gunong Tahan. Endemic.

***Lasianthus myrtifolius*, Ridl.**

Rhododendron Hill, 4800-5000 ft., 11203, 11701, 17873; flr. June, Jan., Nov.

A shrub, rare in montane forest, endemic and local.

***Lasianthus rhinocerotis*, Bl.**

Tanah Rata, 4080 ft., 11047; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11657; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17870; flr. Jan., June, Nov.

A shrub or small tree, montane in the Peninsula on the Taiping Hills, and the Main Range, and on Gunong Pulai, Johore (fide Ridley). *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

***Lasianthus Robinsonii*, Ridl.**

nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18008; flr. and fruit Nov.

A shrub, rare in montane forest, known also from Gunong Tahan. Endemic.

***Borreria setidens*, Ridl.**

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17938; flr. Nov.

A small herb, a common weed in the Peninsula in waste ground. *Distrib*: Java.

COMPOSITAE***Ageratum conyzoides*, Linn.**

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17936; flr. and fruit Nov.

A herb, common in waste ground all over the Peninsula.

Distrib: Pantropic.

***Adenostemma viscosum*, Forst.**

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., in old Sakai clearing, 11110; flr. June.

A herb, common in the Peninsula in waste ground. *Distrib*: Pantropic.

***Bidens pilosa*, Linn.**

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., in old Sakai clearing, 11109; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17949; flr. June, Nov.

A herb, common in the Peninsula in open places. *Distrib*: Pantropic.

***Erechthites valerianifolia*, DC.**

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17920; flr. Nov.

A common weed in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Pantropic.

***Blumea balsamifera*, DC.**

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17928; flr. Nov.

A shrub, common in the Peninsula in open places. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya.

***Dicrocephala latifolia*, DC.**

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17930; flr. Nov.

A herb, rare in the Peninsula, hitherto known only from Taiping. *Distrib*: Trop. Africa and Asia, Malaya.

Microglossa volubilis, DC.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., in old Sakai clearing, 10910; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17926; flr. June, Nov.

A scandent shrub, not very common in the Peninsula in montane forest. *Distrib*: India, China.

LOBELIACEAE

Lobelia affinis, Wall.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10964; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11716; flr. and fruit Jan., June.

A creeping herb, common in the Peninsula in damp places. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya, China.

Pratia begoniifolia, Lindl.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17933; flr. Nov.

A creeping herb, montane in the Peninsula on the Main Range from Gunong Korbu to Gunong Menuang Gasing. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya, China.

CAMPANULACEAE

Pentaphragma Scortechinii, King and Gamble

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11106; Tanah Rata 4800 ft., 17718; flr. June, Nov.

An erect herb, common from sea-level up to about 5000 ft., Upper Perak to Singapore. Endemic.

VACCINIACEAE

Agapetes perakensis, Ridl.

Below Robinson Falls, by riverside, 3700 ft., 11133; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11189; nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11634; Top of Falls, 4800 ft., 17756; flr. June, Nov., fruit Jan.

An epiphytic shrub, montane from the Taiping Hills to Fraser Hill. Endemic.

Pentapterygium Scortechinii, King and Gamble

Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10988; summit of Gunong Berembun, 6050 ft., 11117; below Rhododendron Hill, 4000 ft., 11698; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17750; flr. Jan., June, Nov.

An epiphytic shrub, montane, not common on the Main Range, Gunong Batu Puteh, Gunong Berembun (Wray's), Fraser Hill. Endemic.

Vaccinium bancanum, Miq.

nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18036; fruit Nov.

A terrestrial or epiphytic shrub, montane in the Peninsula on the Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan, Fraser Hill, Mt. Ophir, and on Klang Gates, Selangor. *Distrib*: Billiton, Bangka, Java (var.), Borneo.

ERICACEAE

Gaultheria fragrantissima, Wall.

Summit of Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10991; flr. June.
A shrub, rare in the Peninsula, montane on Gunong Korbu
and Gunong Batu Puteh. *Distrib*: India, Sumatra, Java.

Gaultheria leucocarpa, Bl.

Summit of Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10983; Gunong
Berembun, c. 5000 ft., 11681; below Foster's Hill, 4800 ft.,
17846; flr. Jan., June, Nov. Seen on the summit of Gunong
Berembun, 6050 ft., flr. Nov.

A scrambling shrub, not common in the Peninsula at high
altitudes, Gunong Bintang, Kedah, and Perak. *Distrib*: Su-
matra and Java.

Diplycosia latifolia, Bl.

Below Foster's Hill, 4800 ft., 17840; fruit Nov.

A shrub, montane in the Peninsula on the Main Range, Gu-
nong Tahan and Gunong Benom. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java,
Borneo.

Pieris ovalifolia, Don.

Lubok Tamang, hill behind camp, c. 4000 ft., 10971; flr. June.
A shrub or small tree, montane in the Peninsula on Kedah
Peak, Gunong Tahan and Gunong Korbu. *Distrib*: India,
Japan.

Rhododendron jasminiflorum, Hook.

Lubok Tamang, hill behind camp, c. 4000 ft., 10975; below
Foster's Hill in swamp, 4800 ft., 17838; flr. June, Nov. Seen
in several other places.

A shrub, montane in the Peninsula from Kedah Peak and the
Taiping Hills down the Main Range to Mt. Ophir, and on
Gunong Tahan. *Distrib*: Sumatra, ?Java, Borneo.

Rhododendron malayanum, Jack.

Lubok Tamang, hill behind camp, c. 4000 ft., 10970; Gunong
Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10987; Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft.,
11065, 11627, 11629; below Foster's Hill, 4800 ft., 17836; flr.
Jan., June, Nov.

A common montane epiphytic shrub, from the Taiping Hills
and Gunong Tahan to Mt. Ophir. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java,
Borneo.

Rhododendron Teysmanni, Miq.

nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17825; nr. Batu Brinchang Camp,
5000 ft., 18028; flr. Nov.

An epiphytic shrub, usually montane in the Peninsula, Kedah
Peak and Kelantan to Pahang. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java.

Rhododendron Wrayi, King and Gamble

Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10995, 10997; Lubok Tamang,
hill behind camp, c. 4000 ft., 10977; Rhododendron Hill, 5100

ft., 11071, 11715; Myrtle Hill, 5200 ft., 11784; flr. Jan., June.
Seen in flr. on the summit of Gunong Batu Brinchang, 6665
ft., Dec.

A montane shrub, occurring on the Main Range and on Gunong Tahan. Endemic.

MYRSINACEAE

***Embelia coriacea*, Wall.**

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17715; flr. Nov.

A stout liane, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to 5000 ft. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines.

***Embelia myrtillos*, Kurz.**

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17897; flr. Nov.

A montane shrub, occurring in the Peninsula from Gunong Bintang (Kedah) to Mt. Ophir. *Distrib*: Burma.

***Labisia longistyla*, King and Gamble**

Lubok Tamang, hill behind camp, c. 4000 ft., 11002; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17882; flr. June, Nov.

An undershrub, montane, rare, on the Main Range from Gunong Korbu to Fraser Hill. Endemic.

***Labisia pothoina*, Lindl.**

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10915, 11012; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11155; flr. June.

An undershrub, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to 5000 ft. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines, Indo-China.

***Ardisia Barnesii*, Ridl.**

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17961; fruit Nov. (first collection of fruiting specimens of this species).

A montane shrub, rare, Gunong Benom, Gunong Belumut (Johore). Endemic.

***Ardisia colorata*, Roxb.**

Gunong Berembun, c. 5000 ft., 11683; nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11782 (var.); flr. Jan., Nov.

A shrub or small tree, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to about 5000 ft. *Distrib*: India to Borneo.

***Ardisia crenata*, Roxb.**

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11637; Gunong Berembun, c. 5500 ft., 11692; flr. and fruit Jan.

A bush, common in the Peninsula but usually at low altitudes and in open country and secondary growth. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya, China, Japan.

***Ardisia* nr. *Hullettii*, Mez.**

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17963; fruit Nov.

***Ardisia Maingayi*, King and Gamble**

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10921; Below Robinson Falls, 4000 ft., 11121; flr. June.

An undershrub of montane forest, occurring on the Main Range, Gunong Tahan, and Mt. Ophir. Endemic.

***Ardisia ?montana*, King and Gamble**

Gunong Berembun, c. 5500 ft., 11115; flr. June.

***Ardisia* nr. *oxyphylla*, Wall.**

nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18022; fruit Nov.

Differs in leaf venation from typical *A. oxyphylla*.

***Ardisia rosea*, King and Gamble**

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11173; Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17759; flr. June, Nov.

A small shrub, montane from the Taiping Hills to Gunong Ulu Semangkok, and on Gunong Tahan. Endemic.

***Ardisia theaeifolia*, King and Gamble**

Lubok Tamang, hill behind camp, c. 4000 ft., 10973; Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10996; Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11630, 17896; flr. Jan., June, Nov.

A small shrub, montane, not common, Ulu Batang Padang. Endemic.

***Diospyros Hendersoni*, Ridl.**

Below Robinson Falls, 3800 ft., 11138; fruit June.

A shrub, endemic and local.

OLEACEAE

***Jasminum Maingayi*, Clarke**

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11645; flr. Jan.

A climbing shrub, not uncommon, usually montane. Endemic.

***Linociera lancifolia*, Ridl.**

Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11622; flr. Jan.

A small tree, rare, montane on Gunong Bubu and Gunong Benom. Endemic.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

***Alyxia Forbesii*, King and Gamble**

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11642, 11775; fruit Jan.

A slender climber, not uncommon in the Peninsula in the hills, Penang to Gunong Benom. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java.

***Tylophora longifolia*, Wight**

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17925; flr. Nov.

A slender twiner, hitherto known only in the Peninsula from the Taiping Hills, where it is common above 3000 ft., and from Fraser Hill. *Distrib*: India, Borneo.

***Dischidia astephana*, Scort.**

Below Foster's Hill in swamp, 4800 ft., 17839; flr. Nov.

A slender epiphytic creeper, common in the hills. Endemic.

Dischidia coccinea, Griff.

Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11066, 11625; flr. Jan., June.

A slender epiphytic creeper, not common in the Peninsula, montane on the Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan and the Main Range, descending to sea-level in Singapore. *Distrib*: Borneo.

Dischidia monticola, King and Gamble

Gunong Berembun, 6000 ft., 17994; flr. Nov.

A creeping undershrub, not common on the Main Range. Endemic.

Dischidia rhodantha, Ridl.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17915; flr. Nov.

A slender creeper, rare, hitherto known only from the neighbourhood of Fraser Hill. Endemic.

Fagraea flavidula, Ridl.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11673; flr. Jan.

A stout epiphyte, climbing to the tops of tall trees, endemic and local, rare.

Fagraea lanceolata, King and Gamble, non Bl.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17729; fruit Nov.

An epiphytic climber, known from the Taiping Hills and Fraser Hill. Endemic. A doubtful species, of which flowers have not yet been collected.

Fagraea oblonga, King and Gamble

Below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11128; flr. June.

An epiphytic climber, montane, not common, Taiping Hills and Fraser Hill. Endemic.

Cyrtophyllum speciosum, (Bl.) Ridl., var. *montanum*, Ridl.

Summit of Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10992; flr. June.

A small shrub, in the Peninsula known only from this locality. *Distrib*: (of species), Java to the Moluccas.

Gaertnera acuminata, Benth., var. *montana*, Ridl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11196; Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17769; flr. June, Nov.

A shrub, the var. *montana* from Kedah Peak to Mt. Ophir, the species very rare, collected once only in Singapore.

Distrib: (species), ?Borneo.

GENTIANACEAE

Crawfurdia Blumei, G. Don.

Gunong Berembun, c. 5500 ft., 11685; fruit Jan.

A slender climber, montane in the Peninsula on Gunong Tahan, Gunong Korbu and Gunong Benom. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java.

CONVOLVULACEAE

Lettsomia Scortechinii, Prain

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11585 (Dyak coll: F. M. S. Mus.);
flr. Oct.

A slender climbing shrub, rare, hitherto known only from
the Taiping Hills. Endemic.

SOLANACEAE

Solanum torvum, Sw.

Lubok Tamang, in old Sakai clearing, 3500 ft., 11111; Tanah
Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17929; flr. June, Nov.

A prickly shrub, common in the Peninsula in waste ground.
Distrib: Pantropic.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Torenia atropurpurea, Ridl., var. *bicolor*, Ridl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11032; flr. June.

A herb, montane on the Taiping Hills and on the Main
Range, the var. known only from this locality and from
the Ulu Batang Padang. Endemic.

GESNERACEAE

Aeschynanthus Hildebrandtii, Hemsl.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11714; flr. Jan.

A creeping epiphyte, montane on the Taiping Hills and
Gunong Benom. *Distrib*: Burma.

Aeschynanthus lanceolatus, Ridl.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11713; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft.,
17921; flr. Jan., Nov.

A creeping epiphyte, montane and rare, known only from this
locality and from Fraser Hill.

Aeschynanthus longicalyx, Ridl.

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11650; Gunong Berembun, 6000 ft.,
17988; flr. Jan., Nov.

A creeping epiphyte, montane, not uncommon on the Main
Range, and on Gunong Benom. Endemic.

Aeschynanthus rhododendron, Ridl.

Gunong Berembun, c. 5000 ft., 11682; flr. Jan.

A small erect shrub, not common, Taiping Hills (common),
Plus River. Endemic.

Didissandra filicina, Ridl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10939, 11006, Tanah Rata, 4800 ft.,
11076; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11628; Robinson Falls,
4500 ft., 17954; flr. Jan., June, Nov.

A woody herb, montane on Gunong Korbu, Gunong Chabang
and Gunong Tahan. Endemic.

Didissandra Wrayi, Ridl.

Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., on wet rocks, 11139; flr. June.

A woody herb, montane, rare, known only from this locality and from Gunong Batu Puteh. Endemic.

Didymocarpus albina, Ridl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11020; below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11126; nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17805, common here; flr. June, Nov.

A tall herb, montane on the Main Range. Endemic.

Didymocarpus albinella, Ridl.

Gunong Berembun, c. 5000 ft., 11089; flr. June.

A herb, endemic and local.

Didymocarpus flava, Ridl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10920; below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11125; flr. June.

A woody herb, often montane, but occurring at low altitudes, Upper Perak, Taiping Hills, Sungai Siput, Bukit Kapayang.

Distrib: Lower Siam.

Didymocarpus lanceolata, Ridl.

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11175; flr. June.

A rare herb, endemic and local.

Didymocarpus reptans, Jack.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11044; flr. June.

A creeping herb, common in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java.

Didymocarpus sulphurea, Ridl.

Gunong Berembun, c. 6000 ft., 11032; flr. June.

A woody herb, not uncommon on the Taiping Hills and on the Main Range, and apparently wild in the Waterfall Gardens, Penang. Endemic.

Didymocarpus venusta, Ridl.

Gunong Berembun, 5500 ft., 11114; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11212; flr. June.

A herb, montane on the Main Range and Gunong Benom, not common. Endemic.

Cyrtandra pilosa, Bl.

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17980; flr. Nov.

A small herb, common in the Peninsula in the hills. *Distrib*: Tenasserim to New Guinea (?absent from Borneo).

ACANTHACEAE

Staurogyne subglabra, Clarke

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11081, 17810; flr. June, Nov.

An erect herb, montane in the Peninsula on Kedah Peak, Taiping Hills and the Main Range. *Distrib*: Borneo (fide Ridley).

***Strobilanthes albostriatus*, Ridl.**

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10905; flr. June.

A montane herb, rare, known only from this vicinity and from Upper Perak. Endemic.

***Strobilanthes Maingayi*, Clarke**

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10961; flr. June.

An undershrub, montane on Gunong Raya (Langkawi), Penang Hill, Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Endemic.

***Strobilanthes ruficaulis*, Ridl.**

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11633; flr. Jan.

A herb, montane and rare, known only from this locality. Endemic.

***Filetia bracteosa*, Clarke**

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10914; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17889; flr. June, Nov.

A shrub, endemic and local.

***Filetia Ridleyi*, Clarke**

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11051, 11631; flr. Jan., June.

A herb, montane on the Main Range, occurring also in the Dindings and on the Tahan river. Endemic.

***Justicia vasculosa*, Wall.**

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10902; flr. June.

A herb, widely spread in the Peninsula, usually at no great altitude. *Distrib*: Assam to Tenasserim, Sumatra.

VERBENACEAE

***Vitex Millsii*, n. sp.**

A small tree, branchlets quadrangular, dark coloured when dry, with reddish hairs. Leaves trifoliate. Leaflets elliptic, the middle leaflet slightly larger than the others, with equally cuneate base, the side leaflets rather broader at the base and unequally cuneate, apex acute; glabrous above, sparsely villous below on the mid-rib and main nerves; 16-21 cms. long, 7-10 cms. broad. Petioles 6-9 cms. long, petiolules of mid leaflets up to 4 cms. long, of side leaflets up to 2 cms., all pubescent.

Cymes axillary and opposite, red-pubescent, 2-2.5 cms. long. Bracts narrowly lanceolate, 2 mms. long. Calyx campanulate, 5-6 mms. long, villous with reddish hairs, lobes short, acute, persistent. Corolla lemon-yellow, 1 cm. long, pubescent without, glabrous within except for a ring of hairs at the insertion of the stamens; shortly two-lipped, upper lip two-lobed, lobes equal, oblong, blunt; lower lip three-lobed, the mid-lobe longer than the others, broad, retuse at apex. Stamens included, filaments glabrous, anther cells oblong with a short blunt appendage. Ovary glabrous, style glabrous, stout. Fruit unknown.

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17958; flr. Nov.

This species is apparently intermediate between *V. longisepala* and *V. vestita*.

LABIATAE

Scutellaria discolor, Colebr.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11000; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11195, 11771; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11655; nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17819; flr. Jan., June, Nov.

A slender herb, usually but not always montane, Kedah Peak to Perak and Pahang. *Distrib*: India, Java.

Gomphostemma oblongum, Wall., var. *setosa*, Ridl.

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17872; fruit Nov.

A woody herb, montane, the species widely spread in the Peninsula but not common, Kedah Peak to Johore, the var. known only from this locality and from the Semangkok Pass.

Distrib: India, Siam, Indo-China.

AMARANTACEAE

Amaranthus paniculatus, Linn.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., in old Sakai clearing, 11030; flr. June.

Cultivated by Sakai. A N. American herb.

Cyathula prostrata, Bl.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17939; flr. Nov.

A common weed in waste ground in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Pantropic.

POLYGONACEAE

Polygonum chinense, Linn.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11773; Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17923; flr. Jan., Nov.

A scrambling shrub, not uncommon in the Peninsula in the hills. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya to China and Japan.

Polygonum malaicum, Danser. Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, Série III, Vol. VIII, Livr. 2-3, (1927), p. 218.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17924; flr. Nov.

A scrambling shrub, montane on the Main Range. *Distrib*: Sumatra.

NEPENTHACEAE

Nepenthes gracillima, Ridl.

Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17752.

A climbing shrub, montane on Gunong Tahan and the Main Range. Endemic.

Nepenthes Macfarlanei, Hemsl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17874, 17878.

A climber, montane, Gunong Bubu, Gunong Tahan and the Main Range. Endemic.

Nepenthes sanguinea, Lindl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11067; below Foster's Hill in swamp, 4800 ft., 17841.

A climber, montane in the Peninsula on the Taiping Hills, Gunong Bubu, Gunong Tahan, the Main Range, Gunong Benom and Mt. Ophir. *Distrib*: Borneo.

PIPERACEAE**Peperomia ?Maxwelliana**, C. DC.

Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 11720; flr. Jan.

Piper ?boehmeriaefolium, Wall.

Below Rhododendron Hill, 4800 ft., 11707; fruit Jan.

Piper cyrtostachys, Ridl.

Gunong Berembun, c. 5000 ft., 11090; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11581 (Dyak coll: F. M. S. Mus.); below Rhododendron Hill, 4800 ft., 11707; flr. and fruit Jan., June.

An erect herb, rare, known only from this vicinity.

Piper magnibaccum, C. DC.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17719; fruit Nov.

A climbing herb, montane, Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Endemic.

Piper ?semangkoanum, C. DC.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17740; flr. Nov.

Piper stylosum, Miq.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10927; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11078; flr. June.

A small erect shrub, common in the Peninsula usually at low altitudes. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Borneo.

LAURACEAE**Endiandra Maingayi**, Hook. fil.

Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18034; fruit Nov.

A tree, not common, usually in the lowlands, Perak and Malacca. Endemic.

Sakai name: *Selepak*.

Cinnamomum mollissimum, Hook. fil.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18005; sterile specimens only.

A shrub or small tree, not common, Penang and Perak. Endemic.

Cinnamomum Scortechinii, Gamble, var. *selangorensis*, Ridl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11207; flr. June.

A tree, rare, the species known from Ulu Batang Padang, the var. from Gunong Ulu Kali (Selangor). Endemic.

Cinnamomum ?velutinum, Ridl.

Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18038; leaf and wood specimens only.

Sakai name: *Baloi*.

***Litsea citrata*, Bl.**

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17916; sterile.

A small tree occurring in the Peninsula in clearings in the hills. *Distrib*: India to China, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

***Lindera selangorensis*, Ridl.**

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11018; flr. June.

A small tree, montane, not common on the Main Range. Endemic.

THYMELACEAE

***Daphne composita*, Gilg.**

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11632; flr. Jan.

A shrub or small tree, montane in the Peninsula, on the Taiping Hills and the Main Range. *Distrib*: Burma, Sumatra, Java.

LORANTHACEAE

***Loranthus Lobbii*, Hook. fil.**

Below Rhododendron Hill, 4800 ft., 11702; fruit Jan.

A parasitic shrub, common and variable from sea-level up to about 5000 ft. Endemic.

***Loranthus pulcher*, DC.**

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11620; flr. Jan.

A parasitic shrub, not uncommon in the Peninsula from the Adang Islands to Selangor, usually at some altitude. *Distrib*: Tenasserim, Siam.

***Elytranthe avenis*, Don.**

Below Foster's Hill, in swamp, 4800 ft., 17850; Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17876; flr. Nov.

A parasitic shrub, usually montane in the Peninsula, Setul, Kedah Peak, Taiping Hills, Gunong Bubu, the Dindings, Fraser Hill, Gunong Tahan, Ulu Batang Padang, Gunong Benom. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java.

***Lepeostegeres Kingii*, Gamble**

Gunong Berembun, c. 5500 ft., 11689; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17826; flr. Jan., Nov.

A parasitic shrub, usually montane, Taiping Hills to Johore. Endemic.

SANTALACEAE

***Henslowia Ridleyi*, Gamble**

Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11623; fruit Jan.

A parasitic climber, montane on Gunong Tahan, the Main Range and Gunong Benom. Endemic.

BALANOPHORACEAE

***Balanophora globosa*, Jungh.**

Nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., s. n.; flr. Nov.

A parasite, montane on the Main Range, Gunong Tahan and Mt. Ophir. *Distrib*: Burma to Java and Borneo.

Balanophora multibrachiata, Fawcett

Tubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10968; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17704; flr. June, Nov.

A parasite, montane in the Peninsula from the Taiping Hills to Johore. *Distrib*: Sumatra.

EUPHOBIACEAE**Phyllanthus muscosus**, Ridl., *Jour. F. M. S. Mus.*, Vol. IV, p. 61.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11150, 17817; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11660; flr. Jan., June, Nov.

A shrub, endemic and local.

Daphniphyllum lancifolium, Hook. fil.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18006; ?nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18046; fruit Nov.

A tree, rare, hitherto known only from Gunong Hijau, Taiping Hills. Endemic.

Sakai names: *Rassa* (18006); *Gempok* (18046).

Baccaurea parviflora, Muell. Arg.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10937; flr. June.

A small tree, common in the Peninsula in the lowlands.

Distrib: Burma, Sumatra, Borneo.

Macaranga denticulata, Muell. Arg.

Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18040; flr. Nov.

A small tree, not uncommon in the Peninsula usually at low altitudes. *Distrib*: India, Sumatra, Java.

Sakai name: *Sepat*.

Macaranga triloba, Muell. Arg.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10949; flr. June.

A small tree, common in the Peninsula in secondary growth.

Distrib: Mergui, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

URTICACEAE**Ficus chartacea**, Wall., var. *torulosa*, King.

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11181.

A shrub, common in the Peninsula from sea-level up to about 5000 ft. *Distrib*: Burma.

Ficus cuspidata, Reinw.

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., tree hanging over river, 17983.

The typical form.

A shrub or tree, rare, hitherto known in the Peninsula only from the Taiping Hills. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

Ficus diversifolia, Bl.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11077.

A bush, epiphytic or not, common in the Peninsula and very variable. *Distrib*: Malay Archipelago.

Ficus hirta, Vahl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10948.

A shrub or small tree, not common in the Peninsula, doubtfully also from Ulu Gombak (Selangor). *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya, China.

Ficus pomifera, Wall.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., by riverbank, 10932.

A tree, not very common in the Peninsula from Upper Perak to Johore. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya.

Ficus pyriformis, Hook. and Arn., var.

Bertam river nr. Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11043; below Rhododendron Hill, 4800 ft., 11703.

A shrub, not very common in the Peninsula, usually montane. *Distrib*: India to Tenasserim and S. China.

Ficus rostrata, Lam.

Lubok Tamang, by riverbank, 3500 ft., 10945; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11776.

A climbing or erect shrub, common in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: India to Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

Ficus variolosa, Lindl.

Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17761; ?below Foster's Hill in swamp, 4800 ft., 17837.

A shrub or small tree, not common in the Peninsula, Taiping Hills. *Distrib*: Hongkong.

Pellionia Duvauana, N. E. Br., var. *viridis*, Ridl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10999; flr. June.

A creeping herb, not uncommon in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Tenasserim, Siam, Cambodia.

Pellionia javanica, Wedd.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17799; flr. Nov.

A creeping herb, not common in the north of the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Java.

Elatostemma acuminatum, Brngn.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11013; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17798; flr. June, Nov.

A herb, not uncommon in the Peninsula in the hills, usually near streams. *Distrib*: India to Java.

Elatostemma platyphyllum, Wedd.

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17966; flr. Nov.

A large herb, not common in the Peninsula, Penang, Perak, Selangor. *Distrib*: India.

Pouzolzia vinimea, Wedd.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10943; flr. June.

A small herb, usually montane in the Peninsula, Upper Perak, Kelantan and the Main Range. *Distrib*: India to Java and Borneo.

JUGLANDACEAE

Engelhardtia Wallichiana, Lindl.

Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18037, leaf and wood specimens only.

A tree, montane, not common, Penang, Taiping Hills, Fraser Hill. Endemic.

Sakai name: *Pa'ar*.

CUPULIFERAE

Pasania Bennettii, Gamble

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 18001; leaf and wood specimens only.

A tree, in the Peninsula near the sea and also montane.

Distrib: Sumatra, Bangka, Borneo, Philippines.

Sakai name (for all *Pasanias*): *Kais*.

Pasania ?sundaica, Oerst.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11010; flr. June.

Pasania sp.

Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18053; young fruit Nov.

Castanopsis ?Hullettii, King

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11158; nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18035; flr. June, Nov.

Sakai name: *Kais*.

ORCHIDACEAE

Microstylis micrantha, Hook. fil.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17946; flr. Nov.

A creeping herb, not very common in the Peninsula, montane on the Taiping Hills, and occurring also in Malacca, Johore and Singapore. *Distrib*: Borneo.

Liparis compressa, Lindl.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11772; Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17785; Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17986; flr. Jan., Nov., and in H. B. S., March 1926.

An epiphyte, not common in the Peninsula, montane on the Taiping Hills and the Main Range. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines.

Platyclinis odorata, Ridl.

Gunong Berembun, 6000 ft., 11116; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., (Dyak coll: F. M. S. Mus.); flr. June, Oct.

An epiphyte, montane on Gunong Bubu and on the Main Range at Fraser Hill. Endemic.

Sarcopodium geminatum, Kranzl.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., (Dyak coll: F. M. S. Mus.); Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11621, 11777; flr. Jan., Oct.

An epiphyte, montane on Kedah Peak, Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan and the Main Range. *Distrib*: Java.

Dendrobium clarissimum, Ridl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10962; flr. June.

An epiphyte, rare, known only from this locality.

Bulbophyllum brevipes, Ridl.

Gunong Berembun, c. 5000 ft., 11095; flr. June.

A small epiphyte, rare, hitherto known only from Bujong Malacca, Perak. Endemic.

Bulbophyllum (*Monanthe*) **Hodgsoni**, n. sp.

Rhizome creeping, pseudobulbs crowded, globose, 7-8 mms. through. Leaf one, lanceolate, 5-6 cms. long. Peduncle filiform, pale straw colour when dry, up to 10 cms. long with a minute amplexicaul bract.

Upper sepal narrow, linear oblong, 1.2 cms. long, laterals narrowly lanceolate, reddish-brown, 2 cms. long. Petals minute, oblong, blunt, about 3 mms. long. Lip triangular-ovate, cordate, grooved, ending in a long blunt subulate fleshy point; the total length of the lip, including the point, 6 mms., the point half as long. Arms of column very long, triangular at base, ending in long points.

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 11728; flr. Jan.

Bulbophyllum maximum, Ridl.

Below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11215; flr. June; Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., Sands s.n.

An epiphyte, rare, known also from Bujong Malacca (Perak). Endemic.

Bulbophyllum microglossum, Ridl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11068; flr. June.

An epiphyte, montane, rare, hitherto known only from Gunong Tahan.

Bulbophyllum Skeatianum, Ridl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10965; Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11618; below Gunong Terbakar, 3500 ft., 11697; flr. Jan., June.

A small epiphyte, rare, hitherto known only from Gunong Tahan.

Dendrochilum angustifolium, Ridl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11206; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., (Dyak coll: F. M. S. Mus.); flr. June, Oct.

An epiphyte, montane on Gunong Tahan, the Main Range and Gunong Benom. Endemic.

Dendrochilum spathulatum, Ridl.

Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17795; flr. in H. B. S., Jan., 1926.

An epiphyte, rare in the Peninsula, hitherto known only from the Tahan river. *Distrib*: Sumatra.

Eria brunea, Ridl.

Below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft., 11122; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17749; top of Falls, 4800 ft., 17796; flr. June, Nov., and in H. B. S. Feb., 1926.

An epiphyte, not common in the Peninsula, Taiping Hills, the Main Range, Gunong Benom. Endemic.

Eria floribunda, Lindl.

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11178, 11190; flr. June.

An epiphyte, common in the Peninsula from sea-level up to 5000 ft. *Distrib*: Tenasserim to Java, Borneo, Philippines.

Eria longifolia, Hook. fil.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17741; flr. Nov.

An epiphyte, montane on the Taiping Hills, the Main Range, Gunong Benom and Gunong Tahan. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Borneo.

Eria Ridleyi, Rolfe

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11144, 11710; below Foster's Hill, in swamp, 4800 ft., 17842; nr. Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18027; flr. Jan., June, Nov.

An epiphyte, montane on Gunong Raya (Langkawi), Bukit Besar (Jalor), Taiping Hills, the Main Range and Gunong Benom. Endemic.

Eria Scortechinii, Ridl.

Gunong Berembun, 5500-6000 ft., 11098, 11686; Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11619; flr. Jan., June.

An epiphyte, or on rocks, montane on the Main Range, Gunong Tahan and Gunong Benom. Endemic.

Trichotosia aporina, Kranzl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17872; flr. Nov.

An epiphyte, montane, not common, Kedah Peak, Taiping Hills, Main Range. Endemic.

Trichotosia pyrrotricha, Ridl.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17914; flr. Nov.

An epiphyte, montane on the Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan and the Main Range. Endemic.

Phreatia listrophora, Ridl.

Gunong Berembun, 5500 ft., 11687; flr. Jan.

A small epiphyte, not common in the hills, Gunong Raya (Langkawi), Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan, Fraser Hill, Gunong Benom. Endemic.

Tainia Maingayi, Hook. fil.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., Sands, s.n.; flr. July.

A creeping terrestrial herb, not common, Kedah Peak, Kelantan, Penang, the Main Range. Endemic.

Tainia speciosa, Bl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11113; flr. June.

A terrestrial herb, not uncommon in the Peninsula, montane, Kedah Peak, the Main Range, Gunong Tahan, Mt. Ophir, Gunong Bechua (Johore). *Distrib*: Java.

Spathoglottis aurea, Lindl.

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 11140; flr. June.

A terrestrial herb, montane in the Peninsula, common. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines.

***Calanthe angustifolia*, Lindl.**

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft. (Dyak coll: F. M. S. Mus.); flr. Oct.
A terrestrial herb, montane in the Peninsula on Kedah Peak,
Taiping Hills, the Main Range, and Gunong Benom. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java.

***Calanthe veratrifolia*, R. Br.**

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11075, 11644; flr. Jan., June.
A terrestrial herb, not uncommon in the Peninsula from the
Taiping Hills to S. Johore. *Distrib*: India to Australia.

***Dilochia Cantleyi*, Ridl.**

Gunong Berembun, 5000 ft., 11680; below Foster's Hill, in
swamp, 4800 ft., 17848; flr. Jan., Nov.
A terrestrial herb, montane in the Peninsula on Kedah Peak,
in Kelantan, on Gunong Tahan, the Main Range, and Gunong
Bubu. *Distrib*: Borneo.

***Coelogyne carnea*, Hook. fil.**

Gunong Berembun, 5000 ft., 11094; top of Falls, 4800 ft.,
17771; flr. June, and in H. B. S., Feb., 1926.
An epiphyte, or not, montane on Gunong Bintang (Kedah),
Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan, the Main Range and Gunong
Benom. Endemic.

***Coelogyne speciosa*, Lindl.**

Below Robinson Falls, 3700 ft., 11131; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft.,
11177, 11656; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17710; top of Falls,
4500 ft., 17783; flr. June, Jan., Nov., and in H. B. S., Feb.,
1926.
An epiphyte, common in the Peninsula from Penang to
Singapore, montane in the north, descending to sea-level in the
south. *Distrib*: Java, Borneo.

***Coelogyne tomentosa*, Lindl.**

Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., on the ground in open dry places,
10978; Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11039; below Robinson Falls,
3700 ft., 11135; flr. June.
An epiphyte, or not, montane in the Peninsula in Penang, on
the Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan, the Main Range, Gunong
Benom and Mt. Ophir. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Borneo.

***Crinonia Elizabethiana*, Ridl.**

Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17865; flr. in H. B. S., April, 1926.
An epiphyte, not common, montane on Gunong Tahan and
Gunong Ulu Riang. Endemic.

***Crinonia parviflora*, Pfitzer**

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17881; flr. Nov.
An epiphyte, montane on Gunong Bintang (Kedah), the
Main Range, Gunong Tahan and Gunong Benom. Endemic.

***Chelistonele perakensis*, Ridl.**

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., (Dyak coll: F. M. S. Mus.); flr. Oct.
An epiphyte, montane on the Taiping Hills, Fraser Hill and
Gunong Benom. Endemic.

Appendicula lancifolia, Hook. fil.

Nr. Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11040; flr. June.

An epiphyte, montane in the Peninsula on Bukit Besar (Jalor) the Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Endemic.

Corysanthes mucronata, Bl.

Summit of Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., in Sphagnum, 17883; flr. Nov.

A tiny tuberous herb, rare in the Peninsula, Kedah Peak, Gunong Belumut (Johore). *Distrib*: Java.

Tropidia curculigoides, Lindl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10951; Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17985; flr. June, Nov.

A terrestrial herb, common in the Peninsula from Kedah Peak to Singapore, montane in the north. *Distrib*: India, Borneo.

Anoectochilus Reinwardtii, Bl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11107; Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17975; flr. June, Nov.

A small terrestrial herb, montane in the Peninsula on Kedah Peak, Taiping Hills and the Main Range. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java, Amboina.

Hetaeria elata, Hook. fil.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11058; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11194; flr. June.

A terrestrial herb, rare, Ulu Batang Padang. Endemic.

Cryptostylis arachnites, Bl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5100 ft., 11058; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17733; flr. June, Nov.

A terrestrial herb, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to about 5500 ft. *Distrib*: India, Sumatra, Java, Philippines.

Ceratostylis cryptantha, Ridl.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11717; flr. Jan.

A small epiphyte, not common, montane on Penang Hill, the Taiping Hills, Fraser Hill. Endemic.

ZINGIBERACEAE**Globba aurantiaca**, Miq.

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17968; flr. Nov.

A herb, common in the Peninsula up to 5000 ft. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Borneo.

Globba cernua, Bak.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10924; flr. June.

A herb, common in the hills from the Taiping Hills to Negri Sembilan. Endemic.

Globba macranthera, Ridl.

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11651; flr. Jan.

A herb, rare, known only from this neighbourhood.

Globba regalis, Ridl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10930; flr. June.

A tall herb, rare, known only from this locality and from Gunong Menuang Gasing (Selangor).

Hedychium paludosum, n. sp.

A tall terrestrial herb with thick aromatic rhizome. Leaves oblong lanceolate cuspidate, glabrous except for a slight pubescence along their edges, 25-30 cms. long, 4.5-6 cms. broad. Petiole 1 cm. long or less. Ligule glabrous, up to 5 cms. long.

Inflorescence lax, about 25 cms. long. Peduncle up to 12 cms. long, glabrous below, sparsely silky-hairy above, with midway a single broadly lanceolate bract, silky hairy on the outside.

Flowers two or three from each bract; the lower floral bracts oblong blunt, glabrous inside, sparsely golden-hairy outside, 2.5 cms. long; upper ones shorter and narrower.

Calyx tube narrow, tubular, densely silky-hairy, 4 cms. long. Corolla tube exceeding calyx tube by 2.5 cms., lobes linear, broadening towards the tips, acute, 3 cms. long; staminodes broader, as long; lip 3 cms. long, narrow, deeply bilobed. Stamen 6 cms. long, filament slender; anther broad, the cells prolonged below into short blunt horns. Stigma narrowly cup-shaped, with long hairs on the edge. Flowers pure white except for the brilliant red stamen. Fruit unknown.

Below Foster's Hill, in swamp, 4800 ft., 17844, abundant; flr. Nov.

Camptandra latifolia, Ridl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11061; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11180; flr. June.

A herb, montane and rare, Penang, Gunong Batu Puteh, Bujong Malacca. Endemic.

Camptandra ovata, Ridl.

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17727; flr. Nov.

A herb, montane and rare, Gunong Tahan, Gunong Korbu, Fraser Hill and Gunong Mengkuang Lebar. Endemic.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Curculigo latifolia, Dryand

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11085; flr. June.

A stemless herb, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to above 6000 ft. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya.

Curculigo recurvata, Dryand

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17971; flr. Nov.

A tuberous herb, not common in the Peninsula, but abundant where it occurs, Taiping Hills, Negri Sembilan, Singapore (Botanic Gardens). *Distrib*: India to China and Australia.

BURMANNIACEAE

Burmanna longifolia, Becc.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 11060; Gunong Berembun, 5500 ft., 11690; flr. Jan., June.

A herb, common in the Peninsula in the hills. *Distrib*: Borneo to the Philippines and New Guinea.

TACCACEAE

Tacca cristata, Jack

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10969; flr. June.

A tuberous herb, common in the Peninsula from sea-level to about 4000 ft. *Distrib*: Burma.

LILIACEAE

Ophiopogon intermedius, Don, var. *macranthus*, Ridl.

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11780; flr. Jan.

A herb, rare, the var. known only from this locality. *Distrib*: (of species), Himalaya.

Disporum pullum, Salisb.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11038; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11143; flr. June.

A herb, rare in the Peninsula, known only from this vicinity. *Distrib*: India, Sumatra, Java, China.

Smilax laevis, Wall.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17891; flr. Nov.

A slender climber, montane in the Peninsula from Kelah Peak to Johore. *Distrib*: Borneo, S. China.

Smilax myosotiflora, DC.

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11171; flr. June.

A slender climber, common in the Peninsula from Kedah Peak to Singapore. *Distrib*: Lower Siam, Java.

COMMELINACEAE

Pollia thyrsiflora, Endl.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11019; flr. June.

A herb, common in the Peninsula both at low and high altitudes. *Distrib*: Andamans to the Philippines and New Guinea.

Commelina obliqua, Ham.

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10907; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11653; Tanah Rata, clearing, 4800 ft., 17950; flr. Jan., June, Nov.

A herb, not very common in the Peninsula, Perlis, Kedah, Upper Perak, Ginting Bidai (Selangor). *Distrib*: India to Borneo.

PALMAE

Pinanga polymorpha, Becc.

Nr. Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17832; fruit Nov.

A small palm, montane on the Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Endemic.

***Calamus elegans*, Ridl.**

Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., 18017; fruit Nov.

A slender climber, montane, not common, Gunong Tahan, Bujong Malacca, Fraser Hill. Endemic.

PANDANACEAE

***Freycinetia montana*, Ridl.**

Lubok Tamang, by the river, 3500 ft., 11009; flr. June.

A climbing shrub, not common, Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Endemic.

ARACEAE

***Arisaema anomalum*, Hemsl.**

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 11005; flr. June.

A tuberous herb, montane on the Taiping Hills and the Main Range. Endemic.

***Arisaema filiforme*, Bl.**

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17703; flr. Nov.

A tuberous herb, rare in the Peninsula, known only from this locality. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

***Arisaema Roxburghii*, Kunth.**

Lubok Tamang, 3500 ft., 10942; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11084, ?17801; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11170, 11663; flr. Jan., June.

A tuberous herb, not uncommon in the hills from Pulau Adang to Selangor and Pahang. Endemic.

***Alocasia Beccarii*, Engl.**

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 11167; No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11182, 11666; flr. Jan., fruit June.

A creeping herb, montane in the Peninsula on the Taiping Hills and Main Range. *Distrib*: Borneo.

***Homalomena purpurascens*, Schott.**

Top of Robinson Falls, 4800 ft., 17758; flr. Nov.

A small herb, not uncommon in the Peninsula, particularly in the south. *Distrib*: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines.

***Schismatoglottis ?mutata*, Hook. fil.**

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., 17979; fruit Nov.

***Scindapsus Scortechinii*, Hook. fil.**

No. 5 Camp, 5000 ft., 11783; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17748; flr. Jan., Nov.

A climbing shrub, montane, not uncommon in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Lower Siam.

***Amydrium humile*, Schott.**

Robinson Falls, 4000 ft., 11120; flr. June.

A long creeping plant, not common in the Peninsula, but abundant where it occurs, Penang Hill, Bujong Malacca. *Distrib*: ?Sumatra, Borneo.

CYPERACEAE

Mariscus Dregeanus, Kunth.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17943.

A sedge, common in the Peninsula, but usually near the sea.

Distrib: Trop. Africa and Asia.

Carex cruciata, Vahl., var.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17941.

A sedge, montane in the Peninsula, not common. *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya to China.

Gahnia javanica, Mor.

Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10990.

A large sedge, montane in the Peninsula, common from Kedah Peak to Johore. *Distrib*: W. Malaysia to Polynesia.

GRAMINEAE

Paspalum conjugatum, Berg.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17944.

A common grass in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Pantropic, of S. America origin.

Oplismenus compositus, Beauv.

Tanah Rata, clearing, 4800 ft., 17934.

A grass, common in the Peninsula. *Distrib*: Pantropic.

Pollinia Hendersonii, C. E. Hubbard, *Kew Bull.* 2, 1927, p. 79.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17940.

A tall grass, endemic and local.

Isachne albens, Trin.

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17927.

A grass, montane in the Peninsula on the Taiping Hills, Gunong Tahan and the Main Range, *Distrib*: Indo-Malaya and China.

Isachne javana, Nees.

Gunong Terbakar, 4500 ft., 10993; below Foster's Hill in swamp, 4800 ft., 17843.

A grass, not uncommon in the Peninsula in the hills. *Distrib*: Burma, Java, Borneo.

Setaria plicata, Cooke

Tanah Rata clearing, 4800 ft., 17947.

A tall grass, widely spread in the Peninsula and not uncommon. *Distrib*: Trop. Asia.

Bambusa elegans, Ridl.

Rhododendron Hill, 5000 ft., 17887; sterile; common on ridge tops, forming thickets; common on Gunong Batu Brinchang at about 6000 ft., forming a dense growth on the tops of narrow ridges amongst Sphagnum.

A small bamboo, rare, known also from Fraser Hill. Endemic.

CONIFERAE

Podocarpus imbricatus, Bl.

Robinson Falls, 4500 ft., Forest Dept. 10937.

A tree, montane in the Peninsula from Kedah Peak to Johore.

Distrib: Burma to the Philippines and Hainan.

Podocarpus neriifolius, Don

Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 17745.

A tall tree, montane in the Peninsula from Penang to Johore.

Distrib: India to China and New Guinea.

Dacrydium Beccarii, Parl

Nr. Batu Brinchang Camp, 5000 ft., on ridge top, 18025.

A shrub or dwarf tree, montane in the Peninsula. *Distrib:* Borneo.

Dacrydium elatum, Wall.

Several large trees seen below Robinson Falls, 3500 ft.

A tall tree, not uncommon in the Peninsula in the hills.

Distrib: Tonkin to Fiji through the Malay Archipelago.

The Geology of Malacca, with a Geological Map and Special Reference to Laterite.

By J. B. SCRIVENOR,

Geologist, Federated Malay States.

The Settlement of Malacca has an area of only 720 square miles, but is very well equipped with roads, which exceed 250 miles in length, and make an examination of the geology of the country less arduous than is usually the case in British Malaya. This paper is the result of work in the Settlement carried out in connection with the geological survey of British Malaya. The first work was done in 1906. After that hardly any information was obtained until 1926, when I was able to spend two months in preparing a geological map, which is published with this paper, and is reduced from the 1916 map of Malacca Territory, scale 1 inch = 1 mile, on which the field-observations were recorded.

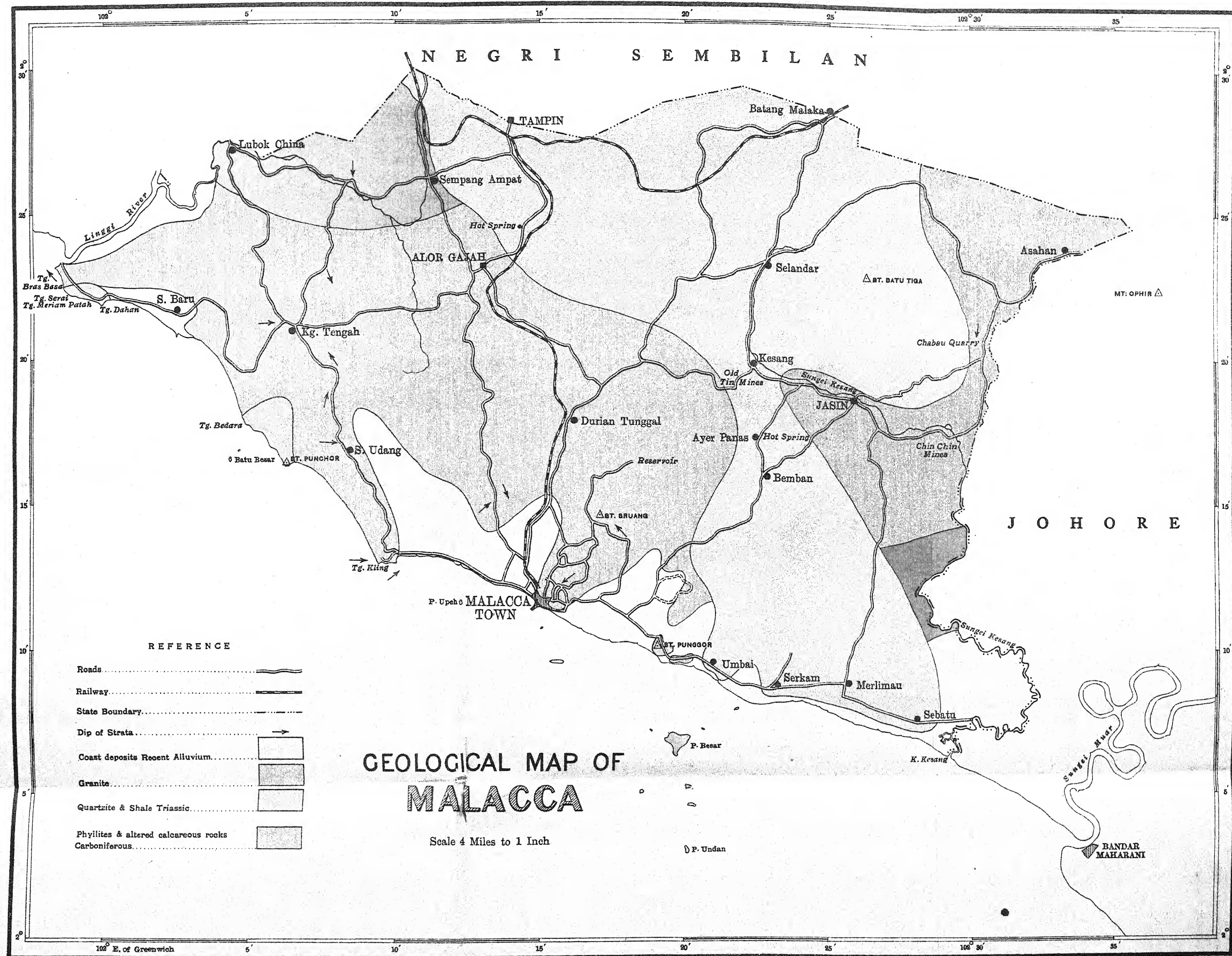
Physical features.

Nearly half of the northern boundary of Malacca is granite, rising to hills of moderate height (*e.g.* Bukit Manis, 556 ft.; Bukit Ayer Tembusu, 520 ft.; Bukit Putus, 689 ft.; Bukit Punggor, 1304 ft.; Bukit Batang Malaka, 1419 ft.). To the north, in Negri Sembilan, are higher granite hills. To the south there are no very conspicuous features. The country is formed of low hills and beautiful valleys planted with rice. Excepting Forest Reserves and Rubber Protection Belts nearly the whole Settlement is cultivated, rice and rubber being the chief products. The rivers are small. The coast is in part sandy, in part mangrove-mud. There are rocky headlands of laterite at Tanjong Bras Basa and Tanjong Kling. Bukit Bruang, 564 ft., near Malacca Town, appears to owe its existence to quartz-veins in phyllites.

Phyllites and altered calcareous rocks.

The oldest rocks in Malacca are phyllites (micaceous slates) and altered calcareous rocks. They are believed, on evidence obtained elsewhere, to be of Carboniferous age, but in Malacca there is no direct evidence of age at all. Generally the phyllites are soft owing to weathering. The best specimens I obtained were from the underground tin-workings at Chin Chin, east of Jasin, where they contain tourmaline. At Tanjong Kling and at Tanjong Bras Basa the original rock is replaced by limonite (hydrated iron oxide). The map shows that the dip of the phyllites varies greatly, indicating great disturbance. Generally, the soil above the phyllites contains large blocks of limonite that frequently preserve the structure of the phyllites which they have





replaced and are a valuable guide in field-work to the nature of the rock under the soil. These, and the limonite on the coast, are familiar as "laterite." Whether they should be called laterite or not is a question to be discussed later.

The phyllites occur on the west of the granite and on the east again in the neighbourhood of Jasin and Chin Chin. Between Chin Chin and Asahan, however, is a large outcrop of a different rock, which has been quarried. This is a hard, light-coloured rock whose mineral composition indicates that it is an altered calcareous rock. From surface indications I believe this rock continuous to, or near, Asahan, but the quarry at Chabau is the only place I know of where it is well exposed. At Chabau, these Carboniferous rocks form a narrow belt about three miles wide between the granite of Malacca, and the granite of Mt. Ophir, 4187 ft., and Gunong Meriong, 1650 ft., in Johore. North of Mt. Ophir, and beyond the Malacca boundary, limestone was found near Bukit Kadanak in a drill-hole about twenty-five years ago by Mr. R. W. Pawle while prospecting for the Borneo Co., Ltd. and I have no doubt this Chabau rock is the result of intense alteration of limestone by the granite. The outcrops resemble limestone outcrops. The chief constituent minerals are quartz, calcite, garnet, pyroxene, wollastonite, biotite, and pyrite. The garnet, coloured a dull red, is conspicuous and forms veins in the north face of the quarry.

On the road between Durian Tunggal and Selandar rocks of this group are altered to hornblende-schist at the granite-junction.

Near the fifth mile on the road to Alor Gajah from Malacca Town some fine sandy beds have been included in this group for want of evidence that would justify separating them from neighbouring phyllites.

Quartzite and shale.

This group is believed to form part of the widespread Triassic quartzite and shale formation of British Malaya, though, as in the case of the phyllites and altered calcareous rocks, no direct evidence of age is available in Malacca. The shales are largely altered to phyllites.

There are two outcrops of these rocks marked on the map, one between Lubok China and Sempang Ampat, the other on the eastern boundary. The latter it must be confessed is largely conjectural. These rocks have been mapped in Johore and must end against the granite somewhere in Malacca as shown on the map.

In the other outcrop, however, there is good evidence of quartzite, but the dividing line between this group and the older group is obscure.

The granite.

The granite in Malacca was intruded into the Carboniferous and Triassic rocks and is therefore younger than them. In the north of the Settlement there is abundant hard granite. Hard aplite, a fine-grained granitic rock, is found near Bukit Batu Tiga. In the south hard granite was seen at Umbai, on the islands off the coast near Umbai, and at and near Bukit Punchor. There are granite-quarries between Tampin and Sempang Ampat, between Selandar and Asahan, and on Pulau Besar. The granite in the vicinity of Tampin is porphyritic, that is, it contains large crystals of orthoclase. On Pulau Besar and at some other localities it is not porphyritic. The map shows a continuous outcrop from the north to Umbai, Serkam, and Merlimau. In the centre of the Settlement, however, about Kesang, Ayer Panas, and Bemban, the evidence is poor. It is usually easy to recognize a granitic soil, but in the locality mentioned I think there are numerous granitic intrusions into stratified rocks. Such intrusions can be seen in the old tin-mines near Kesang, but mapping granitic intrusions and stratified rocks separately is impossible on a small scale map, so I have coloured the whole area as granite.

The large outcrop of granite in Malacca is the southern end of the Main Range of the Peninsula; its northern termination is between the Patani and Telubin Rivers in Lower Siam.

Towards the west of the Settlement are two small granitic outcrops on the coast. That stretching from Tanjong Bedara to Bukit Punchor contains hard granite. The other, stretching from near Tanjong Bras Basa to near Tanjong Dahan, is of soft granite-aplite.

Near Malacca Town there is evidence of granitic intrusions. Close to the top of Bukit Tinggi is a granitic rock with muscovite, while in a ditch below Bukit China I found a white clay which on being washed yielded quartz, muscovite, and rutile. In 1906 I was shown an outcrop of hard granite near Malacca Town, but in those days there was no map and I did not record its position, nor could I find it again in 1926.

Soil derived from the granitic rocks usually has very little limonite, or "laterite" in it, compared with soil derived from the stratified rocks. Plates of white mica (muscovite) are common in this granitic soil, particularly in the neighbourhood of Serkam and Merlimau.

Recent deposits.

The recent deposits found in Malacca are:—1. alluvium; 2. beach-sand and the mud and sand on the sea-floor; 3. laterite. Regarding the alluvium there is nothing of special interest to note.

It provides the most fertile ground for cultivation and is mostly utilized for rice-fields. The beach sand and sea-floor, however, are interesting in that they contain tin-ore, and will be considered under mineral deposits. Laterite also is of interest and will be discussed in the final section of this paper.

Mineral deposits.

Malacca has been a settled country for so long that unknown mineral deposits of any value can hardly be expected to exist. In the early days of European settlement, after the arrival of the Portuguese in 1511, gold was brought from other parts of the Peninsula to Malacca. There were no geographical obstacles to the whole present rice-bearing area of Malacca being occupied by Malays. Intercourse between foreign Malays and Malacca Malays certainly took place. Gold must have been known to exist in the neighbourhood of Gemas, Gemencheh, and Mt. Ophir, just beyond Malacca's borders. Foreigners would be attracted by this, and it is difficult to believe that the available deposits of gold and tin-ore in Malacca did not become known at an early date.

The information that we have to-day is that there are 1. old gold-workings, 2. tin-workings inland, and 3. tin-ore on the coast and the sea-bed.

The old gold-workings are in the north-east of the Settlement, near Asahan, and are a continuation of the Negri Sembilan and Johore gold-workings. Whether Asiatics are still winning gold in either of these States I do not know, but in the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for December 1891 (No. 24) there is an interesting reference on pp. 81-82 by Dr. W. Bott to early work. Dr. Bott, who was then Government Analyst, Straits Settlements, reported on an "Alleged Discovery of Mercury in Malacca" and in a note to his paper quotes from Cameron's "Malayan India" to the effect that about 1864 Captain Playfair discovered at the base of St. Paul's Hill, in part of old Portuguese Government buildings, the remains of a store of mercury that had been brought there in connection with gold-mining on Mount Ophir. This would probably have been towards the close of the sixteenth century. Now, however, gold-mining is dead in Malacca, the only trace of it being small shallow, surface excavations near Asahan, in the triangle formed by the Johore boundary and the Asahan and Chabau roads.

Tin-mining not only still continues, but its possibilities for the future have interested miners considerably in recent years.

The tin-workings inland are in the neighbourhood of Kesang and Jasin. Those at Kesang are in rolling country, where granitic intrusions have invaded phyllites. In July of 1926 there were a few Chinese working near the Kesang-Durian Tunggal road, but 1927] *Royal Asiatic Society*.

it is obvious that the best values have been extracted. Hydraulic-working with monitors would be worth considering for what remains if tailings could be kept from fouling the Sungei Kesang. I have no information about the actual tin-contents of the ground now.

The workings near Jasin are south of the village Chin Chin, in and near a Rubber Protection Belt of jungle. No granite is visible here. The country rock is phyllite with tourmaline, and traversing it are small veins containing tin-ore. On the surface the phyllites are covered by a thick cap of hard laterite, sometimes reaching ten feet or more, which is stanniferous where there was a vein in the phyllite replaced by the laterite. These veins have been worked for many years. They form a "stockwork" that would have been a valuable property if worked on a large scale before Chinese miners began "picking out the eyes." I first visited the Chin Chin mines in 1906. At that time there was a flourishing Chinese *Kongsi* at work on the last rich outcrops left: now a Singapore Company is about to attempt working what remains on a large scale.

Tin-ore occurs on the coast and on the sea-bed off the shore of Malacca, the chief source of which I believe to be the small patch of granite between Sungei Baru village and the mouth of the Linggi River. The rock here is soft and fine-grained granite-aplite, in which, close to the shore, is an old *lampan*, between Tanjong Serai and Tanjong Bras Basa, near the junction of phyllites and aplite. In December 1905 I went to this part of the coast from Port Dickson with the late Mr. Warnford Locke, then General Manager of the Raub Australian Gold Mines. A small suction-dredge was being operated by Mr. Gunn to prospect the sea-bed. It had been working for two years, and some time later a dredge was sent up from Singapore to work on a large scale but was unsatisfactory. In 1905 Malays were working on the beach. Tin-ore can be concentrated in pans there now. Near Tanjong Dahan the sea has concentrated the sea-sand and left a strip of black sand on the beach. Some of this was collected and analysed. The mineral-analysis (after removing quartz) was as follows:—

Magnetic. Ilmenite and tourmaline	82.4%
Non-magnetic. Rutile, anatase, zircon, and cassiterite	9.6%

The original sample with the quartz, was assayed for tin and was found to contain 0.29%. This is about equivalent to eight *katis* per cubic yard, but the amount of black sand available is very small and concentration of the cassiterite would be difficult.

The tin-ore on the sea-bed has certainly been distributed to some extent by tides, but how far it extends down the coast of Malacca I do not know. Prospectors are at work again and it is to be hoped that the values will prove high enough for dredging.

The extent of the aplite out to sea is unknown. In the old *lampan* small veins traverse the aplite. Such veins are the probable source of the ore on the sea-bed.

In turning over the pages of No. 24 of the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society I came by chance on a note (pp. 166, 167) headed "Diamonds in the Malay Peninsula" and containing a quotation from Garcia da Orta to the effect that diamonds "of the class called old-rock diamonds" occurred at "the Strait of Tanjam in the Territory of Malacca" (the original text was in Latin). "They are few but valuable; however, they have one fault, that they are heavy, wherefore they are more valued by the sellers than by the buyers." There is nothing remarkable in the alleged diamonds being more valued by the sellers than by the buyers; it is a common divergence of opinion in commercial transactions; but where is the Strait of Tanjam? I suspect that quartz-crystals were the stones described; but perhaps anyone who can find the Strait of Tanjam will find a treasure.

In the Raffles Museum, Singapore, I found in 1922 a specimen of stolzite, lead tungstate, said to come from Malacca. Nothing was known of its history. The specimen is now in the Geological Department.

Hot-springs.

Before discussing the laterite of Malacca I will mention briefly the hot-springs. Dr. W. Bott wrote a paper in 1891 on "The Thermal Springs of Selangor and Malacca" in the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (No. 24 pp. 43-62) in which a French author, Stanislas Meunier, is quoted as having claimed to have proved that tin-ore had been deposited from the water of either the Ayer Panas hot-spring or that at Cheras in Selangor, it is not clear from which the specimen described came. This claim has since been totally disproved (Jones, W. R. Geological Magazine. 1914. pp. 537-541), and was severely criticized by Dr. Bott. For the details of Dr. Bott's analyses the reader is referred to his paper. He mentions three hot-springs; one at Cherana Puteh, in the jungle (not marked on the map), the well-known spring near Alor Gajah, near the 19th milestone, and the spring at Ayer Panas.

Laterite.

"What is laterite?" That is a question that I have often been asked, and that was the theme of a protracted discussion in the Geological Magazine, beginning in 1909. "Laterite" is a name first used by F. Buchanan in 1807 in a publication "Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar." Writing 1927] *Royal Asiatic Society*.

of iron-ore he says:—"In all the hills of the country the ore is found forming beds, veins, or detached masses in the stratum of indurated clay, that is to be afterwards described, and of which the greater parts of the hills of Malabar consists. What I have called indurated clay is one of the most valuable materials for building. It is diffused in immense masses, without any appearance of stratification, and is placed over the granite which forms the basis of Malayala. It is full of cavities and pores and contains a very large quantity of iron in the form of red and yellow ochres. In the mass, while excluded from the air, it is so soft, that any iron instrument readily cuts it, and is dug up in square masses with a pickaxe, and immediately cut into the shape wanted with a trowel, or large knife. It very soon after becomes as hard as a brick, and resists the air and water much better than any bricks I have seen in India. As it is usually cut into the form of bricks for building, in several of the native dialects it is called the brick stone (*Itica culhu*). The most proper English name would be Laterite, from Lateritis, the appellation that may be given to it in science."

This name "laterite" came into general use. It was not restricted to geological literature. There can be no question, I think, that Buchanan intended it to be used for the indurated clay that could be quarried and used as bricks, but it came to be applied popularly to the iron-ore also, included in the indurated clay. The name travelled from India to other countries, including Malaya, and became general throughout the tropics. Many years later a number of analyses were made of Indian laterites and it was found that they contained hydrated iron-oxide and hydrated aluminium-oxide in varying proportions. Some specimens contained so much hydrated aluminium-oxide that the authors of the analyses said that they were bauxite, which is now used as an important source of aluminium. This discovery led to a proposal that the term laterite should be restricted to deposits formed by weathering and containing a high percentage of hydrated aluminium-oxide. I objected to this on the grounds that the original definition had nothing to do with hydrated aluminium-oxide, that the name was commonly associated with the presence of hydrated iron-oxide and utility as building-material or road-metal, and that its chief users now are engineers and others in the tropics who do not care whether it contains hydrated aluminium-oxide or not. I said that the term had become popular and should be dropped as a scientific term. This started the discussion, in 1909, which lasted until 1912 at least.

It is now I think agreed among scientists that laterite is a tropical weathering-product containing hydrated oxides of iron

and aluminium, and differing from weathering-products in temperate climes in that the latter contain hydrated silicate of aluminium instead of oxide. An hydrated silicate is the end-product of weathering in the temperate zone: in some tropical countries the silicate is further broken down, the silica removed, and hydrated oxide left. A condition apparently necessary for this further process on a large scale is alternating wet and dry seasons.

In 1923 the Geological Survey of India published a memoir by Mr. C. S. Fox (Memoirs Vol. XLIX. Part 1) on "The Bauxite and aluminous laterite occurrences of India."

In India two classes of laterite are recognized, primary, formed *in situ*, and detrital or secondary. Mr. Fox writes (op. cit. p. 5) "Practically all the bauxites or aluminous "laterites" occur associated with primary laterite—those which have been formed from various types of rock *in situ*. These bauxite segregations constitute an exceedingly small proportion of the primary laterites of the country. A very small percentage of the secondary laterites have enrichments of aluminous laterite suitable for use as bauxite." This I take to mean that laterites rich in hydrated iron-oxide form the bulk of Indian laterites and I think that "laterite" used alone should be taken to mean a weathering-product in which hydrated iron-oxide is abundant. The rarer deposits, rich in hydrated aluminium-oxide, are referred to as "aluminous laterites" by Mr. Fox, evidently as something which is not ordinary laterite.

In Malaya the rocks we call laterite are definitely ferruginous. In some cases the "laterite" used by the Public Works Department is pure, massive limonite (hydrated oxide of iron) formed in the soil. I believe a little hydrated oxide of aluminium is present in most of what we call laterite, but it is hard to prove. I find that chemists differ on the subject. Hydrated silicate of aluminium is certainly abundant. On the other hand, in some localities, light-coloured nodules are formed in the soil that are almost entirely hydrated oxide of aluminium.

Malacca, however, is, as far as I am aware, the only part of British Malaya where Buchanan's name "laterite" is absolutely correctly applied to an indurated clay that can be quarried and used as brick. Those big laterite blocks are familiar objects. They were used by the Portuguese to build St. Paul's Church. They were used for an old sea-wall which I am told has been discovered recently, and they are in common use to-day.

Laterite in Malacca is formed over the phyllites and over granitic rocks.

1927] *Royal Asiatic Society.*

Plate 1 shows two typical occurrences. Fig. 1 is of laterite at Tanjong Bras Basa replacing weathered phyllites. The original bedding of the phyllites can be distinctly seen, preserved by the limonite of which the laterite is composed. Similar laterite forms the shore at Tanjong Kling. Inland limonite is abundant over phyllites in soil and frequently shows the structure of the original rock, a point of great value in mapping, where no unweathered rock is visible. Sometimes, however, the limonite forms spongy masses over phyllites. A good example of this can be seen in the quarries at Bukit Serendit, near Malacca Town.

Apart from the hard masses of limonite, "indurated clay" is formed over phyllites that can be quarried.

Fig. 2 of plate 1 shows laterite formed over aplite at Tanjong Dahan. In the foreground are spongy masses washed out of the soil. They show no structure. In the background is a low cliff of aplite, showing iron-staining in the soil.

Very little limonite is formed in granitic soils in Malacca, or elsewhere, compared with phyllite-soil.

I cannot prove now that any of the laterite blocks are quarried from granitic soil. In 1906 a Public Works Department officer showed me a quarry near Malacca Town where blocks were being excavated and hard granite exposed under the soil. In 1926, however, I could not find this quarry again, nor any evidence of granite other than that mentioned earlier in this paper. Between Sebatu and the sea are pits from which laterite blocks are taken that probably are over granite.

The laterite blocks are quarried in several places in Malacca, and are largely used by Malays. Fig. 1 of plate 2 shows a typical quarry near Bukit Piatu, by the side of the road. It will be seen that the material quarried is close to the surface. In the foreground are four dressed blocks, ready for use. When quarried they are soft enough to be easily cut, but harden gradually on exposure. This hardening is due to the loss of moisture and perhaps also to partial dehydration of hydrated oxides. How hard the rock ultimately becomes can be judged from the laterite blocks in St. Paul's Church.

Figure 2 of plate 2 shows how Malays use the laterite blocks. In the centre are steps with a wall on either side. On the right the timbers supporting the house rest on dressed blocks of laterite. I noticed that some Malay householders have taken to coating the laterite blocks with cement,—a proceeding that is unnecessary and hides their natural warm colouring.



FIG. 1. LATERITE AT TANJONG BRAS BASA REPLACING PHYLLITES

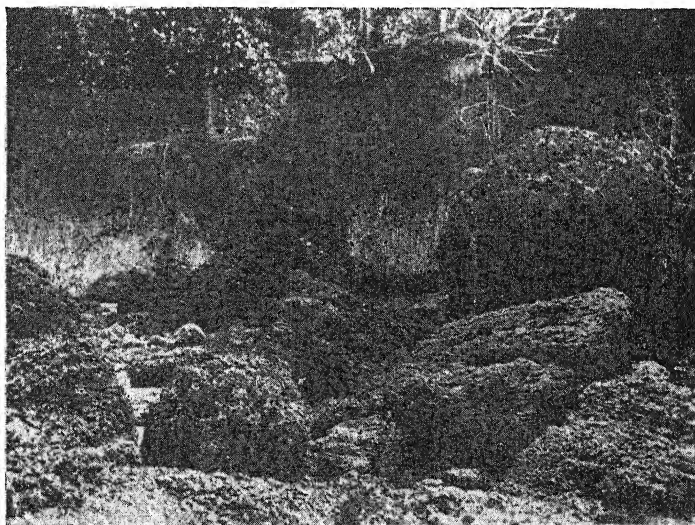
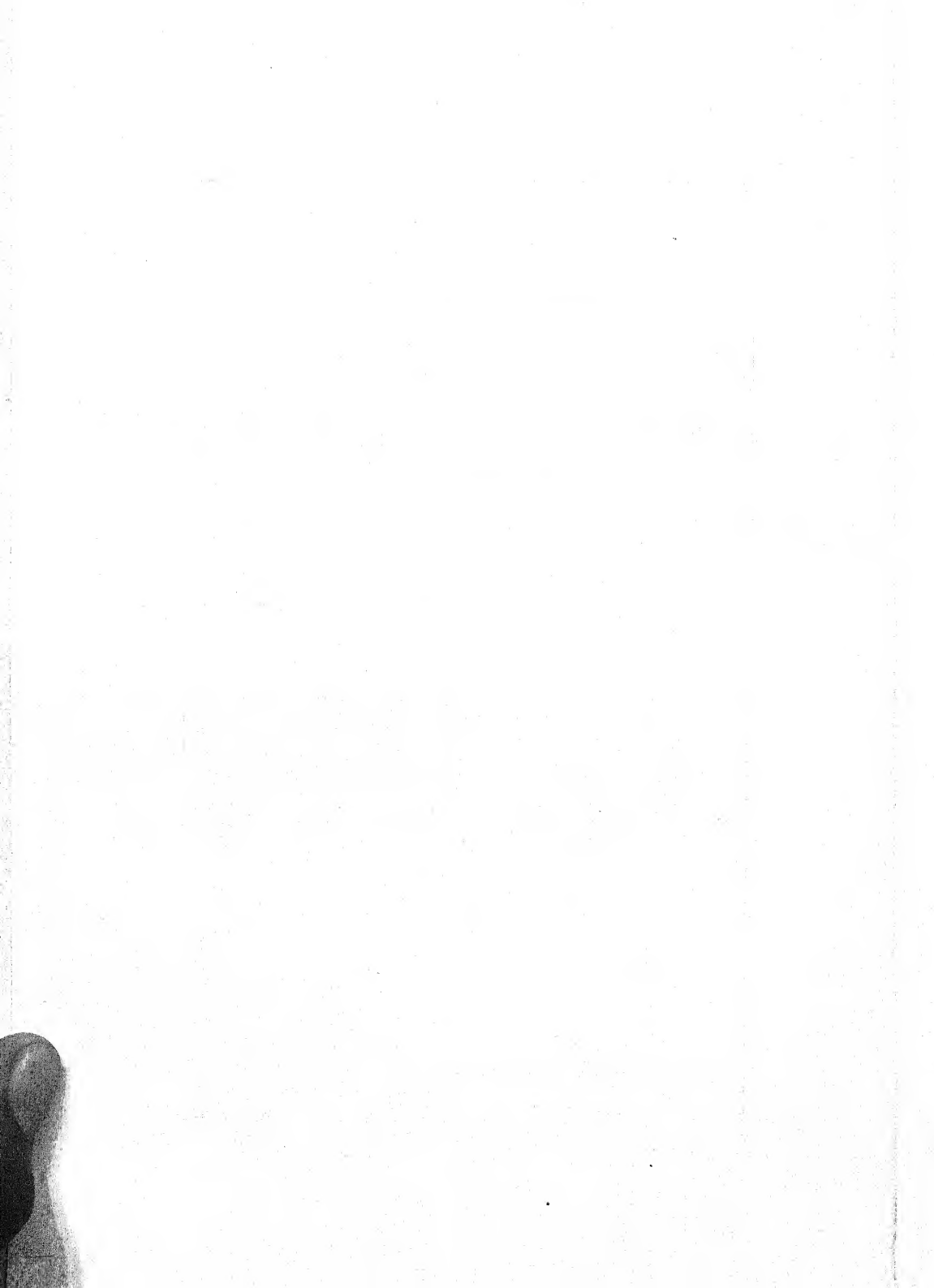


FIG. 2. LATERITE FORMED OVER APLITE AT TANJONG DAHAN



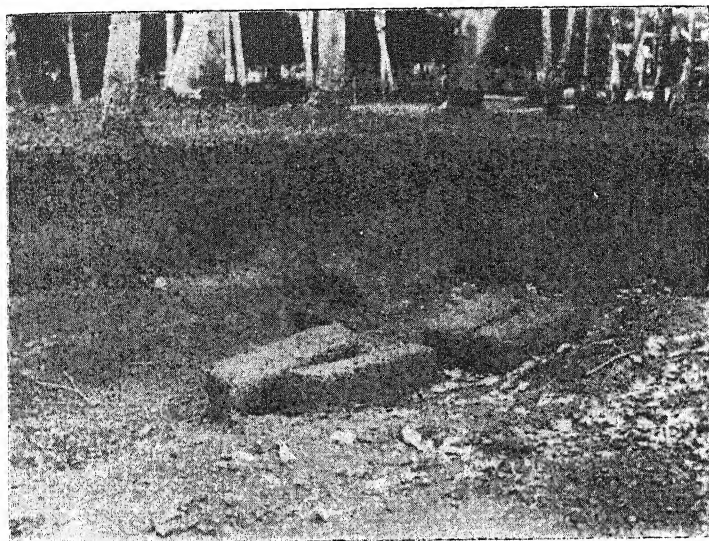
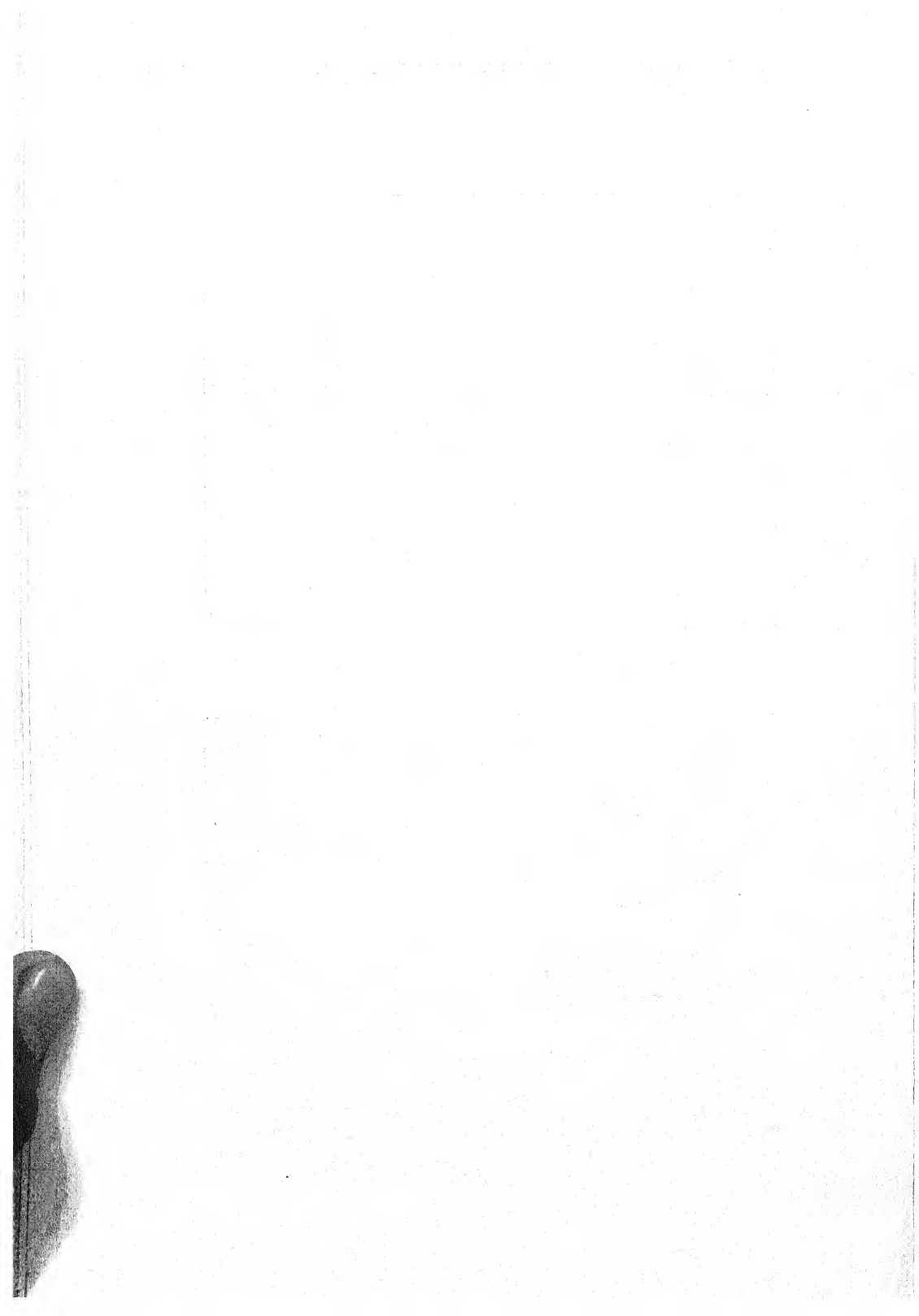


FIG. 1. TYPICAL LATERITE QUARRY NEAR BUKIT PIATU



FIG. 2. A MALAY HOUSE SHOWING THE USE OF LATERITE BLOCKS



One of the blocks quarried near Bukit Piatu was taken to Batu Gajah for analysis. Mr. J. C. Shenton, Chemist in the Geological Department, obtained the following results:—

Silica	23.60%
Titanium dioxide .. .. .	.86
Ferric oxide	37.94
Alumina	21.60
Manganese	trace
Zirconia	trace
Lime	1.20
Magnesia .. .. .	.45
Sulphuric anhydride	3.36
Potash .. .. .	.34
Soda .. .. .	.37
Water and loss on ignition	11.20

100.92

In this laterite the aluminium, calculated as alumina, the sesquioxide, is present mostly as hydrated silicate. There may be a little hydrated oxide.

Near Bukit Piatu again, however, I collected some light coloured nodules from a heap by the road side. They had evidently been taken from soil near by to be used as metal and resembled the aluminous nodules that occur in other parts of British Malaya. An analysis of these showed 1.04% of silica and as much as 41.14% of alumina soluble in hydrochloric acid without taking into account the insoluble alumina. In this case it is evident from the molecular proportions that most of the alumina present is not combined with silica.

The chances of finding aluminous laterite in sufficient quantity in Malacca, or elsewhere in British Malaya, to be saleable as aluminium-ore, are very remote. Dutch geologists have recently found weathered granite with hydrated oxide of aluminium in quantity on Batam, one of the islands south of Singapore, but nothing like it has been found so far on the Peninsula. Some of the Malacca laterite, for instance that at Chin Chin, would be useful as iron-ore if there were fuel available and a local demand. At the present time it could not be worked to produce iron more cheaply than it can be obtained from overseas.

Notes on the Geology of Sarawak

By J. B. SCRIVENOR.

In 1904 I was sent by the Federated Malay States Government to Sarawak to obtain information about the occurrence of gold and coal, and while there I gathered a considerable amount of geological information which was embodied in a report, "On the Geology of the Residency of Sarawak, and the Sadong District, Borneo, with special reference to the occurrence of Gold and Coal," published as a supplement to the Government Gazette of each Federated State, for March 24th, 1905. Since then I have received requests for copies of this report, but it has been out of print for a long time and this paper is written with a view to making the geological information it contained, and some further information, generally available. Shortly, however, after my report appeared, the late Mr. J. S. Geikie published a paper on "The occurrence of Gold in Upper Sarawak" in the Transactions of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, vol. xv. 1905-1906, in which there is a clear account of the geology of Upper Sarawak and an equally clear account of the occurrence of the gold. My remarks on the geology of the country must be considered as amplifying those of Mr. Geikie: about the ore-deposits I shall say nothing here, because Mr. Geikie had a much wider knowledge of them, and I have nothing to add that is likely to be of value. Concerning both the geology and the ore-deposits the views we expressed were substantially in agreement.

My itinerary in Sarawak was as follows. I arrived in Kuching on September 29th, 1904, and went to the Borneo Company's gold mine at Bau and Bidi. On the 12th of October I sailed from Kuching for Sadong, where I visited the Government coal-mines and also went up the rivers Sadong, Simunjan, and Krang. On November 5th I went to Santubong, and on November 14th I went again to Bau and Bidi, completing my work on November 27th.

The rocks entering into the structure of the gold-field of Upper Sarawak are limestone, sometimes with chert; marl; shale with thin sandstone bands; and thick sandstone with grit and conglomerate. In the coal-district of Sadong, shale, sandstone, grit, and conglomerate occur, while in Ulu Sadong shale, sandstone, and limestone are again met with. In the gold-field igneous rocks occur: they are also found on Gunong Matang, at Santubong, and on the Simunjan and Krang Rivers.

Limestone.

Limestone occurs in Upper Sarawak as the south-west extremity of a long line of limestone outcrops extending throughout the whole of Sarawak.

Two well-marked types of limestone can be recognized in this district. One of these is characterized by the abundance of calcite casts of a large fusiform gasteropod which has not, I believe, yet been identified. This type is pale blue-grey or pale brown in colour. It is very clearly exposed on the Sarawak River between Bidi and Bau, and also near the site of the old Club at the latter place. Thin sections under the microscope from specimens collected in the Sarawak River show foraminifera, some referable to *Miliolidae*, others resembling *Textularia*, and also coral and sponge remains.

The other type of limestone is characterized by the preponderance of corals and bryozoa over other forms, and I think that it was from this limestone that specimens were collected by Mr. A. H. Everett, described by the late Mr. R. B. Newton as *Heteropora Stylina*, and the sponge *Corynella*, and as evidence of Mesozoic age. Mr. Newton also described in the same paper (On a Jurassic Lamellibranch and some other fossils from the Sarawak River &c. Geol. Mag. p. 407. 1897) a lamellibranch. This is *Alectryonia amor*, a species restricted in Europe to the Middle Oolite. On the combined evidence of this shell and the other fossils Mr. Newton referred all the specimens of limestone he saw to the Middle Oolite; the second type can therefore be called conveniently the Middle Oolite limestone.

The distribution of fossils in the Middle Oolite limestone is by no means uniform. In some places they are so abundant as to constitute nearly the whole mass of the rock. In other places they occur sporadically, or in certain thin strata only.

This Middle Oolite limestone is abundant in the vicinity of Bau, Bidi, and Jambusan, and also in the Sarawak River above the landing-place for Bau. It varies in colour, but a deep blue is common. The microscope shows that it is crowded with micro-organisms, among which may be recognized calcareous algae and foraminifera. At Su San Shien I found a number of echinoid spines resembling closely those of *Cidaris glandifera*.

At Retto, in Ulu Sadong, I collected pale brown limestone specimens from an outcrop in the river. It is oolitic and contains obscure micro-organisms but I saw no fossils that could be used to correlate the limestone with that in Ulu Sarawak.

The limestone with chert may form a third division of limestone in Upper Sarawak, marking a definite horizon, but I was unable to prove this: indeed, at Bau, it seemed to be closely associated with the Middle Oolite limestone. The chert occurs in two forms. At Bidi, where it can be seen very well in the big cave in Bukit Kapur, it occurs as detached nodules: at Bau it occurs as continuous deposits reaching two inches or more in thickness. The Bidi chert contains some radiolaria and foraminifera.

fera; that at Bau is a mass of organisms, among which a foraminifer resembling *Textularia* is the best preserved. Radiolaria and sponge spicules are replaced by calcite.

Marl or argillaceous limestone.

The marl is closely associated with the limestone of Upper Sarawak, in fact I found that where marl is present the one passes into the other without any sharp break. The percentage of argillaceous matter varies considerably, and unless a shaley structure is strongly marked, it is only by the resistance of the insoluble residue to weathering that the one may be distinguished from the other in the field. The marl was best exposed at Su San Shien in 1904.

At Tai Parit, Bau, a quantity of marl had been taken from a tunnel. Searching over a heap of this marl I found some Ammonites which were sent to the British Museum of Natural History and described by the late Mr. G. C. Crick, a specialist on Cephalopoda. I publish Mr. Crick's description for the first time below:—

Note on three Jurassic Ammonites from Borneo.

Collected by J. B. SCRIVENOR, ESQ.

"Of the three Ammonites from Borneo submitted to me for examination two are in a dark-grey limestone, labelled 'Argillaceous limestone, Level behind Tai Parit, Bau, Upper Sarawak,' the other is in a much softer buff-coloured matrix labelled 'Decomposed argillaceous limestone, level behind Tai Parit, Bau, Upper Sarawak.'

"All three specimens are referable to the genus *Perisphinctes*, but they are all very imperfect, more or less distorted, and exhibit no traces of the suture-line.

"The specimen (A) in the buff-coloured matrix is the remains of a moderately widely umbilicated shell of about 80 mm. in diameter with compressed whorls, ornamented with narrow, fairly-sharp, almost radial, bifurcated ribs, which are relatively finer and more numerous on the inner whorls.

"Of the two specimens in the dark-grey limestone, the smaller (B) represents a not very widely umbilicated shell of about 50 mm. in diameter, with rather high compressed whorls, ornamented with fine forwardly-inclined bifurcated ribs, whilst the larger example (C) indicates a rather widely umbilicated shell of about 150 mm. in diameter, with compressed whorls, of which the inner are ornamented with sharp slightly forwardly-inclined bifurcated ribs, and the outer with rather widely placed forwardly-inclined trifurcated ribs, the first subdivision of each principal rib taking place near, or a little on the umbilical side of, the middle of the lateral area, the posterior branch dividing again nearer the periphery.

"These forms, all referable to the genus *Perisphinctes*, demonstrate clearly the presence of rocks of Jurassic age. Unfortunately they are not well enough preserved for identification, but the assemblage of forms seems to indicate that the rocks from which they were obtained are of Middle Oolite, probably Oxfordian age."

At the end of this description Mr. Crick wrote that if publication was intended, it should be considerably extended and accompanied by a figure of each specimen. Unfortunately it could not be published before Mr. Crick's death, and I think I am in order in publishing the shorter description now. The specimens are in the British Museum of Natural History.

In thin section the Tai Parit marl proved to be full of obscure organisms. The Su San Shien rock contains recognizable calcareous algae, foraminifera, coral and sponge structures. Another specimen showed *Miliolidae* and *Nodosaria*.

An unusual rock occurs in a section of an anticline on the right bank of the Sarawak River between Bau and Bidi. It is a very dark-coloured calcareous conglomerate. The most abundant pebbles are chert and sandstone; some dark pebbles effervesce with acid. The most remarkable component, however, is coal forming rounded pebbles coated and veined with calcite. The matrix appears to be entirely calcareous.

Shale, Sandstone, grit, and conglomerate.

While the limestone passes up into the marl without a sharp break, so again it was impossible, on the evidence available in 1904, to draw a line between the marl and overlying shale and sandstone; and it was also impossible to separate the Upper Sarawak shale and sandstone from that at Matang, Santubong and Sadong.

In Upper Sarawak the most striking feature in the shale is the presence of radiolaria, beautifully preserved in shale inclusions in the igneous rock at Su San Shien, and in the indurated shale at the junction with the same rock. At the landing-place for Bau on the Sarawak River I found a septarian nodule which proved to be full of radiolaria. At Santubong again I found remains of radiolaria in altered shale.

Shales are well exposed at Bidi, where I found a trace of fossil vegetation. At Jaibong I also found vegetable-remains. On the path between Bau and Busau plant-remains could be seen in somewhat sandy, well-defined beds. In a pepper-garden near Busau I found an outcrop of sandstone very rich in the same fossils, and between Puak and Jambusan I found a thin bed of sandstone also containing them. All these plant remains resemble those that occur in similar rocks at Sadong.

After my visit Mr. Reginald Pawle found a bed of impure coal at Bau, on "Grey's Ridge."

The mountain Matang, near Kuching, consists, in great part, of shale, sandstone, and a little conglomerate. At one spot I saw a thin seam of fossil wood. These rocks have been altered high up the mountain by igneous intrusions.

The isolated Santubong Mountain, like Matang, is made up of shale, sandstone, and conglomerate, with some igneous rocks. So also are some hills near by, where are good exposures of hard purple quartzite with secondary biotite, a sandstone altered by dynamic metamorphism and igneous intrusions. At Santubong I found fossil vegetation, including large pieces of wood in coarse conglomerate.

In the Sadong district there is a large development of shale and sandstone. The hill in which the Sadong coal was being worked is composed of yellow and white sandstone, a little conglomerate, and grey shale with abundant plant-remains, but not well enough preserved for identification.

The age of this group of rocks is uncertain. In mountain ranges near by the localities mentioned they reach thousands of feet in thickness. This is the series that contains coal-seams such as that at Sadong, but neither Mr. J. S. Geikie nor I could be sure that these coal-bearing strata are on the same horizon as the shales at Bau &c. (J. S. Geikie, op. cit. p. 2). The palaeontological evidence is insufficient for the purpose. The coal-bearing strata have been regarded as Eocene (Posewitz, *Geology of Borneo*). The coal-bearing series is, I think, after reading the literature of the subject, certainly Tertiary, but regarding the shales &c. at Bau, Bidi, Matang, and Santubong, we can only say at present that they are younger than Middle Oolite.

Igneous rocks.

The igneous rocks of Upper and Lower Sarawak may be broadly grouped under two heads:—

1. Dykes and perhaps sills, nearly always porphyritic.
2. Masses of even-grained holocrystalline rocks seen at Sijen-jang (a hill near Santubong), Matang, and Ta Faw Shak, near Busau.

The dyke-rocks vary only slightly among themselves, and it may be that their most marked variation, that between a glassy and crystalline base, is due to weathering. On the other hand the glassy dyke-rock may owe its glassy base to more rapid cooling on the edge of the intruded material.

For the most part those dyke-rocks with a crystalline base are so much decomposed that it is only rarely that the nature of the ferromagnesian minerals can be recognized with certainty. Judging, however, from the composition of the associated glassy dyke-rock, they were in all probability hornblende and hypersthene. The glassy type is very fresh and admits of an accurate

determination of the constituent minerals. Good examples occur at Bunkok, Bidi, Taiton, between Bau and Jaibong, and nearer to Bau on the Busau path. In all these localities the rock is black and has the appearance of pitchstone. Porphyritic crystals of a clear felspar are abundant, and frequently a dark mineral can be detected in a hard specimen. Under the microscope the ground-mass is seen to be an isotropic glass, full of minute doubly refracting microliths and equally minute crystals of magnetite. The felspar is a plagioclase with high extinction angles; while the ferromagnesian minerals are hypersthene and hornblende in elongated prisms. In the Bunkok rock biotite occurs also. These rocks are hypersthene-andesites. They might equally well be called hypersthene-porphyrates. They were the "mineralizers" in the Upper Sarawak gold-field.

The igneous rocks at Matang, comprised in the second group, are, judging from their petrological characteristics, in all probability larger masses connected with rocks such as those just described. From the specimens collected it might be assumed that there are two distinct types at Matang, hypersthene-gabbro (norite) and quartz-diorite; but there is reason to believe that both have consolidated from the same magma, since some slides shew a rock with characteristics intermediate between the two. At Sijenjang quartz-diorite, precisely the same as that at Matang, is found; and there are also specimens containing hypersthene. A careful search might result in the hypersthene-gabbro being discovered. The specimens from Ta Faw Shak are quartz-diorite slightly weathered.

The quartz-diorite contains biotite, green and brown hornblende, a plagioclase felspar with high extinction angles, and a little quartz. The hypersthene-gabbro contains a similar plagioclase and irregular masses of the rhombic pyroxene.

On Matang I collected specimens of a very hard fine-grained rock closely associated with the quartz-diorite and hypersthene-gabbro, which proved to resemble the dykes of Upper Sarawak. One specimen, however, has the ground mass composed of felspar laths shewing flow-structure. At Santubong I found on the beach, on the south side of the river, boulders of coarse-grained ophitic diabase in which all the pyroxene has been altered to felted brown amphibole.

Igneous rocks were found in the Sadong district at Punda and Propok on the Simunjan River, and on Gunong Merbau. They are dolerites.

The structure of Upper Sarawak is very interesting in that it shows some points of resemblance to the geological structure of Kinta. It is interesting to compare the section on page 5 of Mr. J. S. Geikie's paper (cit. supra) with a section I published opposite 1927] *Royal Asiatic Society*.

page 18 of the "Geology and Mining Industry of the Kinta District" Kuala Lumpur 1913. Disregarding the granite on the flanks of the Kinta section, in both areas we have a series of sedimentary rocks overlying limestone, but they differ in age in either area. In Kinta the limestone is Carboniferous or Permo-Carboniferous, the sedimentary rocks are Triassic. In Sarawak the limestone is Jurassic, the sedimentary rocks are younger than Middle Oolite. In both areas limestone hills occur, and both Mr. J. S. Geikie and myself ascribed them to the same cause, faulting and subsequent erosion, as may be seen from the sections. In both areas again these two series of rocks have been folded and in both areas the upper sedimentary series appears to be more disturbed than the lower limestone. This is due to two things—first that the limestone was more resistant, thrown into folds of large amplitude, perhaps overfolded (certainly overfolded in Kinta), while the sedimentary series was less resistant and puckered up into a multitude of small folds; and secondly, the disturbance of the sedimentary series rocks has been complicated by the fact that after being softened by ground-water they have gradually sunk on the limestone surface as the latter was dissolved away. In both areas, however, the evidence is overwhelming that the sedimentary series is above the limestone, but recently the apparently greater disturbance of the sedimentary series led an author to state with some emphasis that it must be below the limestone. Finally, in Kinta, immediately above the limestone are found beds of clay with boulders. The fact that similar beds of clay with boulders do not occur in the Sarawak area was one reason that led me to conclude that those in Kinta had been boulder-beds *ab initio* and were not the result of extreme disintegration of stratified shale, sandstone, and metamorphic rocks.

Before closing this paper I would like to say a word about oil-bearing strata in Sarawak. Much later than 1904 I went to Brunei to investigate the oil-prospects of that part of Borneo, and also paid a flying visit to Miri, the adjacent oil-field of Sarawak. I am not going to enter into any lengthy description of those oil-bearing rocks, but I take this opportunity to advise anyone who hears statements about potential oil-fields in the Malay Peninsula to go to Miri and Brunei, where he can study the conditions that really are favourable for the occurrence of oil. Oil certainly occurs in Brunei, as at Miri, and was, I believe, once running to waste up the Belait River, but I have not heard of any successful commercial venture yet. In the Malay Peninsula favourable indications are remarkable for their absence, excepting three small patches of shale with a little oil at the Selangor coal-field, Enggor, and in Perlis, and the chances of successful boring for oil are a great deal less.

The Great Flood, 1926.

By R. O. WINSTEDT, C.M.G., D. LITT.

By the courtesy of the Governments concerned this paper has been compiled from the accounts submitted by civil servants, police, engineers and other Government officers in the districts affected. The strenuous efforts of these officers, both European and Asiatic, to face the cataclysm have been deservedly praised in the local press and in official reports: it is with regret that I have had for reasons of space and because distinctions are invidious, to omit reference to the flood work of all public servants from this compilation. For accounts more full of personal incident and adventure than literal official reports can record reference must be made to the contemporary press. I notice one omission from the reports. A generation ago I fancy that even in the face of moving accidents by floods unparalleled the writers would have noted with interest the superstitions of the older village folk. I hear that along the Perak river they took to the hills dreading, needlessly as it proved, the *bah bétina*, which is so much deadlier than the male (*bah jantan*), and that they were laughed at by their grandchildren for their unscientific pains! Other bits of folk-lore were recorded in the press. One Perak tale was that a Police Inspector arrested a Malay medicine-man and that in the lock-up the prisoner asked for a piece of iron. Getting the iron, he struck the ground and in revenge for his arrest did magic that brought on the floods! Another Perak tale ascribed them to the king of all the crocodiles, who lives in the Perak river. Angry because so many of his subjects had been shot in Krian and elsewhere, he crawled ashore and stole a woodcutter's knife. Plunging back into his river, he dug a hole in its bed causing all the water at the centre of the earth to well up! He would have drowned every one in the State except that the Sultan of Perak arming himself with a bigger knife dived after the Crocodile King and killed him. Actually His Highness did so much for his people in their distress that he needs no such adventitious credit.

PERAK.

There were floods in Perak before Christmas but they were not abnormal for the time of the year. The floods were at their worst from December the 28th to January the 4th, their full effects not being experienced in Teluk Anson until after January the 1st. The floods were caused by the rising of the Perak River and its tributaries including the Kinta River and the Batang Padang River. The districts affected were (a) Upper Perak, (b) Kuala Kangsar including the sub-District of Bruas, (c) Kinta, (d) Batang Padang and (e) Lower Perak.

(a) The flooding of the road from Kuala Kangsar to Grik isolated Upper Perak, and communications were effected only *via* Kroh, and by messenger on foot from Kroh to Grik. Grik was isolated from Lenggong and the District Officer, Upper Perak, could furnish no news of that place. He was authorised to take such steps as he thought desirable for the control of foodstuffs. There was no loss of life in the district. Loss of property was enormous. "The village of Bersia" it was reported "has practically disappeared, while Kampong Padang near Grik is in a very bad way. The damage to irrigation works is probably nearly 100% and it is doubtful if in many villages any *padi* will be reaped this year."

(b) Kuala Kangsar had the worst experience. The normal height of the Perak River there is 105 feet above sea level. On December the 30th its height was 143.8 inches above mean sea level and 8 feet higher than the flood of 1897. Nearly the whole town was under water. It was necessary to remove the patients from the Hospital to Taiping by special train and also to evacuate the Malay College, the upper floor of which was made available for refugees. On the 28th December the pontoon bridge across the Perak River had to be broken in order to save it. Other bridges, between Kuala Kangsar and the pontoon bridge at Enggor, were destroyed and road communication south could not be re-established until January the 25th. It was feared that the Enggor railway bridge would give way but it stood the strain, and railway communication, though interrupted, was never completely cut either to the north or south of Kuala Kangsar. Tales were current that the bodies of victims were massed against the Enggor bridge but the casualties verified were one European, Mr. N. B. Booth who was drowned, while bathing in the flood at Sungai Krudda Estate, and three Chinese, one of whom refused to move from his *kongsi* when the others took refuge on higher ground, one of whom insisted on attempting to cross a submerged road, and a third of whom there are no particulars. The flood began to subside on December the 31st. After that date the cleaning up and disinfecting of the town progressed steadily. To prevent looting the Officer Commanding the Burma Rifles placed at the disposal of the civil authorities a platoon which relieved the Police of all guards in Kuala Kangsar. They stayed there from December 31st to Saturday the 8th January, 1927. The Officer in charge of the detachment remarked that the behaviour of the inhabitants was exemplary and that not a case of looting, housebreaking or rowdiness was brought to his notice. It is fair to add that probably the presence of the detachment helped towards this result. Of the 300 patients moved from the District and Malay Hospitals to Taiping only one died in transit—an old man suffering from dysentery who in the opinion of the Medical Officer would have died anyhow.

From information furnished by the Penghulus it is estimated that about 800 *kampung* houses were destroyed including 24 wooden houses at Manong. From the time that the flood commenced to subside to the end of January arrangements were made for the rationing of a large number of refugees, 10,000 in the first instance, rising to 12,000 by January the 12th and decreasing in number from January the 17th onwards. His Highness the Sultan returned to Kuala Kangsar from Penang as soon as he heard the news of the flood, and was active throughout in helping to rescue people. Among many others who furnished help the following were conspicuous: the Hon'ble the Raja di-Hilir, c.m.g., and Mr. Eliatamby of Taiping who from January the 2nd to 5th arranged for the feeding of about 1,000 persons, daily spending about \$2,000 in food and in addition sending a cheque for \$500 to the Relief Fund. The Agricultural Field Officer estimated that some 10,000 acres of *padi* were destroyed in the Kuala Kangsar District.

Bruas, a Sub-District of Kuala Kangsar, "appears to have escaped with little damage. Choping and Tepus sustained heavy loss, as there the river runs between high banks and the force of the water destroyed about 60% of the houses. Parit and its neighbourhood were practically normal. Telok Kepayang, Lambor Kiri and Telok Bakong being low-lying were more badly hit than other down-river districts." The Assistant District Officer adds that shopkeepers behaved well. The rise in prices was small and justified. Rationing of food was arranged for those in need. Mr. H. R. Watt, Assistant Manager of Parit Perak Estate deserved special mention, as on his own initiative and using his own credit when the flood was at its worst he ordered rice from Bruas for distribution through the local headmen. No lives appear to have been lost.

(c) In Kinta, though communications were cut for a time, there appears to have been discomfort but little distress. None of the mining companies were reported to have sustained serious damage and the chief problem was the cleaning up of Ipoh.

(d) At Tapah in the Batang Padang District, road and rail communications were cut on the 28th by water and many of the Government offices were flooded. There was some doubt whether the bridge over the Batang Padang river would stand the strain but the rain diminished to a drizzle and on the 29th December the water had receded considerably. Many *padi* fields by the river have been ruined but the District Officer reported that so far as he could ascertain there were no fatalities and the District appears to have sustained small loss and damage from the worst flood known within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

(e) Lower Perak suffered considerable hardship as a greater portion of its area lies so low. Malays had to be rescued from their

Kampongs and Tamil labourers from estates that were flooded. As the result of the flood water banking up against the high tide, many shops in Teluk Anson were flooded to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. Refugees had to be brought into the town but arrangements were made for feeding them and by the 5th and 6th January it was possible to commence repatriating them. The Raja Muda (Raja Aziz, c.m.g.) displayed great energy in organising and rendering assistance. A boat occupied by some Banjarese escaping from a flooded area was upset and it is believed that 16 or 17 lives were lost. Apart from this accident no report was received of casualties in Lower Perak. Of fruit trees, durians are said to have suffered and many are likely to die.

A Relief Fund was started at an early date by the *Times of Malaya*. The fund was put under the control of the Resident. It was thought that Government should bear all the expense of measures necessary for rationing and transporting refugees, though instructions were given that where refugees could pay for food they were to be requested to do so. The District Officers were authorised to issue loans to assist proprietors in restoring their property. Local Committees were appointed to assess other kinds of damage and make grants from the Relief Fund. The State Engineer's estimate of the damage done to roads and bridges in Perak by floods was \$225,000 of which \$100,000 damage was caused in the Perak River Valley.

The full effect of the floods will not be obvious for some months till the consequences of the loss of the rice crops are realised. Food and shelter were given in all urgent cases without regard to nationality, but nothing was done to discourage the self-reliance of the Malays and other Asiatics. Also an adequate reserve was kept for the time when the destruction of the rice crops may be felt later in the year. Unofficials started a separate Relief Fund in Lower Perak. A sum of \$3,715 collected in Penang was received and credited to the Perak Relief Fund, but it was suggested that further contributions should be paid into the General Relief Fund for Malaya, and the Perak Relief Fund was closed about January the 20th when it reached \$100,000.

PAHANG.

RAUB. In this district the riverine mukims of Batu Talam and Sega suffered badly and hardly a house on low ground remained within a mile of the river-banks. Three deaths were reported, one at Cheroh, two at Bentong. The District Officer was at Kuala Lipis for the Christmas holidays and tried to return to Raub at 8.30 a.m. on 2nd January. He left Lipis by boat. His party picked up the telegraph wires on the Trunk Road and pulling along them by hand travelled at the rate of 3 miles an hour. At the $6\frac{1}{4}$ mile the road surface was seen, and portorage

was necessary here and at the 8th mile. He reached Benta Estate at 3.20 p.m. During the night the river rose and next day he made so little headway, (one mile in 4 hours) that he returned to Benta Estate. On the 4th he reached Raub by swimming and walking to the 22nd mile and thence by car. Thereafter he devoted his energies to pushing forward supplies to Kuala Lipis and Jerantut. The first consignment from Kuala Lumpur reached Raub on January 6th and was transported to Benta by car and handling, and from Benta to Kuala Lipis by boats, which afterwards were fitted with outboard motors and later supplemented by a launch. By January 12th enough supplies had reached Raub to ensure the western part of Pahang against starvation till the end of February.

LIPIS. On 24th December the waters of the Lilpis, Jelai and Tembeling began to rise; on the 25th they receded a little; on the 27th they began to rise again, and road, train and telegraphic communication ceased; on the 30th the Jelai Street houses were completely submerged, the Railway Station and Rest House covered to the roofs, the patients were removed from the Hospital by boat, and the town of Kuala Lipis was an expanse of water with boats conveying refugees to the Government offices (800-900 persons), Residency (250) and other houses (80-150 each) on the hills. Many Europeans gave up half their quarters to refugees. The Malays behaved well and were cheerful. At least 20 shop-houses were washed away and 3 European bungalows floated down stream like Noah's Ark and hit the Railway bridge. Owners rushed their motor-cars into the Police compound. All rice was removed to high ground, commandeered and rationed. Some 9 deaths from drowning were reported. From the 31st December the rain abated and by January 4th the rain had gone down 2 feet.

A game ranger boating down the Tembeling was unable to recognize in the vast flood, where the Tembeling joins the Jelai.

From the Ulu Jelai to Kuala Lipis not a Malay house less than 30 feet above ordinary flood level was to be found after the cataclysm. All trees and crops and much live stock were destroyed. The peasants never had much and their little was taken away. In the Mukims of Ulu Jelai, Batu Yon and Telang, rice was distributed to over 1,100 Malays at the rate of 3 *gantang* a month for an adult and 1½ for a child. Salt also was distributed. There was a frantic demand for salt especially from the Chinese who when they got it put it in warm water and drank this saline mixture. Malays were allowed to clear unoccupied *béluhar* for catch-crops and were told that the Government would supply rice only up to February 10th. All who wanted work could get it on the Railway and in the Survey and Public Works Departments.

At Chegar Perah the usual Xmas Sports took place. On December 29th persons were being rescued from trees, telegraph posts etc. and the flood rose $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet above rail level. There was only one small *pérabu*, and rafts were unwieldy in the current. On the 3rd January dysentery broke out. About 500 persons received a tin of milk a day. For 9 days three European ladies and two children lived in the Railway Engineer's office—without mosquito nets. A Siamese woman went mad, escaped and vanished. A Japanese gentleman, Mr. S. Tobishi of Kuantan rendered invaluable help in lifesaving. No bridges on the Railway line were washed out between Chegar Perah and Kuala Lipis but it was estimated it would take four months to repair the line.

As for the railway line below Kuala Lipis. Jeransang Railway Station was destroyed. Along the line to Temerloh many heavy landslides occurred. Between Krambit and Lipis the line hung in the form of a festoon several hundred feet long. At Bridge No. 567 over the Sungai Lipis the water rose between 60 and 70 feet and two sets of European quarters were carried away and shattered against the girders. At Krambit Station a passenger train was held up, and the coaches were totally immersed and battered by heavy logs.

TEMERLOH. Rains in the Ulu and intermittent rains locally from the middle of December caused the river to rise slowly from about the 20th of December. By the 25th of December the river had overflowed its banks, and the water had reached the ground floor of the shop houses in Temerloh village. On the 25th the Temerloh-Mentakab road was flooded in many places. From the 25th of December to the 3rd of January the water rose 3 feet every 24 hours on the average, flooding practically the whole of the district, except the higher hills. By the 3rd of January the flood had reached its highest level, when the road in front of the office, at the junction of the village of Temerloh, was one foot under water. At Mentakab the water got within 3 feet of the top floor of the shop houses on the Semantan side of the main road, while at Kuala Krau very little dry ground was left on the hill behind the Railway Station. The depth of the water at Mengkarak was about 9 feet on the railway line in front of the station, but Triang Village was not affected.

As the water rose, houses, not only on the river banks but also far inland, were lifted and floated away with the current, the occupants just managing to escape with their lives. The damage done to moveable property and crops everywhere is colossal. Where buildings have not been carried away they have been damaged beyond repair. Among such buffaloes as had not died of rinderpest the mortality due to the flood was high. It is doubtful if there are many buffaloes left in the district.

All shophouses in Temerloh Village, except three were destroyed, while at Kuala Krau the Railway buildings and all wooden shophouses were destroyed. The people of Temerloh first moved to the mosque and the Rest House, but soon found those places flooded, and had to remove to the Office. The police barracks and station were vacated, the occupants being accommodated in the Office and the new Court House. From the 25th of December to the end of the month people kept moving from one place to another all the time.

The damage to Government buildings was great. Many of them drifted away and some have been shifted and badly damaged. Nearly all the Penghulus' Balais were destroyed; and the Rest House at Kuala Krau was carried away. At Temerloh, the Club and the Dispensary could no more be seen. A Forest Checking Station was shifted to the opposite side of the road, while a set of Survey lines was a total wreck. The Penghulu's Rest House was carried away about 10 chains.

Road and Railway communications were cut off on Monday morning, and telegraphic communication later in the day. Mails to Mentakab on the 27th had to be conveyed by motor boat, as also the mails from Mentakab to Temerloh on the same day.

As the water rose, food supplies diminished. Rice and flour were obtained from the shop-keepers at Mentakab and transported to Temerloh by motor boat. At Temerloh rice was retailed in small quantities in order to make the supplies last. Dealers in Mentakab were also advised not to sell in large quantities. On the 31st of December it was estimated that, with care and provided the water did not rise much higher, the supplies in the shops at Mentakab would last till communications were restored. Many people had managed to save some of their *padi*. As time went on, however, it became clear that the shortage would soon become acute. Rice was obtained from Mentakab and brought to Temerloh to be retailed under control. Care was taken to leave sufficient rice at Mentakab to last the population there for 10 days or so. In all 47 bags of rice and 10 bags of flour were brought to Temerloh.

The question of food supply became very serious between the 3rd and 6th January. Unless something could be done within the next week, even if the water went down rapidly, starvation would be general throughout the district. A note was sent to the District Officer, Bentong, by special messengers asking him to send rice down the Semantan river by rafts or boats. The 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th January were anxious days; and matters were made worse, if possible, by an account given by one of the Assistants on Karmen Estate of the condition of things at Mengkarak and Triang and of the state of the railway line between Mengkarak and Mentakab. On the evening of the 6th, three days after the water had started

to go down, the District Officer's motor boat, which had gone to Mengkarak to take parboiled rice for Karmen and Mengkarak Estates, returned and brought back news that Railway telephone communication between Gemas and Triang had been restored, that trains could come as far as Kemayan and that it was possible to get rice from Singapore or Kuala Lumpur by rail to Kemayan, and possibly to Triang. Towkay Lim Chiak Khoon of Mentakab offered to go to Singapore and arrange for the supply of rice as usual. On the 7th of January the District Officer went to Mengkarak and saw Mr. Walker, District Engineer, Railways. From Mengkarak they went to Triang, going in the motor boat over the railway line all the way to within 2 miles of Triang. At Triang information was received that 300 bags of rice were being sent up from the south immediately. This was cheerful news, and arrangements were made for its distribution. A note was received on the 10th to say that 1,500 bags of rice, 20 bags of salt and 40 bags of dried fish had arrived at Triang and that five small launches were being sent up.

It is impossible to estimate the damage done by the flood. In addition to buildings, all catch-crops, such as bananas, pine-apples etc. were destroyed and trees, big and small, uprooted and killed. The damage was most serious on and near the river banks. For two days (28th and 29th December) there was a continuous stream of fallen timber floating down the Pahang river. Practically all the timber was fresh, but there was not an inch of bark on any log. The current was very swift, and it was most dangerous for any one to attempt to cross the river. Where the river, owing to the height and volume of the water, made short cuts through occupied land, the floating timber struck against coconut and other trees and knocked them down. There was hardly a bamboo clump standing upright on either bank. When the water went down most of the *kampung* people returned to the banks, some living on rafts and some in small sheds. They were in a really sorry condition.

No Malays seem to have perished. A Police Constable was stationed for 3 days on the hill facing the river to keep a sharp lookout for people in distress, but he did not see any one.

Early on the morning of the 28th it was reported that some people had been seen floating down the river on a *jamban* and a log, and that they had shouted out for help. The motor boat was at once sent after them. The boat went down about one mile but saw no sign of human beings. It would have gone down farther, but one of the propeller bushes came off and the chase had to be abandoned. The deaths among animals must have been heavy, not only on the river banks but also inland.

The amount of silt that came down the Pahang river was inconceivable. After the water had gone down all the places that

were under water were covered with mud. Owing to the silt the *payas* in the district will not be fit for planting this year and, perhaps, next year too.

On the 4th January, 1927, at daybreak the officer Commanding the Police Division left Bentong for Mempateh. Volunteers had been asked for without success. The journey to Lanchang was made by push-biking, walking and finally *perahu*. He arrived at Lanchang about 1 p.m. and heard that the Lubok Terua station and barracks had been swept away. They were jammed on coconut trees some distance from their sites. Books, rifles, guns etc. were saved and only a few handcuffs and small articles lost. The station had had to be deserted in haste as the men reported the water had risen rapidly. The village had been wiped out but apparently there was no loss of life. The villagers were living in rough shelters and their only danger was want of food. He returned to Bentong at about 11 a.m. on the 5th. Food was sent across to Mempateh.

On the 9th January at daybreak the same Police officer took a convoy of rice to Karak by bus and carrier and from there pushed on toward Temerloh. There was water over the road from Kuala Kuang to the 98th mile. He arrived at the 100th mile after dark and found another long stretch of water and no craft, so slept there. Next morning the three police with him made a raft and they crossed to the next patch of road. After that the road appeared in small patches and, as rafts had to be made, they did not arrive in Mentakab until after dark. Next morning the 11th January at 6 a.m., the Officer went by *perahu* to Temerloh arriving at 1 p.m. The town was under water except for the Government buildings which had been flooded but were not much damaged. The Police were billeted in the Government Offices. The people of Temerloh had built a number of shacks on top of the hill and were carrying on "business as usual" with enhanced prices. He could not get back that night, so returned to Mentakab next morning. The District Forest Officer gave his *pěrabu* which the Police Officer put on cart-wheels, and he returned to Bentong, arriving on the 13th January.

An Officer of the Cooperative Department reached Triang on the 13th January and was instructed to proceed down-river by the motor-launch *Laju* to Kuala Triang and thence as far as Lubok Luit, towing three house-boats of provisions for the peasants. The water was still 30 feet above the river banks. People were living on rafts and in huts on hillocks. At Tebing Tembah, Kertau, and Pulau Kening all houses had been washed away or smashed against the trees. At Kampong Bohor there were 150 people in the jungle about 20 chains from the river. At Kampong Sengkam 50 people were in huts on a hill and had lived on

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bananas, palm cabbage and leaves for three days. All inhabitants of flat ground within 2 miles of the river had suffered. No deaths were reported. The floods were receding about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in every twelve hours. Ascending the stream, the motor launch was forced back several times "and the faces of the *sērang* and steersman turned pale."

PEKAN. The flood began to rise on 26th December and by the 28th the police station and barracks had to be evacuated. The only Government buildings not under water on the 29th December were the District Officer's Quarters, the Residency (occupied as a hospital by the Lady Medical Officer) and the Astana Darat (occupied by the police). The only other refuge for people and store for food were boats and rafts. For miles around, Pekan was a sea dotted with trees; for, unlike other districts, it has no high land. At 9.30 on January 1st the water had subsided $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet but between the 2nd and the 5th it rose 3 feet above its previous highest level or 18 feet above normal wet monsoon height. Two Malays and one Chinese were drowned in the Pekan district. At Kuala Bebar 48 houses were washed away. Kuala Endau, Kuala Rompin and Kuala Anak Endau were the only places to escape damage.

The population affected was 15,000. To carry rice up-river there was only a motor-boat whose loading capacity was 15 bags and which was too weak to tow boats or even to reach the district boundary. Efforts to reach Kuantan failed as the estuaries had trebled their width and were roaring cataracts. Hundreds of head of cattle and all the *padi* were destroyed. At one time it was feared all the houses at Pekan might go, and rafts were built in case houses had to be abandoned.

The Straits Settlements Government assisted with supplies of rice etc. But boats took 10 hours to cross the mile from s.s. Mahidol to the shore and required 60 men to haul them in. Motor-boats were sent overland by the same Government and the upper reaches of this river district were reached eventually from Kuala Triang.

KUANTAN. Heavy rain commenced on the evening of 22nd December and continued incessantly till the 30th. The average rainfall for these nine days was something over 9 inches in each 24 hours, the heaviest fall in 24 hours occurring on 27.12.26, when Jeram Kuantan Estate recorded 24.85 inches and Semambu Estate 22.50 inches (rain-gauge overflowed). Kuantan Public Works Department gauge registered 19 inches. There were also high winds which blew down the P.W.D. Workshops and blew off part of the roof on the P.W.D. Offices.

During the night of the 23rd December the chain of the Tanah Puteh Ferry parted. This was repaired, but the water rose rapidly.

and the pontoon was submerged. It cannot now be located and even if found will take some months to get into running order.

The floods reached the highest point on the 28th and 29th December. The Kuantan river broke through from below Bukit Si-tungkul and swept across country in an easterly direction flooding Darat Mabar, the Bukit Ubi Road, Seong Kee Estate and carrying away about 40 yards of the Beserah Road at a point about 300 yards from the junction Beserah—Teluk Sisek Roads, and so on towards Teluk Sisek. People were rescued from the tops of houses and trees by boat.

The Kuantan river also cut over Peramu into the China Sea, but even so the water rose over the Government wharf. Kuantan town was an island. Along the main road from the ferry the water reached to within 3 chains of the District Officer's drive on one side, and to the 7th mile on the other. Had the river not cut through below Bukit Si-tungkul and across Peramu the whole town would have been inundated. Meanwhile *all* communications were cut and it was impossible to ascertain what was happening in the Ulu Kuantan or elsewhere. Food was sufficient and the real difficulty was transport.

By the morning of the 30th December the water at Kuantan had fallen several feet and that evening the s.s. Rahman was able to enter the river but could not get near the wharf. The s.s. Mahidol had meanwhile struck on the bar, being driven out of her course by the current, and eventually she had to return to Singapore without entering the river.

On the 31st about 9 a.m. news was received from a Malay that Kuala Reman Estate had been wiped out and that all inhabitants, including Europeans, were living in the jungle without food or clothing. They spent one night in the open, before they reached a house above flood level.

The following will give some indication of the damage. Beserah Road was breached in 3 places; 1 bridge was carried away and 2 were damaged. Kuantan Benta Road was breached in 3 places between the ferry and Gambang, two bridges carried away and one badly damaged. Pohoi bridge carried away and the road rendered impassable for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. The pipes of both Bukit Ubi and Galing supplies burst and the reservoirs were damaged. The Bukit Ubi pipes have been replaced and work is going on at Galing. Beserah supply was cut off owing to burst pipes. Beserah village had some 50 houses destroyed, but no loss of life. Tanjong Lampur had 30 houses destroyed. The *padi* crop was totally destroyed and many Malays and other Asiatics lost their all. Luckily loss of human life has, so far as is known, been extraordinarily little. Only 3 deaths were reported.

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Supplies were sent to Kuala Reman and for Sungai Lembing by motor launch, and to Ulu Soh, where a number of people were stranded; also to places up the Kuantan river between Kuantan and Pasir Kemudi. Supplies were also sent to Gambang and from there to Ulu Lepar and to Maran. Further supplies of rice were sent to Penor where 1,200 persons, mostly refugees from up the Pahang river, were reported by the Penghulu to be destitute and starving. Part of the rice was given by Chinese and part at Government expense.

At first the response to a request for labour on the roads was disheartening. Several philanthropic Chinese were giving free rice to able-bodied but homeless Malays who accordingly refused to do any work! This was stopped.

The Government of the Straits Settlements did everything in their power to send up supplies.

The heavy floods devastated most of the Sungai Lembing Valley below the railway line. Sungai Lembing village suffered heavily: the Police Station, the Hospital and many houses were carried away; shop-houses were inundated and full of silt. The water reached the top of the Court House. The flat land was covered with a thick layer of mud from 1 foot to 7 or 8 feet. There were many slips on the hillsides with an immense amount of mud at the foot. All gardens and all attap houses were destroyed. All hospitals were wiped out and the river was flowing in their place. The Railway line was destroyed over a considerable percentage of its length. Sungai Lembing coolies were living in European houses, the mill and other buildings. There was some lack of stores but the main trouble was transport.

KELANTAN,

By December 25th floods had reached ordinary monsoon level. Bad weather with gales and heavy rain continued. During the night December 28th—29th the river rose very suddenly and remained high till the 31st when it began to fall slowly in the Ulu. Rain still continued. The water did not begin to fall rapidly till January 2nd in the Ulu and later in the low country further north.

Reference to maps will show that the drainage of about two-thirds of this State is collected into the Kelantan River and has to pass Kuala Krai before it gets out into the plains. Floods above Kuala Krai rose to about 70 feet above normal dry weather flow. At Kuala Krai they rose at least 50 feet, i.e. about 20 feet above railway level. Between Kuala Gris and Kusial where most of the rubber estates are situated the rise varied from 70 to 50 feet.

Five villages of temporary houses, mainly railway construction camps, Manek Urai, Gris, Kemubu, Dabong and Bertam all up-

stream from Kuala Krai were entirely washed away. Villages further downstream were submerged. The towns of Kota Baharu and Pasir Mas were flooded. Kuala Krai town was temporarily abandoned and the population took refuge on adjoining hills.

A few miles north of Kuala Krai the floods were able to spread out to the east of the Kelantan River. The Sungai Golok, the eastern boundary of the State, was also in flood. All the intervening plain was deeply flooded. Nearer Kota Baharu the plain on the west of the main river was submerged. The main plain of Kelantan amounts to an area of approximately 1,000 square miles. At least 800 square miles of this were deeply flooded. Houses and telephone lines were hidden by water. Railway Stations and cooly lines were partially submerged.

South of the plain conditions were more serious. The majority of the population lived within 30 and 50 feet of the normal dry weather level of the river. They were accustomed to deal with an ordinary monsoon flood but the additional 20 or 30 feet of water was unprecedented. The Malay population retreated to the nearest hills. If these proved too low they went further by raft or *pěrabu* or had to swim. Cattle had to look after themselves. The Tamil and Chinese population on Estates and in Railway Construction Camps was shepherded by their employers to hills, rafts or boats. Launches and *pěrabu* were sent out to assist in rescuing those who had been unable to escape to high ground or had reached houses only partially submerged. The number of drowned was 50. But for work done by employers and officials in the affected areas a very much larger number of casualties must have occurred.

2,900 cattle and buffaloes were drowned:—this number though large is less than 3% of the total number in the State. 1,700 houses and many estate buildings and cooly lines were washed away. The damage to the *padi* crop is difficult to estimate. The area reported under *padi* amounted to 168,000 acres. Probably one-third of this was ruined and much more was damaged owing to prolonged submersion. The riverside small holdings suffered very severely. The damage in Kuala Krai town is estimated at \$300,000.

Relief supplies were sent out on December 30th and the 10 days following. Where necessary rice was given and in other cases it was sold. Telegrams asking for relief stores had to be sent from Che Hay in Siam by messengers who reached Che Hay by boat over the floods. Most of the railway in the State was under water. Several bridges were destroyed and embankments were breached.

When the water subsided, work on the railway, roads, and Estates was found for most of those who had need of assistance. In a few Mukims in Ulu Kelantan, free distribution of rice had to continue as no work was obtainable. The population driven to

the hills had to remain for several days and nights with only such shelter as they were able to improvise. The food available was chiefly wet rice.

The loss of houses, personal belongings, cattle and standing crops, whilst not often resulting in immediate starvation owing to the possibility of obtaining wages or free food and temporary shelter, is likely to result in serious poverty in the latter part of the year. When reconstruction of railways, roads and buildings is finished and work is scarce, there is strong possibility that a large programme of relief work will be required. The total loss to the country is probably many million dollars.

On 13th January further loss was caused by fire in Kota Baharu when 250 houses were destroyed and damage exceeding half a million dollars resulted.

Conditions in Kelantan where floods are an annual event are such that the Malay agricultural population is accustomed to retreat with its possessions to ground where flooding is not likely to be serious when the rains start. When the rains cease ordinary occupations are resumed. Stocks of *padi* are kept in reasonably safe places. Few people live in the lower portions of the rice fields. Owing to the exceptional nature of the floods many were caught this season but enquiries show that except in some of the mukims in Ulu Kelantan famine conditions are not likely to arise at present. Many persons lost most of their savings, plantations were ruined, and some rice fields silted up to a depth, which will prevent planting for one or two seasons. The loss on rubber estates both to individuals, particularly Europeans (who in many cases lost everything they possessed) and to the employing Companies, was very severe.

Subscriptions to a relief fund were not asked for in Kelantan. The donation of \$25,000 from the Duff Development Company Limited and three other donations were used as subsidiary to the \$50,000 voted by the Government. The \$4,000 received from the Malayan Flood Relief Fund was allocated for the relief of immediate needs of the poorer classes.

TRENGGANU.

The weather commenced to be rough on the 21st December, and the wind increased in intensity until Christmas Day, when the Asdang managed to enter Kuala Trengganu. After that all communication with the outside world ceased, as the telegraphs both in Trengganu and Pahang were damaged. Communication with Kelantan was however soon restored.

Rain fell in torrents and it is no exaggeration to say that the sun was not seen for over 10 days. The rain-fall in December was 42.64 inches, which added to a rain-fall of 42.07 inches in November gave a total of nearly 85 inches for two consecutive months.

On the 28th the water in the river rose rapidly and on the 29th it was so high that the whole of the new road to Bukit Payang,

constructed at a height above any previously recorded flood level, was under water to such an extent that one was able to take the largest sea-going Motor-boats, drawing 4 ft., over and along the road for its whole length, and for miles on each side of it. Water in Chabang Tiga village was up to the second storey of newly constructed houses, and nothing of the Police Station could be seen except the very top of its roof. In many places the most dangerous currents were formed.

Relief was at once started and all the available Europeans worked night and day, taking craft of all kinds to rescue the marooned *rayat*. These conditions were general all over the Trengganu plain. Dumps of rice, oil, fish etc. were established in many places, and the greatest efforts made to reach the distressed. The want of a system of reliable salaried headmen made the position a most difficult one with which to deal.

The flood reached its highest point on the 30th December, and dropped by January 1st to a level still very high but probably eight feet lower than its greatest height. A high tide and strong wind, together with an extremely fast current, which the Captain of the Aslang estimated at 8 knots, still made navigation of the river very difficult. The Captain went ashore one night and was unable to get back to his ship, although he offered \$40 for the fare which is normally 10 cents. He performed most excellent work in his motor boat, distributing rice in some of the tributaries and generally reporting on conditions.

Practically no loss of life so far as can be ascertained occurred. Only one or two cases of drowning were reported. The damage however to trees, crops, cattle and poultry was very great, while hundreds of houses were carried away or utterly damaged. The difficulty in a relief scheme was to distinguish quickly between the really necessitous people, coming to a dump and asking for food, and the others, not necessitous, who however did not wish to forego the chance of obtaining free rice.

* * * * *

So far as has been ascertained the Jelai River rose 60 feet above ordinary water level at Kuala Lipis, the Pahang 53 feet at Termeloh, while it is practically certain that the Tembeling rose at least 80 feet at Kuala Tahan. In Kelantan the rise at Kuala Krai was 72 feet.

The rainfall shows fairly even lines running North and South, the intensity decreasing towards the West. During the latter part of December the rainfall on the East Coast may be stated generally to have been 60 inches; on the line Lipis, Raub, Bentong it had decreased to 25 inches; on the main range it was also 25 inches, while on the Western side of the range and on the West Coast the figures were 15 and 8 inches. The focus of the heavy rain seems to have been the Kemaman-Kuantan area, where over 70 inches fell.

The Origin of the Pawang and the Berpuar Ceremony.

By DATO' SEDIA RAJA, ABDULLAH.

Some of the natives of Nĕğĕri Sĕmbilan, in spite of the opposition of the 'Ulama, still observe with enthusiasm a curious ceremony called *Bĕrpuar* (mock fight) practised once every three years, with the object of driving evil spirits of the *Padi* away to the sea. The root of the word *Bĕrpuar* is *Puar*, which is a species of plant (*Arnomum cardamomum*) commonly found growing on the hills, and the term when applied to the mock fight means to fight by throwing from a distance stems of the *Puar* plants at one another. Nowadays, people are not invulnerable as their ancestors used to be, when even the throwing of stones and other hard objects was more often than not practised in these friendly contests. To-day the *Puar* plants are merely thrown here and there at the imaginary evil spirits till some hundred yards from the place where the ceremony is started has been reached. The fight is also termed *Bĕrsĕketa* from *Bĕrsingketa* which means to engage in a conflict.

When the world, known in its original state as *ḥu* (Hu), had been created, it was desolate and unoccupied till the Archangel Gabriel sought the presence of the Almighty, who gave him something to hold tightly in his hand. Gabriel could not feel its presence, and this caused him to open his closed hand, whereupon that something vanished. Terror-stricken, he acquainted Allah with what had occurred and was mercifully forgiven for his negligence. That something thus accidentally released turned into evil spirits and demons. But Allah gave another thing of a like nature with that something which had disappeared and Gabriel brought it into the world where it gave birth to the human beings. When the human race multiplied, the evil spirits and demons, which had sprung into existence through Gabriel's negligence, wrought havoc among humanity. Having no means of self defence, many died and suffered as the result of these attacks till Gabriel informed Allah of their plight. Whereupon Allah gave him a Book in which could be found effective prescriptions for all ailments and through the medium of certain formulae, miracles could be performed, such for instance, as raising the dead to life, converting grey or white hair to black and making the old regain their youth. It was in that Book that the first mention of the words *Pawang* and *Bĕrpuar* were found.

Gabriel brought the Book to the Prophet Muhammad who intended to give it to a man named Muhammad Saleh, who was destined to become the world's first *Pawang*. While the Prophet was saying his prayers, Gabriel came down invisible to the eye,

tore, took away and destroyed those pages of the Book that contained the formulae for the performance of miracles and the exact, effective prescriptions for the different kinds of diseases. The Book, therefore, became useless so far as prescriptions were concerned and it was left to the first *Pawang* and his descendants to cure illness by the exercise of human wits.

Mankind's principal means of sustenance was even then the cultivation of *Padi*. The first harvest was good but the second was not forgotten by the evil spirits, and three months after planting, the *Padi* would have been ruined, had not To' Pawang Saleh come to the rescue. The third year's crop was almost totally destroyed but the Pawang said it might be saved if people would observe the ceremony of *Bërpuar* as prescribed in the medical Book in his possession. With this suggestion the people readily complied. The preparations for this ceremony principally consisted of the *Puar* plants, *Batang Këladi* (aroid plants), *Daun Sëdingin* (*Bryophyllum calycinum*), *Daun Sambau* (a species of grass), *Puding Puteh*, *Puding Merah* (the white and the red crotons), *Daun Bëribu Padi* (a kind of leaf), *Daun Tampang Bësi* (*Artocarpus Gomeziana*), *Daun Sibalek Angin* (a kind of leaf) *Tëpong Tawar* (flour made by rolling rice which has been rendered soft by immersion in water), *Këmënyan* (benzoin), *Anchak-Anchak* (bamboo stand for burning incense), *Chanang* (small and shallow rimmed gong), *Tombak Bëndërang* (naked spear with a tuft of hair), *Ular-Ular* (pennon), *Tunggul* (streamer) and *Mërual* (long oblong flag with balls at the end).

On the day when the ceremony was to start (*Mëlëpas Puar*), the people headed by To' Pawang Saleh wended their way right to the upper waters of the principal river watering the valleys, selected some venerable banyan tree, and spread under it all the above preparations. After that, prayers were said and then the Pawang recited in Arabic due praise for the Prophet (*Salawat Nabi*), which was answered by the crowd. The *Pawang* took four *Puar* plants, and threw one towards each of the four corners of the world. The gong was beaten and the procession started amidst much shoutings of *Hua, Hua, Hua!* as it was considered the louder the shouting and the more varied the noises made, the more frightened would the evil spirits be and the quicker they would retreat to the sea. Everybody had to walk in the wet rice-fields as to walk on the dry ridges was regarded as an insult to the *Pawang*.

The whole affair lasted for seven days, as there are seven days in the week. On the fourth day, To' Pawang Saleh requested the cultivators to erect temporary structures made of split bamboos called *Jamuan* (places of entertainment) in various halting-places from the *Hulu* right to the lower reaches where the principal river, watering the *Mukim*, joined the rivers of other valleys. These structures were adorned with curtains, canopies, carpets and small

square mattresses. It was here that vast assemblies of people awaited the arrival of the *Pawang* from the *Hulu* and when everything was ready, the heroes of the day came forward in pairs and threw the *Puar* and aroid plants and even stones at one another, with the object of displaying their courage to the evil spirits whom they would easily crush underfoot, if they tried to damage the year's crop or were reluctant to retreat to the sea. A mock fight of a similar nature was displayed at the next *Jamuan* and so on till the last one was reached.

The greatest personage of the day was the principal *Pawang* who must be received with a betel-box at some distance from each *Jamuan* and conducted to his special seat. He had the power of inflicting fines on those who committed any breach of etiquette during the observance of the ceremony and reconciling those who happened to quarrel. These fines were nominal and consisted in offering a *Tēmpat Sireh* to the *Pawang* who as a rule accepted the apology thus tendered.

It may be of interest to describe the due order of the procession. At its head were the *Anak Dayong* or bearers of the different kinds of streamers and the small gong. Behind them came the principal *Pawang* himself, on the left and on the right of whom were his two assistants (*Pēngapit*). These *Pawang* carried the water mixed with the *Tēpong Tawar* which they sprinkled about by the help of the *Daun Si-puleh*. Behind these personages followed the village folk.

After the *Bērpuar* ceremony there followed a period of taboo (*Pantang*), lasting for three days at least and seven days at most. During this period, it was forbidden to shed the blood (*Mēlayu*) of any living thing; that is to say, neither buffaloes nor fowl must be slaughtered nor even a living twig be broken. When the taboo was over, a pink buffalo (*Kērēbau Balar*) was slaughtered in the *Hulu* where the *Bērpuar* ceremony was first started and the meat was not distributed for human consumption but was buried in the ground as food for the evil spirits and demons. An ordinary black buffalo was also slaughtered in the *Hilir* where the *Bērpuar* ceremony was brought to a conclusion (*Matī Puar*) but the meat was distributed according to the number of houses in the village, each house, of course, subscribing an equal amount towards the price of the two buffaloes. In addition, each house had to pay the *Pawang* as a customary fee a *gantang* of unhusked *Padi* and a small bag of *Emping* (rice pounded after frying it in a small pan) after the year's crop had been reaped.

When the season for sowing grain in the nurseries had arrived, the *Pawang* requested each cultivator to take to the *Hulu* a *chupak* of grain to be fumigated with incense after the offering of prayers to Allah, supplicating to co-operate in driving away the evil spirits of the *Padi*. After that, the villagers took the grain back, mixed it with other selected grain and then sowed the nurseries. If rats

or other pests damaged the stalks, the owners of the rice-fields were asked to take with them to the *Hulu* some quantities of *Lěngkuas* (*Alpinia galanga*) and benzoin, over which the *Pawang* recited magical incantations. The *Lěngkuas* had to be pounded and scattered broadcast in every outlet of the rice-field.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from remarking that it is idle to hope for the economic progress of the Malays so long as this and similar beliefs prevail among them. Where those beliefs are deep rooted, science cannot make much headway, for superstitions and scientific truths cannot exist side by side. It is difficult, if not impossible, to deal scientifically with pests if damage to crops is believed to be due to the ravages of evil spirits.

On a migration of *Catopsilia pomona* (F.)

By THE REV. R. CARDON.

In his 'Rhopalocera Malayana,' W. L. Distant says that according to Mackwood *C. catilla* (Btlr.) (= *pomona* (F.) ♂ f. *bilaria* (Cr.) and ♀ f. *catilla* (Cr.) is in Ceylon a remarkably migratory species.

"In the flights along the sea-coast, beginning generally in November, this species of *catilla* forms a third of the number, always travelling to the North, the flights lasting for days, thousands of them passing in an hour." Moore's Lep. Ceyl., vol. I, p. 122.

In last May, in Upper Perak, I had the occasion to witness a mass migration of this species. It was some ten miles before reaching Lenggong that I met with what I may call the vanguard of these insects. I did not notice at first that they were following any particular direction, as they seemed rather to fly to and fro all along the road. Their number, however, surprised me.

As soon as I had passed Sumpitan, the swarms were rapidly increasing in number and closely following each other. At the same time I also realized that all were keeping the same direction, from North to South.

Between Kenering and Lawin I fell in the midst of the migration's main body, and ran for about three miles through thousands and thousands of these Picridae which were, as it were, dancing all around like large yellow flakes. Here and there, on the roadside hundreds of them were resting on wet ground, so thickly packed together that those in the middle of the patch could not take their flight and were doomed to be run over by passing vehicles.

I availed myself of the occasion to cover with my net some of these gatherings, and thus was able to make certain that, with the exception of a few *C. pyranthe* (L.), *C. chryseis* (L.) and *C. scylla* (L.), the migration was exclusively formed of *C. pomona*. I need not add that, as is always the case, some *Papilio*s, mostly of the *Eurypylus* Group, and a few other *Picridae*, such as *Hebomoia* and *Prioneris*, were to be found in these gatherings, though none of them joined the migratory stream.

I thus captured two ♀ forms: *bidotata* (form. nov.) with two patches on the underside of the posticae between the costal and second subcostal nervures. According to Fruhstorfer, this form occurs especially in Micro-malayana (Rhopalocera of the Indo-Australian Faunal Region. Dr. A. Seitz, p. 163). Since that time I have caught on the Maxwell's Hills a specimen with only one patch between the costal and first subcostal nervures.

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The second form was the common *catilla* form (var. *b* of Dist., op. cit. p. 298), with a very large discal, dull and dark reddish patch extending from costal nervure to upper median nervure, some of the specimens having the narrow fascia directed towards the abdominal margin well marked, while in others it had become nearly obsolete, being reduced to three light dots between the median and submedian nervures.

When I left Lawin, the sky became cloudy, and the swarms decreased rapidly in frequency and in importance. At the 76th mile, only a few units could be seen on the wing, seeking a shelter from rain which was threatening, or, the time being then about 4 p.m., quarters where to put up during the night.

The following day (27th May), between 9 a.m. and noon, I had a stroll to Kuala Kendrong, and met again big swarms, flying towards Grit, and large gatherings of the same *C. pomona* on the road side.

On the morning of the 28th, I went to the 76th mile and noticed that the migration was still going on and streaming towards South. The swarms however, seemed to have lessened both in frequency and number. Finally, on the 29th when on my way back to Taiping, isolated insects only could be seen hovering as usual from shrub to shrub. The migration was over.

Capt. H. Berkeley, then D. O. of Upper Perak, told me that some two or three days before my coming, he had noticed this unusual invasion of 'yellow butterflies.'

In 1902, I had the occasion of seeing a migration of *Delias aglaia parthenope*, but it was of a quite different sort as the insects were flying (towards the South) not in swarms but isolatedly. Though I had not my net, I succeeded in capturing one of them.

According to Rev. L. C. Biggs (Monthly Packet, Vol. II, pp. 186-87, 1881), *D. egialea* (*egialea* Cr.) in Java is "a common coasting butterfly" and can be "found sometimes in an apparently endless stream, all following one direction, and numbering twenty to thirty in sight per minute from any one point, but forming a belt several miles broad, extending far inland from the coast, and from morning till night, continuing to pass any fixed point for a fortnight or more. It seems seldom to feed or alight during these migrations, except at night or in early morning, when with dawn it resumes its flight, etc." (Dist. op. cit. footnote‡, p. 290).

It was on one afternoon only that I met this migration of *Delias*, so I cannot say for how many days it lasted. However it seems to me, as far as my recollection is correct, that the account of *D. egialea*'s migrations in Java, as given by Rev. L. C. Biggs, is a faithful description of what I saw in Singapore.

Achin Piracy.

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Straits Settlements).*

On the 23rd March, 1868, the British Schooner "Good Fortune" of 34 tons burthen, registered in Penang and belonging to Neou Tean How, sailed from Penang on a trading voyage with a cargo of piece goods for the North Coast of Sumatra as far as Acheen Head intending to call at Lho Seumawe to load cargo on the return voyage. During the night of the 26th April the schooner encountered bad weather, ran past Lho Seumawe and anchored at 2 a.m. on the morning of the 27th April off Kerti Creek about twelve miles to the eastward of Lho Seumawe. About three hours later three boats came alongside each manned with from fifteen to twenty Achinese who boarded the schooner and made the crew take to their boat, threatening to murder them if they did not do so. The Achinese then proceeded to plunder the vessel to the value of \$5,000 in money and goods and on leaving unshipped the schooner's rudder and either sank it or took on shore. The master of the schooner (Teau Boon Chuan) and the crew made for the shore and complained to the "Raja of Kerti Creek", one "Tungku Chee Malim" who threatened to confiscate the schooner as well as the cargo whereupon the Master and the crew returned on board their vessel with all speed and set sail for Lho Seumawe where a new rudder was obtained. The "Good Fortune" subsequently returned to Penang arriving on the evening of 14th May. (Cp. C.S.O. "P. R. Receipt" No. 785/1868).

After some delay the Government Steamer "Peiho" with the Acting Colonial Secretary, Captain Playfair, on board and H.M.S. "Perseus" (Commander C. E. Stevens, R.N., Senior Naval Officer, Straits Division of the China Station), with H.M.S. "Grasshopper" in company, proceeded to Sumatra for the purpose of investigating the outrage. (Cp. C.S.O. "P. R. Receipt No. 1017/68).

The appended copy of the report of proceedings of the expedition to Kerti (Cp. C.S.O. "P. R. Receipt No. 1301/1868) was written by Mr. D. F. A. Hervey who was the first Cadet to be appointed to the Straits Settlements Civil Service. Mr. Hervey was born in 1849, educated at Marlborough College and appointed to his cadetship on 24th May, 1867. He was appointed Chief Clerk and Interpreter to the Lieutenant-Governor of Penang in 1870 in which year he accompanied H.M.S. "Algerine" to enquire into various cases of piracy on the coast of Acheen. He accompanied Governor Sir Harry St. George Ord on many political expeditions to the Native States and in 1882 was appointed Resident Councillor, Malacca. His services were recognised by the award of a C.M.G., in 1892. He retired in 1893 and died in 1911.

S. G. H. LEYH,

Colonial Secretariat, Singapore.

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Report of Proceedings.

About the middle of June I received a letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary informing me that he was about to go to Achin in the S.S. "Peiho," and that it was the Governor's wish I should accompany him. The expedition was to investigate a matter of plundering a schooner which had taken place at Kerty Creek on the coast of Achin in Sumatra: the "Perseus" and "Weasel" were also going in the expedition under the command of Captain Stevens. We were to have started the next day, but our departure was postponed, in expectation of the "Weasel's" arriving at Singapore to accompany the "Perseus" in the expedition. However after waiting a week or more, the Gunboat "Grasshopper" was taken in tow by the "Perseus" for Penang, June the 29th and the next day I joined Captain Playfair (Acting Colonial Secretary) in the "Peiho," and left Singapore for Penang about 1 p.m. Having had fair weather for two days, we reached Penang on Thursday July 2nd about 2½ p.m. I landed with Captain Playfair and he went to the Lieutenant-Governor's office, where we found Captain Stevens: they then entered into conversation with the Lieutenant-Governor, and requested him to get an interpreter, and to obtain witnesses to give evidence regarding the plunder of the schooner "Good Fortune" to obtain compensation for which was the object of the expedition. The Master Attendant having been applied to promised to bring forward the "serang" or navigator of the "Good Fortune" being the only witness he could procure, as the crew had all left Penang in the "Good Fortune" which had sailed some 10 days before upon another voyage to Telok Samawi, a port on the coast of Achin some 20 miles northwest of Diamond Point. Having agreed to meet and examine the witness in the office at 11 a.m. the next day, all left the office. All having repaired to the office at 11 a.m. the next day, and the witness being present, as well as the owner of the "Good Fortune". The Acting Colonial Secretary examined the witness, (the *serang* of the "Good Fortune") and the witness, stated nothing but what was confirmatory of the statement already made before the Master Attendant of Penang. The owner of the "Good Fortune" was next questioned as to the nature of his cargo, and as to whether there was any mark by which he could identify his property; he replied that the cargo was mostly piece goods of various kinds, and that he could identify his property by his chop, which he afterwards produced. After deliberating as to whether the evidence of this one witness could be held conclusive, Captain Stevens was inclined to think not, but on the Acting Colonial Secretary asking if they, being in possession of this evidence, and with the prospect, as soon as they reached Telok Samawi of obtaining ample evidence from the crew of the "Good Fortune", would be justified in declining to proceed with the matter any further, Captain Stevens decided in the negative, and then stated his intention of accompanying the *Peiho* as far as Diamond Point, and from thence

of turning off to Gighen, while the "Peiho" with the "Grasshopper" should make for "Telok Samawi", and obtain evidence from the crew of the "Good Fortune" concerning the outrage they complained of. We steamed from Penang early the next morning, (Saturday July 4th) and reached Diamond Point in company with the "Perseus," which soon discovered the "Grasshopper" lying at anchor, close in shore, awaiting our arrival, (she had been sent on ahead before reaching Penang, by Captain Stevens); the "Grasshopper" having begun to follow us, we steamed on for "Telok Samawi", but on our course we sighted a schooner, and Captain Stevens thinking she might be the "Good Fortune" made for her at once and we followed, but it was not the "Good Fortune", and Captain Stevens having first come on board the "Peiho" sent to the schooner for the Captain, and as soon as he was come, began to question him, (for he talked English very fairly) about "Kerty" and "Telok Samawi", and we learnt that the place his schooner was then lying off was "Kerty" Creek, which is a river with a bar in front, upon which, with the exception of a narrow channel, there is a considerable surf at all times, and it does not take much of a breeze to spread the surf right across this narrow channel; schooners of from 30 to 40 tons burthen can pass through this channel and up the river for a couple of miles. That night, Sunday July 5th, the "Perseus" steamed for Gighen, intending to return to us on Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday. The "Peiho" and the "Grasshopper" remained at anchor till Monday morning, when they steamed for "Telok Samawi", and after we had anchored some little while, a boat came off shore, containing the Raja's "Tambey" minister or adviser, who was a Kling man (as all men in that position seem to be in these countries) bringing the Raja's compliments who was then some distance off having a feast, and saying that he would on his own authority fire us a salute of 21 guns, for that the Raja had a great respect for the Queen of England, and after arranging about the time of our landing, he left the vessel, not however, before Captain Playfair had told him that the salute would be returned. Some time afterwards the "Telok Semawi" people began firing their salute, but at very long intervals, and when they had fired 16 guns, they ceased altogether. Some while afterwards the Kling Tambey returned on board to accompany us on shore, and explained with regard to their salute, that they had only fired 16 guns, wishing to reserve the last 5 for the occasion of our landing, when they did fire them from a gunboat belonging to the Raja, and in very quick succession. After rowing a mile or so, (the "Peiho" returned the salute just then) we had to land on the sailor's backs, our boats having stuck in the sand, Mr. Prickett landed with us, and we all followed the "Tambey" to the place where the Raja was awaiting our arrival; we had to scramble up two steps or benches leading under a low roof to the room in which were seated, the Raja, the younger brother of the Sultan of Achin, and two or three young

relations of the Raja; having shaken hands with them, we took the seats that were offered us, 2 of them chairs, while I sat on a sofa of planks, covered with chintz, on the left hand of the Raja. Captain Playfair after a few preliminary enquiries conversed with the Raja through the "Tambey" asking him if he had any witnesses of the plundering of the "Good Fortune" by the Kerty people (unfortunately the "Good Fortune" had sailed from "Telok Samawi" about 7 p.m. the evening before, so that we had to do whatever we best could without the evidence of her crew, as if we pursued her, the chances of our overtaking her would be very small indeed, she having sailed with a good breeze to help her on, and being only a sailing vessel, her course could not be reckoned very certainly) (for the Raja had written to a Chinese merchant in Penang saying that some of his fishermen had witnessed the plundering of the vessel) to Captain Playfair's question the Raja made reply that there was only a boy of 13 years old, for the fishermen referred to had merely seen the empty condition of the "Good Fortune" after being plundered, and not the plunderers engaged in relieving her of her cargo. The Acting Colonial Secretary further enquired of the Raja concerning a brig called "Victoria" which a Chinese merchant at Penang had temporarily lent to an Achinese "Panglima" or chief, and this chief having on his arrival at the coast of Achin exchanged the British Flag for an Achinese flag, the vessel "Victoria" then under his charge was captured by the Raja of Telok Samawi, with whom the Panglima was at enmity, and although there was no war actually waged between them, yet whenever they could get opportunity, they seized one another's vessels, and did one another all possible injury. This was the Raja's excuse for taking the above mentioned brig, and the Acting Colonial Secretary thought that it was well-founded. The brig was, at the time of our stay at "Telok Samawi" lying a wreck just off the low spit of land which runs along in front of "Telok Samawi". We left the Raja for a time to get a little fresh air, for the assembly was very hot and close, being crowded with natives, and the room very low, so we walked up and down the street of wretched shops, and then proceeded to have a look at the fort, which they said had been built by the present Raja's grandfather, but is now in a very dilapidated condition, there being one old rusty cannon which they are afraid to fire lest it should burst. After seeing this old fort, we returned to bid the Raja goodbye, and then walked off to our boats. The "Tambey" had told us before that the "Telok Samawi" people were in a few days going to war with the Kerty people, and that though the army of the latter numbered 20,000, and that of the former only 16,000, yet it did not matter, for the "Telok Samawians" always had their wits about them, while the Kertians were great simpletons. The reason assigned by the Raja for this war being entered upon was that the Raja of Kerty was determined to be altogether independent of the Sultan of Achin, and that therefore he (the Raja of Telok Samawi)

had been instructed by the Sultan to bring back the Raja of Kerty to his proper allegiance. The first thing next morning we steamed across the bay (20 miles along the coast from Telok Samawi) to Diamond Point and dropped anchor first opposite Kerty, and having obtained a guide, (the serang of the schooner we had mistaken for "Good Fortune") we made for the mouth of the river, sounding all the way; when we got just inside the river, we landed to the left, and the Acting Colonial Secretary addressed a certain Panglima who could understand Malay, told him that a man-of-war was coming and desired him to inform the Raja that the Captain of the man-of-war wished to meet the Raja the next day: we then returned to our boats, and having taken some soundings in the river returned to our respective vessels. The next day we went in the boats right up the river (which for the last mile and more is very winding and troublesome) to the "Pakan" or Bazaar, close to which dwells the Raja; we landed, and were led to the same kind of audience room as we had met with at Telok Samawi, in front of it were two or three small cannon which we used as steps to mount the benches and here we met two Kling "Tambeys" with whom the Acting Colonial Secretary entered into conversation in Hindostani while awaiting the presence of the Raja who after some twenty minutes or so made his appearance, and with great humility seated himself on a ledge below that on which we were seated. Captain Playfair then entered into conversation with the Raja through one of the "Tambeys" and we learnt that the Raja never thought of being independent, but acknowledged the supremacy of the Sultan, and paid tribute to him; while he also stated the ambition of the Raja of Telok Samawi to be the cause of the war, for he wished Kerty to acknowledge him as a kind of second Sultan, which he (the Raja of Kerty) would certainly never do. Then on enquiring about the matter of the "Good Fortune" the Raja said he knew nothing about it, beyond the fact of the crew of the "Good Fortune" having applied for assistance in stress of weather to the Kerty people on the coast, and their application had been granted on condition of their paying their "assistants" \$595 which they did; to this Captain Playfair replied, that we had no faith whatever in that account of the matter, but believed in the truth of what we had stated, besides all we wanted was that the Raja should himself investigate the matter, and punish such as were guilty. The Raja said Oh no! he couldn't find them, but we might search for them and in default of finding them might do what we liked to the country. (The Raja of this place, as well as that of Telok Samawi informed us that the punishment for all kinds of stealing, robbery, plundering, was death by decapitation). But Captain Playfair again said that the Government had no wish to do that, but only to see the Raja himself execute justice upon such as were guilty in any way; and after explaining to the Raja what was expected of one in his position, together with much insisting and perseverance Captain Playfair at last induced the Raja

to promise investigation of the matter on his own part, and also that the result of that investigation should be shown to us the next day. But the next day when we went to the Raja, we found that all the inquiry he had made (or pretended to make) was to write to the Panglima of the coast concerning the matter then under discussion, in answer to which he received (or at any rate said he received) a letter giving the same version of the story as the Raja had given us the day before, and which letter (was most probably composed by the Raja or his "Tambey") was read out loud to us before the Raja. Captain Playfair however explained to the Raja his view of the matter, and after considerable discussion, the latter offered to pay \$595 and deliver up the Panglima of the coast who had superintended the plundering of the schooner: having definitely made the arrangement, that the Raja should appear on the morrow himself at the mouth of the river with the money and the man ready to be handed over to us, we made the best of our way on board through the surf. On the morrow, when we had reached the mouth of the river and landed, there were no signs whatever of the Raja, but only a few natives loitering about; shortly after somebody came and informed us that the Raja did not intend to appear (at which we were rather disgusted) but was sending two of his chief men to inform us of his intentions concerning the matter in hand; what did these men do when they came up to us, but propose a cargo of betel-nut ("which", said they, "we can load very quickly" viz. in 6 days) instead of the \$595, because they had so few dollars in the place, they said, and when that was not to be thought of, they tried how piece goods would do: but Captain Playfair said "No, that wouldn't do, the Raja must fulfil his promise, and make his payment in just such kind as he had said he would, the day before": (if our evidence had been stronger, we would, push our demands further after such behaviour, but in such circumstances as we were then under, all that could be done was to hold our own, and not flinch a hair's breadth).^{*} Part of their argument against payment was, their Panglima had sworn to his version of the matter, "and" said they "yours has not" (i.e. Chinaman and serang). Captain Playfair said that ours had at Penang, moreover if the Raja had not faith in our statements, our men could have sworn in his presence the day before if he had only mentioned his wish, he concluded by saying that if they wished to avoid serious consequences they had better send the money and the man on board at 9 a.m. the next morning, and having pretty plainly shown our disgust at their treatment of us we returned on board. Before going on board the "Peiho" we went

^{*}After finding talk with these men useless, Captain Playfair determined to go up the river and find the king himself to settle the matter with him. (Mr. Johnson was with us this time and the day before Captain Stevens' 1st lieutenant). But the Raja was not there, and we returned to the mouth of the river, notwithstanding many entreaties to wait 1 hour for the Raja on reaching the mouth of the river Capt. Playfair gave the warning mentioned below and we then returned on board.

on board the "Perseus" to inform Captain Stevens of the state of affairs; it was thought advisable to let these ignorant people see what kind of ammunition a man-of-war had and that we were not to be cheated and trifled with; so a shell or two was fired dropping into the sea, and one or two shot. The next morning we were just about to start in the boats when a boat came out from Kerty, bringing a man, the elder brother of the Panglima (for the Panglima had disappeared) and the \$595. So we went on board the "Perseus" and informed the Captain, who received the money and the prisoner, and sent the "Tambeys" and chief men to their boat but not without first telling them that they had got off very easily and that they must take care another time how they treated British subject or his property. Having thus brought the matter to a conclusion, we steamed away just at noon the same day, being Saturday July 11th, and reached Singapore Tuesday July 14th, after an absence of a fortnight.†

All these Achinese people wear some kind of weapon, some two at a time: the weapons are 1st the *Klewang*, a large, broad-bladed heavy knife, some 2 feet long or nearly so; this weapon is broader in the blade at the extremity than at the part near the handle which is made of buffalo horn, wood, or ivory (which latter comes from the inland and mountainous country); with this weapon it is not difficult to deal a very heavy blow.

2nd. The *Rencong*, a smaller and decidedly less formidable weapon than the foregoing one, but of somewhat similar make.

3rd. The *sekin panjang* or *pisau panjang*, which approaches the *Klewang* in size, but is merely as its name denotes, a long knife.

4th. The *sekin kechil* or *pisau kechil* which is the smallest of all, and the most pointed, the meaning of its name is "small knife". Notwithstanding all these weapons, these people don't seem to be particularly plucky, but rather to prefer getting a quiet cut from behind at a man. Neither is their country an interesting one, in a general way though I think the inland parts would prove

†The conduct of the Raja of Kerty in this matter proves that he felt the truth of the accusation made against him or some of his people; notwithstanding which he tried to shew that his acts were consistent with the story he advanced to account for the payment of a large sum of money. Curiously enough just before Captain Playfair had entered upon the matter at all, one of the "Tambeys" began referring to it, though none of us had in any way yet mentioned the matter; this rather tends to shew, that he was somewhat nervous as to the object of our arrival, and possibly had a tender conscience, though why such should be his frame of mind, if payment merely had been received for giving the crew of the "Good Fortune" timely assistance in stress of weather, I am sure I don't know.

very interesting for, and fully worthy of, an expedition. The Raja of Kerty is a very insignificant looking man; while his future enemy the Raja of "Telok Samawi" is a tolerably stout, well fed, comfortable looking sort of man. There are two Rajas in Kerty, the one we had to deal with was the younger of the two, the business man, while the elder one we never got a glimpse of; I suppose he lives in quiet, enjoying the fruits of his brother's labour, not that there is very much labour to be got through. Kerty is really more to the N.W. or W. than it is placed in the chart, and nearer to Telok Samawi. The population of Kerty was stated to be 100,000 but I daresay half that would not be underrating it very much, though to all appearance it was decidedly more populous than Telok Samawi.

Report of expedition to Achin, to obtain compensation for robbery of a schooner called the "Good Fortune" off Kerty Creek on the coast of Achin.

(Sgd.) D. F. A. HERVEY, *Cadet*,
July 14th, 1868.

The Honourable,
The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Pair-Words in Malay.

By ZAINU'L-ABIDIN BIN AHMAD.

The pair-words discussed here are set-phrases consisting of two words combined which retain fully their literal meaning.

Broadly, these pair-words may be classified as alliterative and non-alliterative.

To the first belong those pairs which repeat some of the sounds or syllables in one of the words, or reproduce them in some modified form. Such are pairs like *bukit-bukau*, *gërak-gëri*, *haru-hara*, *kueh-mueh*, *lauk-pauk*, *bongkar-bangkir*, *kibang-kibut*. They are represented in English by forms like *dingle-dangle*, *flip-flap*, *helter-skelter*, *biggledy-piggledy*, *pell-mell*, *shilly-shally*, *topsy-turvy*, *willy-nilly* and the like.

In the non-alliterative class it is not the sounds or syllables that are repeated, but the idea in a different word of cognate significance. Many of them suggest haphazard alliteration. Such pairs are *budi-bahasa*, *ipar lamai*, *sangkut paut*, *ubat këlát*, *patah riok*, *rëbah rempah*, *chomot kërtaŋ*, *kusut masai*, *lintang pukang*, *luloh lëntak*, *sakit pëning*, *puchat lësi*, *simpang përenang*, *kurus kërŋg*, *gëmok gëdëmpong*. These may be compared with such English phrases as *bag and baggage*, *goods and chattels*, *heart and soul*, *over head and ears*, *all and sundry*, *all in all*, and so forth.

To these two classes might be added pairs of opposed words: e.g. *atas bawah*, *alah mënang*, *tua muda*, *tëgang këndur*, *këchil bësar*, *lëbeh kurang*, *mujur malang*, *siang malam*, *hidup mati*, *hujan panas*, *hujong pangkal*, *hulu bilir*. But their meaning and uses are too evident to need inclusion here.

In the alliterative class, the pair consists of a principal and a secondary word, the latter qualifying or intensifying the meaning of the former. Usually the principal or primary word comes first; in a few instances of onomatopoeia the secondary. The secondary word is generally meaningless apart from the principal word and cannot stand alone.

The formation of these secondary words largely depends on euphony. Some are formed by substituting a different syllable for one in the primary word, e.g. *gërak-gëri*, *chërai-bërai*, *kayu-kayan*, *tëka-tëki*, *lalu-lalang*, *bëngkak-bëngkil*; some by changes of vowel-sounds, e.g. *bongkar-bangkir*, *rumput-rampai*, *tabur-tëbar*, *runtuh-rantah*, *bëngang-bëngot*; some by substituting *m* for the first letter in the primary word, such as *kueh-mueh*, *tëlinga-minga*, *chembëng-membëng*, *chomot-momot*, *choreng-moreng*. This *m* formation one is tempted to connect with the verbal form *suroh-mënyuroh*, *utus-mëngutus*, *lulis-mënulis*, *karang-mëngarang* and the like, expressing combination or reciprocity.

In the non-alliterative pairs, the choice of the pairing is arbitrary, as in all idiomatic phrases: they are all fixed conventional forms.

Some pairs are employed only in conversation and some are provincialisms, while many have never found their way into the dictionaries. The purposes they serve is similar to those served by reduplication. It is either:

- (a) to strengthen and intensify the ordinary meaning of the primary single word, by adding to it an idea of indefinite plural confusion;
- (b) to imply indefinite repetition, association, continuity or multiplied quantity; or
- (c) when the pairs are nouns, to express an indefinite universal inclusion of all kinds and species (and sometimes all materials). For this reason they are found with *banyak*, *habis*, *sĕgala*, or such-like words, which express indefinite plurality.

1. *anak-pinak*: the whole host of little children in one (human) family without distinction of sex or age. For a husband, the term generally includes his wife too; but not so for a wife, (*anak* = a child or the young of anything).
2. *bukit-bukau*: hills of every description. *Rata sĕgala bukit-bukau di-layau-nya*. Thoroughly he explores the whole range of hills.
3. *chĕrai-bĕrai*: divorced. *Kalau tumbuh chĕrai-bĕrai, charian babagi*, in the event of divorce all that has been earned by the husband while with the wife shall be equally divided between them.
4. *gĕrak-gĕri*: all manner of indefinite movements, conscious or automatic, from the swinging of one's body in walking to the twitchings of muscles; bearing, behaviour, *apa-bila sa-sa-orang tĕlah mati, maka bĕr-bĕnti-lah sĕgala gĕrak-gĕri-nya*, when a person has died, all his movements stop. *Pĕrhatikan sĕgala gĕrak-gĕri orang itu*, keep an eye on that man's movements and behaviour.
5. *gunong-ganang*: mountains of all shapes and sizes. Also *gunong-gantang*.
6. *baru-hara*: widespread disturbance or calamitous unrest.
7. *jĕling-jĕluat*: repeated contemptuous side-glances of the eyes (*jĕling* = a side-glance, more usually expressing dislike or disapproval than fondness). *Libat-lah jĕling-jĕluat-nya apabila kita datang*, observe his eye-ings and grimaces of contempt (at us) whenever we come.

8. *kayu-kayan* (= *kayu-kayuan*): all species of trees and wood. It is often coupled with *rumpu-rumpai* (q.v.).
9. *kënduri-këndara*: all kinds of formal entertainments especially feasts given to celebrate certain events, such as marriage, circumcision, and the conclusion of study of the Koran.
10. *kënduri-mori*: all manner of social feasting in which guests are entertained, generally as a charity, either in aid of the suffering dead and in memory of them, or for the sake of acquiring "merit" in the sight of God. Sometimes = *kënduri-këndara*, above.
11. *kueh-mueh*: all kinds of cakes, sweetmeats and sugared preserves.
12. *lauk-pauk*: all kinds of curry-stuffs, condiments.
13. *mandi-manda*: bathings and washings, to bathe and wash. The term is specially used when the bathing takes an unusually long time; such as in ceremonial baths which are regulated by minute rules hallowed by custom, or in the practice of idle toilet-lovers. *Dua hari lepas bersanding dan bersatu babaru-lah mandi-manda kedua pengantin itu*, two days after (the ceremony of) sitting together and cohabitation comes the ceremony of bathings for the bride and bridegroom. *Orang pēsolek, tentu-lah banyak macham mandi-manda dan bedak-langir-nya pada tiap-tiap pagi*, a foppish dandy (like him) will of course have endless manner of bathings and washings every morning.
14. *rumpu-rumpai*: all sorts of herbage. *Sēgala rumpu-rumpai pun habis layu oleh tērsangat panas*, all grass and herbage become entirely withered through the excess of heat.
15. *saka-baka*: complete family descent on both sides, *saka* applying to the mother's side and *baka* to the father's side. (*Saka* as an adjective is applied to coconut trees getting too old to bear good nuts). *Bukan saka-baka-nya orang mēmērentah nēgēri*, his stock is not that of administrators.
16. *saudara-mara*: kith and kin; blood-relations. *Tiada-lah lagi siapa-siapa saudara-mara adinda di-sana lain daripada kakanda tiga bēranak*, there is no longer any one there, other than you and your two children, whom I can look upon as my kith and kin.
17. *suku-sakat*: all one's clan-folk.
18. *tēka-tēki*: riddles.

19. *bongkar-bangkir*: to rake up old scandals; to ransack or rummage. *Habis di-bongkar-bangkir-nya nenek moyang orang*, unsparingly does he upbraid and slander my dead ancestors. *Budak ini! jahanam surat-surat itu di-bongkar-bongkir-nya*, oh, what a boy! destroyed are those papers because of his rummaging.
20. *kibang-kibut*: to be in a confused jumble; to be thrown or flying about and disordered. *Kibutkan* = to cause such disorder. *Habis-lah surat-surat aku terkibang-kibut oleh angin*, all my papers were blown pell-mell by the wind. *Habis di-kibang-kibutkan-nya segala kain baju dalam almari itu*, he throws all the clothes in the wardrobe into disorder. *Barang ka-mana engkau hendak berkibong-berkibut-lah, tiada siapa menahan!* you may clear out wherever you like, no one will detain you.
21. *lalu-lalang*: to pass and repass; again and again.
22. *pindah-randah*: to remove bag and baggage ("not leaving even a broken pot") and carrying them topsyturvy. *Orang-orang kampong itu habis pindah-randah ka-kuala*, all the people of the village are removing all their sticks to the mouth of the river.
23. *runtuh-rantab*: to crumble, e.g. of embankments or dilapidated buildings. *Habis runtuh-rantab tebing itu di-kerjaan oleh ayer*, the river-bank crumbles through the washing of the water. *Sudah runtuh-rantab rumah itu baharu hendak di-baiki*, (when) the house has fallen to pieces, then only is it to be put in good repair.
24. *tabur-tebar*: to scatter broadcast. *Bahasa Melayu ini di-dapati bertabur-tebar di-sērata-rata gugusan Pulau-Pulau Melayu*, the Malay language is found widely scattered all over the length and breadth of the Malayan Archipelago. *Sudah rata di-tabur-tebarkan-nya khabar itu di-seluruh negeri ini*, widely has he spread the news all over the country.
25. *tumbang-tēbas*: to cut down all trees and shrubs.
26. *bechang-bechok*: confused and boisterous, e.g. from a squabbling crowd, (*bechok* = boisterously talkative). *Bechang-bechok bunyi orang berkēlabi*, frightfully confused are the voices of those people quarrelling.
27. *bengang-bengot*: twisted out of shape, of the thin edges of metal-plates or any flexible material. *Habis bengang-bengot bibir timba itu di-antok-antokkan-nya*, the edge of the bucket has become all twisted by his knocking it about carelessly.

28. *bengkang-bengkok*: turning and winding, zigzag, of a road or a beaten snake.
29. *běngkak-běngkil*: marked with many large bruises or bumps from being belaboured, stung by bees etc. *Sudah jatuh bēngkak-bēngkil sēkarang, baharu tahu!* when you have fallen and caused your body to be covered with swellings and bruises, then only will you know.
30. *binchang-binchut* (or *benchang-benchol*): covered with little bumps, usually on the head, (*binchut* or *benchol* = a slight bump or swelling on the head). *Kēpala-nya itu benchang-benchut kēna tinju*, his head is sore all over and bumpy, because of the blows he received.
31. *bulang-baling* (or *bolang*): whirling (of a long object hurled) so that the onlooker cannot tell one end from the other. *Di-humbankan-nya tongkat itu bulang-baling pērgi-nya*, he hurls the walking-stick away so that it goes whirling and sprawling.

Note. *Baling-baling*, as a substantive, is a toy wind-mill made of a light long board turning on a pivot and exactly balanced from both ends. An elaborate type has at these ends bamboo tubes fitted in such a way as to make a roaring sound, when the board, put at right angles to the wind, is forced to revolve by the wind blowing against it. Provided with "tails" to serve as vanes, and fitted with a bamboo axle at the end of a long pole, the wind-mill is hoisted up vertically against the wind on the top of a high tree. The hoisting up of this toy is sometimes made an occasion for feasting. Sometimes the word is shortened to *bēbaling*, and sometimes pronounced as *bulang-baling*.

32. *chēlum-chēlam*: intermingling too freely with the people of a household. *Apabila masa kēnduri-kēndara samacham ini, jantan bētina pun bērchampur-lah chēlum-chēlam tiada bērkira lagi*, on any occasion of feastings like this, men and women freely intermingle without thought. *Kalau dudok dua kēlamin sarumah, makan minum jangan chēlum-chēlam tiada bērtēntu*, if two families live in the same house, let there be no indiscriminate mingling of food and drink.

33. *chembeng-membeng*: pouting the lips sulkily, ready to cry. *Libat-lah bibir-nya sudah chembeng-membeng saperti rupa tuai*, see how his lips have started pouting, just like the curve of a sickle.
34. *cheret-meret* (or *cheret-beret*): trudging in a disorderly Indian file. *Bila hari raya, cheret-meret-lah orang-orang kampong sa-panjang jalan itu*, when the day of Hari Raya comes, villagers will be seen trudging in long confused file along the road.
35. *chobak-chabek*: rent and torn, hanging in many tatters, not entirely cut off from the main piece (of cloth or torn ears), (*chabek* = torn in one place). *Chobak-chabek kulit badan-nya di-layat-layat oleh pēnyamun*, his skin hangs in unsightly shreds on account of the slicing inflicted upon him by the robbers.
36. *chomot-momot*: (of face, body or dishes), stained with dried cakes of black or yellow dirt; (of cloth) spotted with black mildew.
37. *chondong-mondong*: leaning (to fall) this way and that way, (of trees, stockades, or pillars which ought to stand in a perpendicular position), (*chondong* = leaning, of one object only). *Ini pun sudah chondong-mondong sabaja tiang-nya rumah itu*, even now the pillars of the house are all aslant.
38. *chopak-chapek*: walking in a halting manner, as a bow-legged person. *Berjalan chopak-chapek*.
39. *choreng-moreng*: streaked with soot, ink or paint (usually black).
40. *chuak-chaik*: cross cut with lines of blade-wounds or claw-scratches, (*chaik* = full of cuts). *Habis kēpala-nya chuak-chaik kēna pauk*, his head is terribly full of wounds crossing each other, because of being chopped.
41. *chumpang-champing*: torn and tattered, especially of nether garments.
42. *dēgah-dēgoh* (also *lēgah-lēgoh*, *lēgoh-lēgah*): the sound of big objects knocking against hard wood, of the knockings of one's head against the floor of a house built on piles. *Apa nama-nya yang dēgah-dēgoh di-barwah rumah itu?* what is the meaning of those bumping noises under the house?
43. *dēmpang-dēmpong* (onom.): the sound of small stones and fruit falling continuously into water. *Dēmpang-dēmpong bunyi buah-nya gugor ka-dalam ayer itu*, its fruits plump into the water.

44. *děngkang-děngkong*: sound of chopping hard wood, or of a staff striking against hard wood. *Di-lotarkan-nya bėlantan-nya dēngkang-dēngkong singgah katonggak lēsong itu*, he flings his staff so that it bangs against the block-shackling of the mortar.
45. *děntam-děntum* (also *lěntam-lěntum*): the continuous sound of crackers, or the booming of guns. *Děntam-děntum bunyi mērchun orang itu*, their big crackers go bang bang.
46. *děrak-děrok*: the sound of a large animal forcing its way through branches. *Gajah itu sudah tiba agak-nya: dērak-dērok sahaja bunyi-nya*, the elephants have come, I think. You hear them brushing their way.
47. *děrong-děrang*: the chink of coins or metal crockery. *Děrong-děrang bunyi ringgit dalam saku-nya*, the dollars in his pocket chink together.
48. *děrum-děram*: the continuous sound of distant guns, or of thunder.
49. *dolak-dalek*: inconstant in words and decisions. *Měngapa bērchakap dolak-dalek: sa-kějap "ya," sa-kějap "tidak"?* why are you inconstant in your words, now admitting, now denying?
50. *dongkok-dangkak* (or *dongkor-dangkar*): grovelling and crouching, of one attempting to get up beneath the blows of his enemy. *Sudah dongkok-dangkak kēna tangan, baharu ia tabu*, only after cowering under blows does he learn his lesson.
51. *duduk-dadak*: hurled headlong: sent flying but not prone (by a kick or blow). *Sa-kali ku-tumbok duduk-dadak pērgi-nya*, one box from me sent him flying.
52. *gědak-gědok*: the bumping sounds of a loaded cart moving on the road.
53. *gědiang-gědiut*: wriggling the trunk from side to side, of a nautch-girl dancing, or of the movements of certain long-bodied fish, (*gědiut* = a wriggling motion of the body from waist upward). *Anak wayang Masri itu mēnari gědiang-gědiut sapērti ikan sēmbilang mēnjalar*, the Egyptian actress dances with her body moving sinuously like the movements of the *sēmbilang* fish.
54. *gělusor-gėlasar*: restless and unbalanced in movements, like a giddy or agitated person. *Ēngkau ini tēr-gělusor-gėlasar sahaja, sapērti orang mabok ganja*, you look continually restless and unbalanced like a man drugged.

55. *gëndang-gëndut*: loose and unstrung in some parts with hard tension in others. *Kulit përut-nya gëndang-gëndut sapërti kulit gajah kurus*, the skin of his belly lies in thick folds like the hide of a thin elephant.
56. *gënting-gëntat*: full of narrowings and bulgings at irregular intervals, of long objects. *Tiang itu sudah gënting-gëntat këna pakok*, the post has become full of narrowings and bulgings through being too much notched.
57. *gopoh-gapah*: hurrying precipitately.
58. *gual-gail*: (of stakes or poles) unfirmly fixed in the ground, (*gail*=unfirmly fixed in a hole). *Kayu yang di-chachakkan-nya itu gual-gail sahaja, tiada tëgap*, the stake which he drove into the ground is shaking and leaning to every side, not being firmly fixed.
59. *halai-balai*: pell-mell, as heaps of sewing, clothes or papers left thrown about at the signal of approaching danger.
60. *baru-biru*: all in confusion, higgledy-piggledy with panic or excitement.
61. *hempal-hempol*: moving with difficulty, as an extremely fat person, (*hempol*=heaving with weight of corpulency).
62. *henschap-henchut*: swerving again and again to the right and left, especially of the hind part; rocking obliquely while in a swinging motion. *Ia bërjalan henschap-henchut sapërti orang mënghayun pong-gong*, he walks with oblique side-swerves like one deliberately swinging his posterior. *Bila buayan itu bërbuai, jangan pëgangkan sa-bëlah bujong-nya, henschap-henchut dia*, when the swing is in motion, do not catch hold of one end of it or the swing will swerve obliquely.
63. *berang-herot*: deflected much and repeatedly from the straight line, so as to appear zigzag; awry in an extreme degree. *Sudah-lah mëngguntëng berang-herut, mënjabit pun berang-herut juga*, not only is your cutting zigzag, (your) sewing also is awry.
64. *hina-dina*: humble and lowly.
65. *bingar-bangar*: in a state of hurly-burly or tumultuous confusion. *Hingar-bangar ta' sa-angkoh bunyi, di-sana tërjërët, di-sini tërpekau*, noisy and tumultuous beyond description, with shriekings there and screamings here.

66. *bulor-balar*: lying flat and writhing with pain or hunger: struggling in vain to raise after measuring one's length on the ground. *Sampai ka-rumah bulor-balar ia oleh pēnat*, reaching home, he spirmed with fatigue. *Abang kamu sakit perut malam tadi bulor-balar*, your brother, (i.e. my husband) suffered from colic last night and writhed with pain. *Di-pijak-pijak-nya pēnchuri itu bulor-balar sampai mēminta nyawa*, he trampled the robber down squirming till the man begged for life.
67. *buntal-bantil*: dangling loosely, of long pendulous breasts, and of the testicles.
68. *buyong-hayang*: reeling and swaying in one's walk like a sick or drunken man.
69. *jēlepab-jēlepob*: falling huddled from feebleness or languor. *Oleh tērsangat lapar ia pun mērēbahkan diri di-atas lantai itu, jēlepab-jēlepob tiada tērbuat bērchakap lagi*, being intolerably hungry, he dropped in a huddle on the floor, his limbs thrown about while he was no longer able to utter a word.
70. *julur-jilat*: extruding and drawing in the tongue repeatedly; licking the lips as one who has tasted pepper or a tasty delicacy. *Aku lumuri lada mulut itu sēkarang, tērjulur-jilat oleh pēdas*, if I smear chillies on your mouth you'll loll and lick your tongue from its heat.
71. *kaya-raya*: rich and prospering. *Si-anu itu sa-lengkok pun tiada tabu mēnulis dan mēmbacha Inggēris, mēngapa-tab kaya-raya, tērsērgam rumah batu-nya?* Mr. so-and-so never knew how to write or read a word of English: why in the world did he become rich and prosperous with his brick house standing conspicuous?
72. *kēmas-mēmas*: packing up everything. *Kain baju, tikar bantal, pēriok bēlanga habis kēmas-mēmas di-punggab-nya*, clothing, bedding and cooking-utensils he takes all away.
73. *kēmbang-kēmbut*: flaring and flickering, of a dying or feeble flame. *Kalau api suloh kēmbang-kēmbut, itu-lab tanda ada harimau dēkat*, if the light of the torch flares and flickers, it betokens that a tiger is near.
74. *kēmpang-kēmpis*: swelling and shrinking continually (of the stomach of one gasping for breath). *Ia tiba itu kēmpang-kēmpis perut-nya mēnarek nafas*, he came with his belly heaving and shrinking for breath.

75. *kěmpang-kěmpong*: dented in many places e.g. of the cheeks when the teeth are no more. *Habis kěmpang-kěmpong cherek itu di-banting-bantingkan-nya*, the kettle is all beaten-in and shrunk by his dashing it about.
76. *kemang-kemot*: twisted or crumpled, *not* of the edges but of the surface of thin metal plates, paper or any sheet of tough material. *Habis kemang-kemot kěrtas itu di-ramas-nya*, the paper is all creased and crumpled by reason of his rough handling.
77. *kěsak-kěsok*: continuously rustling as pieces of tough cloth or leaves. *Apa yang bėrbunyi kěsak-kěsok di-bawah katil itu?* what is that sound of rustling under the bed?
78. *kesang-kesot*: restlessly moving one's seat to and fro. *Ēngkau ini dudok kesang-kesot sahaja, ta' pėrnah diam*, you shift your seat restlessly and never keep still.
79. *kětunjang-kětunjit*: jumping and leaping continuously in vigorous dancing or childish romping (*kětunjit* = lifting one leg forward and jumping about on the other leg: *tunjang* = bony and muscular part of the haunches). *Kětunjang-kětunjit* (or *tunjang-tunjit*) *kaki orang itu mėnari*, vigorous is the swinging of those people's legs in their dancing. *Jangan bėrlari tunjang-tunjit sa-macham itu; tėrlampau bising bunyi-nya; barang-barang di-atas papan itu pun habis bėrjatohan*, don't be running and stamping about in that manner; it sounds too noisy, and all the things on the shelf are toppling down.
80. *kichap-kichau*: chattering like the *murai* bird.
81. *kopak-kapek* (onom.): the sound of an empty wooden case striking against something. *Ia pun lari-lah, kopak-kapek bunyi sarong parang di-pinggang-nya*, he then took to his heels, so that the knife sheath which hangs from his waist clattered.
82. *kumat-kamit*: closing and opening the lips continuously. *Ēntah apa jampi yang di-bacha-nya: mulut-nya kumut-kamit, tėtapi ta' kėdėngar sa-suatu apa*, what he was reciting we could not say: his lips were moving, but nothing was audible.
83. *kutong-katang* (*kėrutong-kėratang*): restless with irritation all over the skin, as from itching, mosquito-bites or nettle-stings. *Budak itu sudah kutong-katang oleh gatal, tidak juga di-pėdulikan-nya*, the child has become restless with itchiness, and yet he shows no concern.

84. *kusut-kusau*: utterly dishevelled, of hair etc. *Apa-kab kĕna-nya rambut ĕngkau ini kusut-kusau sabaja?* What is the matter with your hair that it is all dishevelled.
85. *lĕbok-lĕbak*: falling together, e.g. of fruits. *Sa-kali di-goyang-nya batang pinang itu, lĕbok-lĕbak buah-nya gugur*, at one shake he gives to the betel-tree, its fruits fall thud together.
86. *lĕbur-lĕbar*: the sound of a number of people plunging into water, also of careless words bubbling out at random without consideration for the feelings of the hearer. *Lĕbur-lĕbar bunyi budak-budak itu tĕrjun ka-dalam sungai*, what splashing and plunging noise is made by those children jumping down into the river. *Chakap ĕngkau ini lĕbur-lĕbar sabaja kĕluar-nya, tiada bĕrkira lagi*, your words gush out without thought of consequences.
87. *lĕchup-lĕchap*: the sounds of a dart or pointed stick forcing its way into water. *Lĕchup-lĕchap bunyi tirok orang itu di-tikamkan-nya ka-dalam ayer itu*, their fish spears make swishing sounds as they are thrust into the water.
88. *lĕmah-lĕmbut*: gentle: winning and amiable in manner.
89. *lenggang-lenggok*: swinging the head and shoulders from side to side, while the waist is not moving. *Apabila ia mĕngaji, lenggang-lenggok-lab kĕpala-nya*, he swings his head from side to side, when he reads.
90. *lentang-lentok*: with the head hanging bashfully first to one side and then the other, the shoulders and chest remaining still. *Kalau ada apa-apa hajat-nya, babaru-lab ia datang lentang-lentok ka-pada kita*, if he has any favour to ask, then only will he come downcast and bashful to us.
91. *lepab-lepoh*: stumbling and throwing about the limbs languidly. *Budak itu lepab-lepoh 'dah dek takut, mau ta'mau bĕrjalan juga sa-lagi tĕrdaya*, the boy has become utterly exhausted with fatigue; but because of fear, he still plods on willy-nilly as long as he can.
92. *lĕpak-lĕpok*: sound of a smack or clapping. *Tiap-tiap hari lĕpak-lĕpok-lab bunyi budak itu kĕna tangan*, every day there are sounds of slaps inflicted upon the boy.

93. *lēsap-lēsap*: swishing or whizzing sounds. *Di-rembat-nya budak itu lēsap-lēsap dēngan rotan*, he gave the boy a sound switching with a cane. *Anak panah pun bērtērbangan-lah, lēsap-lēsap di-kēliling kita*, arrows flew whizzing around us.
94. *lētāp-lētup*: the sounds of crackers, breaking twigs etc. *Bunyi-nya lētāp-lētup sapērti api makan lalang*, its sound crackles like that of fire consuming grass.
95. *liang-liok*: writhing the body from the waist upwards in an undulating manner. *Dia itu bērjalan liang-liok sapērti pērēmpuan*, he walks with an undulating gait like that of a woman.
96. *lichin-lichau*: smooth and glossy: clean of dishes with no remains of food. *Lichin-lichau hidangan kita di-makan oleh orang itu*, all our dishes are clean-swept by those feeders. *Rambut-nya lichin-lichau, lalat binggap pun ta'lēkat*, his hair is smooth and shining, even a fly could not stick on it.
97. *nonok-nanak*: unsteady (of walking): tripping and stumbling, with the head and body stooping. *Ēngkau ini bērjalan nonok-nanak sahaja, sa-kējap tērsangkut kaki, sa-kējap tērpijak lobang: tērdorong ka-sana, tērdorong ka-sini*, your walk is very unsteady, now having your legs caught, now tripping in holes, stumbling here and stumbling there.
98. *ongkoh-angkab*: walking in a stooping manner, jogging and unfirm, especially when some projecting or bristling burdens are carried. *Tengok-lah orang tua itu: kuat juga lagi dia bērbēban. Asal pagi onghkoh-angkab-lah dia mēmikul tērangkek*, see that old man: he still has strength to carry burdens. As soon as it is morning he is seen jogging along stooping under the weight of his bamboo vessel.
99. *penchang-penchong*: zigzag. *Jangan bērjalan penchang-penchong sapērti kētam*, do not walk in a zigzag manner like a crab.
100. *porok-parak*: (in fighting) not to be able to hold one's footing, driven backward (through thickets so as to make *rak-rak* sounds). *Porok-parak orang itu kēna tunda dēngan kaki*, that man was spurned away so that the sound of his retreat was heard like the breaking of twigs.

101. *puntang-panting*: thrown about heedlessly, e.g. the limbs in haste, or a tin or bunch of keys tied to the end of a string. *Apabila di-libat-nya pënyamun itu mêngëjar akan dia, maka puntang-panting-lah kaki-nya lari*, when he saw the robbers chasing him, his legs went helter-skelter. *Di-champakkan-nya pëlita itu puntang-panting përgi-nya*, he threw away the lamp so that it went clattering about.
102. *rempang-rempong*: torn in many places at the edge as the result, e.g. of being bitten. *Cbuchoran atap itu habis rempang-rempong di-makan pëluru mëriam*, the eaves of the roof are all ruggedly torn off by cannon-balls.
103. *sakali-sakala*: once in a way: occasionally. *Kalau sakali-sakala përgi mënengok (wayang) apa salah-nya? Tëtapi sëlalu jangan*, if you go to the theatre once in a way, there is nothing wrong; but do not make it a habit.
104. *sëlang-sëli*: lying cross-wise one upon another in a confused manner. *Macham mana na' mënyangkul? Urat kayu sëlang-sëli*, how can one use the hoe? The ground is a tangle of roots. *Bënanng itu sudah bërsëlang-sëli: kalau ta' baik-baik mênguraikan-nya, kusut-lah*, the threads are all crossed; if they are not carefully untwined, they will be in a tangle.
105. *sënanng-lenang*: surrounded with every comfort and ease. *Aku puas bërbujan bërpanas mënchari makan: kamu dudok sënanng-lenang di-rumah*, I suffer heat and rain to earn our bread, while you remain at home with every comfort.
106. *sendang-mending*: tilted, this way and that way, in succession. *Engkau mêngangkat dulang itu jangan-lah sendang-mending sahaja*, when carrying the tray don't allow it to be tilting on one side or another. *Jambatan itu pun sudah sendang-mending sahaja bëndak tërbëban*, the bridge is leaning in every direction, on its way towards complete collapse.
107. *senget-menget* (of a vessel or cap): inclined on this side and that side: no longer level. *Piring dalam dulang itu sudah senget-menget di-lëjang ayam*, the dishes in the tray are no longer in position, because of being kicked by the fowl.
108. *sërëbah-sërëbeh*: slovenly, of clothes about the body. *Bëtulkan-lah ikat kain engkau ini, jangan sërëbah-sërëbeh macham itu*, do tie your sarong in a proper way, and not allow it to be slovenly like that.

109. *sērēmbah-sērēmbēh*: with uncontrollable tears rolling continuously down the cheeks. *Baharu sakējap si-Ujang datang ka-sini, sērēmbah-sērēmbēh dēngan ayer mata-nya mēngatakan adek-nya hilang*, only a moment ago our Ujang came here, with tears running down his cheeks saying that his little brother is missing.
110. *sepang-sepot*: childishly abashed: showing shyness by grinning, hanging the head and twisting the body (as young girls often do). *Pada masa ia tēngah mēnyanyi itu kalau di-libat-nya orang mēmandang dia, nēschaya tērsepang-sepot-lah ia bērhēnti*, when she is singing, if she sees somebody looking at her, she will at once stop and show extreme shyness.
111. *sibang-sibut*: bustling. *Masa orang tēngah sibang-sibut tadi, agak-nya ia mēngambil, siapa pula nampak?* he may have taken (it) during the tumultuous rush a moment ago; who could have seen him then?
112. *silang-sēli* (vide *sēlang-sēli*).
113. *sungkok-sangkak*: dashed and dragged hurriedly. *Sudah di-tarek-nya ēngkau sungkok-sangkak kahujong ka-pangkal, bēlum juga ēngkau jēran, ya?* after you have been lugged by him from one end (of the house) to another, you will have not learned a lesson, is that so?
114. *sungkor-sangkar*: grovelling face downwards on the ground owing to blows received. *Di-pēlupoh-nya pēnchuri itu sungkor-sangkar di-tēngah balaman-nya itu sa-malam*, he belaboured the thief so heavily in the courtyard of his house yesterday that the man fell and grovelled on his face.
115. *susup-sasap*: pushing the head under leaves and branches, as one running for his life. *Bila di-lihat oleh pēlandok itu orang, maka susup-sasap-lah ia lari ka-dalam sēmak-sēmak itu*, when the mouse-deer sees a man he will dash away (for his life), rushing and pushing into the thickets.
116. *tēgap-tēgun*: well-built, sturdy, and dignified, (of bearing).

Rupa-nya sikap macham pahlawan,

Tēgap-tēgun sukar di-lawan;

A warrior in look and mien,

With bearing that is seldom seen.

117. *tērang-bēndērang*: shining brightly all around.

118. *těrang-těrus*: clear. *Chakap-nya těrang-těrus sabaja, tiada běrsělindong lagi*, his words were clear and distinct without concealment.
119. *těrsělit-těrsěpit*: out-of-the-way, unnoticed. *Habis di-binchang-nya sěgala yang těrsělit-těrsěpit, tiada běrsětabek lagi*, he made insulting references to every secret, regardless of courtesy.
120. *tunggang-tunggit* (or *tonggang-tonggek*): repeatedly bowing, and prostrating as Muslims at prayer. *Sěmbahyang tonggang-tonggit pun kalau hati běrtěrbangan, ta'kan měmběri bėkas baik*, in spite of outward prayers and prostrations, if the heart wanders good results will never be effected.

Tree Names—a few changes.

By F. W. FOXWORTHY.

A manual of the commercial timber trees of the Malay Peninsula is to be published soon and it seems desirable to indicate certain changes in terminology before the manual is issued.

Certain of our tree species have been mentioned, in various works, under wrong botanical names or under names which do not have the sanction of the best usage.

The following notes are arranged according to the most widely used common names of the trees considered. The common name is followed by the approved botanical name, other names being noted, with such explanation as seems necessary.

CHENGAL—*Balanocarpus Heimii* King, in materials for a Flora of the Malay Peninsula, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal 62,² (1893) 133.

Frequent mistakes have been made, during the past thirty years, in identifying this form as *Balanocarpus maximus* King, a rare species of very different character and furnishing a wood of inferior quality. This species was described at the same time and on the same page with *B. Heimii*, and was very well illustrated in the Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta, Vol. 5, Part 2 (1896) Pl. 192. A mistaken identification seems to have been made many years ago and the mistake taken up by various workers until, in 1922, Burkill correctly identified material of *Balanocarpus maximus* collected in Pahang. He later (this Journal, Vol. 1 (1923) p. 218) called attention to the differences between the seedlings of the two species. Since 1922, we have given a good deal of attention to these species and their distribution, and it seems plain that all of our Chengal is furnished by the one species, *Balanocarpus Heimii* King.

DAMAR MINYAK—*Agathis alba* (Lamk.) Foxw. in Phil. Journ. Sci. 5 (1910) Gen. Sci. 173; 6 (1911) Bot. 167. *Dammara alba* Lamk. Encycl. 2: (1786) 259. *Agathis loranthifolia* Salisb. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Bot. 8 (1807) 311; Ridley in Fl. Mal. Penin. 5 (1925) 278. The generic name *Agathis* is retained, according to the list of *nomina conservanda* of the Vienna Congress, and the oldest valid specific name is used with it. *Agathis flavescens* Ridl. in Journ. F. M. S. Mus. 6 (1915) 196; Kew Bull. Misc. Inf. 1914, p. 332; Fl. Mal. Penin. 5 (1925) 278, seems to be doubtfully distinct.

DEDARU—*Urandra corniculata* (Becc.) Foxw. in Phil. Journ. Sci. 6 (1911) Bot., 179. *Platea corniculata* Becc., Malesia 1 (1877) 117. *Cantleya johorica* Ridl. Fl. Mal. Penin. 1 (1922) 436. *Stemonurus corniculatus* Ridl., Fl. Mal. Penin. 5, Suppl. (1925) 297.

1927] *Royal Asiatic Society*.

The plant was first described from rather incomplete material and it was not until more than thirty years later that the late J. C. Moulton obtained good material near Kuching, Sarawak. This material made it possible to determine the genus as above. Specimens were sent to Dr. Beccari, who said that the material represented the species described by him as *Platea corniculata*, and he agreed that the transfer to *Urandra* was necessary.

KELADAN—*Dryobalanops oblongifolia* Dyer in (London) Journ. Bot. 12 (1874) 100, t. 142, figg. 8-12; Burck in Ann. Jard. Buitenz. 6 (1887) 244; Brandis in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. 31 (1895) 51. *Baillonodendron malayanum* Heim in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris, 2 (1890) 867, et Recherch. Dipterocarp., 83. *Dryobalanops Beccariana* Ridl. *pro parte*, in Fl. Mal. Penin. 1 (1922) 211, non *D. Beccarii* Dyer. Ridley's species is a mixture, the material used belonging to *D. oblongifolia* Dyer, while the description applies in part to *D. Beccarii* Dyer.

The original description of *D. oblongifolia* was made from flowering material, and it was not until some twenty years later that we find any mention of the fruit. Brandis says, "Cups of fruiting-calyx enclosing the base of the fruit only, funnel-shaped; segments short, thickly coriaceous, reflexed at apex."

None of the descriptions emphasize the characteristic feature of the ripe fruit, the very short calyx-wings, less than one-fourth the length of the fruit and reflexed. It seems that the ripening fruit pushes the calyx-wings outward and they then become reflexed. The tree is of common occurrence in lowland forest near streams in some parts of the Peninsula. It is also known from Sumatra and Borneo. The recorded distribution in the Malay Peninsula is as follows:—KELANTAN, DINDINGS, PERAK: Kinta, Batang Padang. SELANGOR: Ulu Selangor. PAHANG: Kuala Lipis, Temerloh, Pekan, Kuantan. JOHORE.

MALUT—*Hopea anomala* (King) n. comb. *Balanocarpus anomalus* King, in Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 62,² (1893) 132.

The species was described from flowering material and King indicated that there was uncertainty about the genus, because of the lack of flowering material. The tree continued to be known only from the original collection until the past two years when, thanks to the efforts of forest officers in Kedah, a number of collections were received, apparently from the type locality. Flowering material matched the type very closely and fruiting material made it apparent that the plant belonged to the genus *Hopea*. The following is a brief description of the fruit, based on C. F. No. 10144, collected at Bukit Penarah, Lankawi in March 1926. Fruit cylindrical, conical in upper part, pointed, glazed, 8-12 mm. long and 3-5 mm. in diameter, greenish or brownish. The two long wings are yellow, spatulate, very much narrowed to the base, 3-4 cm. long and 10-14 mm. wide, with 5 to 7 nerves. The three short

wings 2-3 mm. long, thick, curved, bluntly pointed. The original description gives the common name as *Malaut*, but our collectors give it as above.

The Conservator of Forests, Kedah, writes that the tree is known from the island of Lankawi where it grows to large size and produces a durable timber which is used in house construction and for the ribs of boats, for which purpose it is exported to Penang. The bark is said to be used for the partitions in Malay houses.

MALABIRA—*Fagraea crenulata* Maing.

This was, for some years, mistakenly identified as *Fagraea fastigiata* Bl., a species which is a liane in the Netherlands Indies.

MERBATU—*Parinarium* spp. and *Angelisia splendens* Korth., in Nat. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 7 (1854) 210. *Parinarium nitidum* Hook. f. in Fl. Brit. Ind. 2 (1878) 256. *Coccomelia nitida* Ridl. in Journ. Str. Br. R. As. Soc. 82 (1920) 183; Fl. Mal. Penin. 1 (1922) 671.

The generic name *Coccomelia* is invalid, because it was used by Reinwardt (Cat. Gew. Buitenz. 1823) for a genus of the Euphorbiaceae.

MERBAU—*Intsia* spp.

Our species have often been credited to the genus *Afzelia*. The approved names and their principal synonyms are—

Intsia Bakeri Prain in Sci. Mem. Med. Off. Army Ind. 12 (1901) 13; Merr. in Phil. Journ. Sci. 11 (1916) Bot. 85. *Afzelia palembanica* Baker in Fl. Brit. Ind. 2 (1878) 275.

Intsia bijuga (Colebr.) O. Ktze. Rev. Gen. Pl. 1 (1891) 192. *Afzelia bijuga* A. Gray, Bot. Wilkes U. S. Explor. Exped. 1 (1854) 467, t. 51.

Intsia retusa (Kurz) O. Ktze. Rev. Gen. Pl. 1 (1891) 182. *Afzelia retusa* Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 42 (1873) II., 73.

MERSAWA—*Anisoptera* sp.

Our commonest species is *A. thurifera* (Blco) Bl., Mus. Bot. 2 (1852) 42. *A. glabra* Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 1 (1877) 112 is a synonym.

TEMBUSU—*Fagraea* spp. I see no reason for abandoning this name. Our two common species are:—

Fagraea fragrans Roxb. Fl. Ind. 2 (1824) 32. *Cyrtophyllum peregrinum* Bl., Bijdr. 1022; Ridl. in Fl. Mal. Penin. 2 (1923) 421.

Fagraea gigantea Ridl. in Journ. Str. Br. R. As. Soc. 79 (1918) 98. *F. speciosa* Ridl. non Bl. in Journ. Str. Br. R. As. Soc. 50 (1908) 122. *Cyrtophyllum giganteum* Ridl. Fl. Mal. Penin. 2 (1923) 421.

1927] *Royal Asiatic Society*.

More Notes on Malay Magic

By R. O. WINSTEDT, C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon.), M.C.S.

The Shaman's Possession.

The use of the shaman as a medium has been found to be most common in areas where arctic hysteria is prevalent, especially in Siberia. And there is the closest resemblance between the hysteria of the Samoyed and the *latab* of the Malay and the Dayak. Both of these nervous maladies will cause sufferers to mimic the words and gestures of those who startle them, to strip themselves naked and to utter the obscenities of the subconscious mind. Catalepsy for the time is complete. This temporary paroxysm, like madness, the Peninsular Malay attributes to possession by a spirit. In Borneo a Milanau woman who has been possessed by a spirit only requires to undergo an elaborate ceremony of exorcism in order to become a medicine-woman. Contact with the spirit world made manifest by nervous seizures qualified man or woman in many primitive tribes to become healer, exorcist and diviner. "He stripped off his clothes and prophesied before Samuel and lay down naked all that day and all that night. Wherefore they say, 'Is Saul also among the prophets?'"

Modern science has found all the characteristics of the shaman in patients suffering from protracted hysterical delirium. In such sufferers excitement determines an outbreak. Visual hallucinations are especially visions of animals and fantastic processions, in which dead persons, devils and ghosts swarm. Attacks of amnesia may last for days or weeks. The patient will become cataleptic, and in somnambulant dialogue copy the peculiarities of dead relations and acquaintances, changing the voice whenever a new spirit manifests itself:—the names of the spirits may be inexhaustible but commonly all belong to two types, one gay one serious. Sometimes he or she uses a strange idiom that sounds like French or Italian. This "gift of tongues" is called "glossolalia": apparently the patient arranges together meaningless words, borrowing subconsciously sounds from various languages; it is only a pseudo-language "analogue au baragouinage par lequel les enfants se donnent parfois dans leur jeux l'illusion qu'ils parlent chinois, indien ou sauvage." One patient declared that she lost her body and went away to distant places whither the spirits led her. Once she was hysterically blind for half an hour, did not see the candle on the table and had to be led. She so influenced her relations that three of her brothers and sisters also began to have hallucinations. Another woman had to have a splinter cut out of her finger. "Without any kind of bodily change she suddenly saw herself sitting by the side of a brook in a beautiful meadow,

plucking flowers." Another gradually lost her abnormal sensitiveness and six months later was caught cheating at a *séance*, concealing small objects in her dress and throwing them up in the air, wanting to restore the lost belief in her supernatural powers. This diagnosis of hysterical delirium, summarized from Jung's paper "On the Psychology and Pathology of so-called Occult Phenomena," might have been made from the study of the Malay shaman alone.

Even in those magicians who have displayed no symptoms of epilepsy or neurosis, the novitiate for their calling is designed to induce an abnormal state of mind. The Hindu practises asceticism in order to become a medium. In a vigil in forest depths or beside a grave, the Malay shaman sees visions and acquires his familiar, the were-tiger, just as the Siberian shaman acquires a spirit helper that also appears in the shape of some animal. "Self-abnegation is required of all those Malays who practise the healing art," lately wrote a Straits-born Chinese observer from Penang. "Some live the life of a recluse; others leave their houses only at night. Though the uninitiated may rub shoulders with a medicine-man without knowing it, the trained eye can easily single him out."

To evoke the condition of automatism needed for a *séance* the Malay shaman employs well-recognized methods. Incense is burnt beside him. The thud of his attendant's drum waxes ever louder and more frantic. Holding a grass brush with stiff extended arm he stares fixedly at a candle, quivers, begins to grow rigid and swoons as each spirit enters his body. Often he whirls his head violently or executes weird dances. The Patani female magician, "she who has forgotten," to translate her native title, whirls her long black tresses as one whirls a mop. Since it is the spirit who speaks through the medium, the shaman talks not in his own voice and at times not even in his own language.

As a rule the object of a *séance* for the sick is to discover the name and desire of the spirit possessing the patient, so that it can be expelled by the help or advice of a stronger spirit or coaxed out of the sufferer's body either into the shaman's own or usually on to a receptacle containing food.

A Penang account describes how to rid a house of a ghost. A Malay medicine-man will hold a *séance*. "Chanting before a candle he slowly loses consciousness and then while in a trance and roaring like a lion he goes chasing round the house until he falls in a faint at the door. This shows that the house has been cleared. From such *séances* cats and dogs are generally excluded, in case the medicine-man should eat them while he is in his trance. Were he to do so, he would become a tiger or some other wild beast."

The pious Muslim Malay dismisses the trance of the modern shaman as make-believe and declares that to-day it is no more genuine than the trance of the Malay nautch-girl who is supposed to be possessed by the spirit of dancing and to eat nothing but flowers for months.

Possession is enticed by chants and music not only at *séances* but for ends no longer serious. In one Malayo-Javanese dance the performer lies covered with a white sheet till the thud of tambourines has inspired her with the spirit of the dance, for whose advent a jar of flowers is placed ready. In another dance a young girl is possessed by the monkey-spirit and achieves marvellous feats of climbing. Among the Dayaks swinging is an aid to serious possession. But the sole survival of this practice among the Malays, if survival it be, is the swinging in a cot of the girl who is to perform the monkey dance. After the dance "when it is time for her to recover her senses, she is called upon by name, and if that fails to recall her she is bathed all over with coconut milk." Being accustomed to autosuggestion the Malay was prepared for the self-infliction of wounds practised by members of certain Muslim orders, who dance themselves into a transport to the clash of tambourines and stab their bodies with an iron awl or spit. But the average Malay is by nature sceptical and not of the stuff of martyrs, and generally leaves these devotional ecstasies to Indian Muslims.

Possession is not only of animate things. "At the installation of a Sultan of Perak the guardian genies of the State may inhabit the State sword and make it press upon the ruler's shoulder. In the regalia ritual they are invited to descend on posies, perhaps flowers stuck behind the ear of the magician, as the yellow *chèmpaka* blossom is still stuck behind the ear of a ruler at his installation. The convulsive shaking of the shaman's grass switch may indicate that they enter there. Sweet jasmine attracts them. A Perak chief, who knew how to make from the shroud and coffin of a murdered man powder rendering spirits visible, enabled a friend at a *séance* to see two women with streaming hair descend through the roof and alight on a flower-vase, the artificial garden prepared for their advent."

According to one account the spirits invoked at a *séance* enter the flame of candles and cause them to flicker. If the flame flickers towards the shaman, he can undertake to cure his patient; if it flickers away from him, he cannot. A similar use of tapers is made to choose a spot suitable for building a house or an elephant corral. If the burning wick inclines towards the diviner, the omen is good; if away from him, bad. If it bends to the right or the left, a site in that direction should be chosen. If it becomes twisted or droops or burns with a double flame like the twin stones over a grave, the site is unlucky. If it burns upright, the omen is excellent. A Kelantan chief will fashion two

candles of identical size with wicks of seven or nine threads, name one for himself and one for his foe and, calling upon Allah to declare the future, infer victory for him whose candle burns longer. Even if the candle at a *séance* is regarded merely as a means of divination, yet the Malay mind supposes it to be animated by a spirit and its answer to be dictated by this lodger.

In one Malay dance an old woman, who must have an "impressionable soul", makes a sheaf of palm-blossom sway in time to the music, jump about and dash itself to the ground. In another a fish-trap dressed as a female scarecrow rocks and dances at the bidding of the magician. The puppets for Malay shadow-play are "all considered to be more or less animated." Again. A Malay magician uses a divining-rod of rattan canes tied at the butt: any number of canes from one to nine may be used. Grasping the rod, he invokes Father Long Beard (obviously a nickname suggested by the bunch of tapering canes) to descend and enter his embodiment. "Presently the tip of the rod or bundle begins to move in circles, small at first but with increasing force till the sorcerer loses consciousness. The rod in his hand then points in the direction where lost property will be found, and, if asked, it will even point in the direction of underground water. When the invoked spirit enters the magician's body it passes in through the fontanel at the top of the head and down the arm into the butt end of the rod, causing its frantic gyrations." Though the canes are inscribed with pentagrams and phrases from the Quran, these symbols have no bearing on their use and therefore are no proof that the use of the divining-rod was imported with Islam. But if, as seems likely, it was Islam that brought a form of the *planchette*, the Malay mind was not unprepared for its gyrations. Elsewhere I have alluded to a Malay type of the familiar pendulum experiment as probably Muslim. But the Karens of Burma also divine by means of a ring suspended from a thread above a metal basin, and the Malays may have borrowed Muslim prayers and Quranic texts to hallow a mystery far older than the coming of their latest faith.

ERE, vol. 10, *Possession*. Skeat, pp. 464-8, 516, 542, 578. *Man*, April, 1902, *Malay Divining Rods* by E. B. Tylor. *Shaman, Saiva and Sufi*, pp. 105, 161. Enthoven's *The Folklore of Bombay*, pp. 157, 273-4. Snouck Hurgronje's *The Achehnese* (1906), vol. II, pp. 251-257. N. and Q., No. 1, p. 23. Gimlette, p. 102. JRASSB, No. 45, p. 12; No. 85, pp. 140-150. JRASMB, No. 87, p. 254; No. 88, p. 381. Jung's *Analytical Psychology* (London, 1920) pp. 1-93.

Divining Blocks.

"In Negri Sembilan betel-nuts are cut into pieces and thrown like dice, inferences being drawn as to the sex of the unborn child according as more flat or rounded surfaces lie uppermost." This method of augury, though simpler, is identical with the Chinese

use of divining blocks. Malay elephant hunters employ a similar device. When timber is being felled for the gate of a corral, the first chip from the axe must fall bark uppermost or the wood is unsuitable. When the pannier is put for the first time on a newly caught elephant, the animal is sprinkled with coconut milk and the two halves of the nut thrown one at the head, the other at the tail: it is a good sign if they fall on the oval rind with the split half uppermost.

Shaman, Saiva and Sufi p. 120. JRASSB. No. 45, pp. 11, 12, 37. JRASMB. vol. II, Part I, p. 72.

Magicians in XVIII Century Perak.

The *Ninety Nine Laws of Perak* give a good idea of the power of magicians in the 18th century, especially if it is remembered that these laws were framed by a family of sayids which numbered among its members several Muslim saints. "Muslims," it is laid down, "must feed the district judge, the officers of the mosque, the magician and the midwife. The muezzin is king in the mosque and the magician is king in the house of the sick, in the rice-field and on the mine. A parish magician must be long-headed, suave, industrious and truthful, and he must not have intrigues with women-folk. If a person is sick, he must attend immediately. His reward is that he escapes taxation and forced labour." Again. "A magician's fee for taking care of (*bēla*) a village is a gold *paha* and the remains of the feast: for taking care of a mine and its spirits, he gets the same plus a black jacket and head-kerchief. Magicians vivify whatever has been damaged and their fee for doing this on a hill-clearing or elsewhere is a length of white cloth and the remains of the feast: once every three months a magician vivifies the rice-plants, so as to earn his fee of two *dērham* from each cultivator." In old Muslim Perak these parish magicians were members of an illicit hierarchy, whose head was shaman for the state and bore the title of Sultan Muda. The wife of the Sultan Muda had the title of Raja Puan Muda. His deputy and heir-apparent was styled Raja Kechil Muda. An old list of Perak Chiefs, which gives Mudzaffar Shah as Sultan (and a Mansur Shah as Yang di-pertuan Muda with a note that he died before ascending the throne) gives as Sultan Muda a prince with the Muslim title of Sri Sultan Ala'u'd-din Shah, and adds that the Sultan Muda could not become Raja Muda or Bendahara (the two highest officers of the state below the ruler and commonly destined to succeed him), but he could ascend the throne. According to this account the State Shaman was too exalted to inherit any other office except the Sultanate but according to another account he was ineligible even for that. On spear and distaff side the Sultan Muda should be of the royal house. He was chosen for bravery and resource, knowledge of magic and ability to choose good and trusty medicine-men. His public duties were to 'keep alive' the state weapons, to conduct a feast for the royal drums, to sacrifice

to the genies of the state and to be chief of magicians and medicine-men. He was also court physician. A Sultan Muda was allotted a State allowance from port dues and the tax on opium.

Ant-Hills.

It is recorded under the date 22nd April 1880 in the diary of Sir Hugh Low, then Resident of Perak, how Raja (later Sultan) Idris of that State heard that an ant-hill (*busut*) had grown out of his father's grave at Kuala Teja and how he declared that unless a feast were held and a buffalo sacrificed, his family could not fully avail itself of the good future thus foretold.

Marriage of Elder Sisters.

Sir Hugh Low records (17th June, 1880) how a Perak Kathi, Shaikh Mat Taib, was furious when the Temenggong broke off his engagement with the Kathi's eldest daughter. He refused even to accept the customary compensation of \$125 for this breach of promise, because it prevented the forthcoming marriages of his two younger daughters, as the eldest girl ought to be married first.

A Note on Bornean Badgers (*Mydaus*)

By C. BODEN KLOSS.

(Records of the Raffles Museum, No. 26).

In 1921 the late Dr. J. C. Moulton gave to two flat skins of Malaysian Badgers obtained from natives of Borneo the name *Mydaus javanensis montanus*¹. This name was accompanied by a description of the skins and a locality. The type was presented to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington; the co-type is in the Raffles Museum, Singapore. Later Dr. Moulton gave some account of a third example in the Sarawak Museum from the same locality, viz., North Sarawak².

By all the rules of nomenclature the name is therefore sufficiently established and must be considered.

Nevertheless Drs. Lönnberg and Mjöberg consider it a *nomen nudum* and proceed to rename a Bornean badger, on specimens acquired by the latter in the same Kalabit country whence came Dr. Moulton's material, *Mydaus luciferoides*³. Like their examples the cotype of *montanus* has a pronounced whorl on the nape with a consequent reversal of hair, though reference to this character was rather unfortunately omitted by Moulton in his description.

Seeing how variable in colour pattern is *luciferoides*⁴ I can see no differences in this respect between it and *montanus*.

In 1902 Oldfield Thomas described *Mydaus lucifer* on two examples from the mainland of Borneo near Labuan⁵. The fur is "uniformly directed backwards throughout; not reversed forwards on the nape as in *M. javanensis*." The size of the nape whorl and degree of reversal are very variable in the examples of Malaysian Badgers I have examined and perhaps we should not attach at present too much weight to the absence of these characters in the type female of *lucifer* and the paratype.

Thomas and Moulton state, and the others seem to indicate, that all Bornean animals are of large size.

I regard *luciferoides* as merely a gratuitous synonym of *montanus* and am doubtful whether the latter is really distinct from *lucifer*, while for me the "species" of *Mydaus* known are all forms of *javanensis* (Desm.).

1. Journ. Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, No. 83, April, 1921, p. 142.

2. Op. cit. No. 85, March 1922, p. 212.

3. Ann. & Mag. (9) XVI, p. 509 (1925).

4. tom. cit. plate XXVII.

5. Ann & Mag. (7) IX, p. 442 (1902).

Since the above note was written I have received from Mr. E. Banks of the Sarawak Museum photographs of four Bornean badgers. One came from S. E. Borneo and is in the Leyden Museum (vide Jentink, L. M. Notes, XVII, 1895, pp. 42, 44,) and three are from North Sarawak, being part of Mjöberg's series of ten, of which six were sent to Lönnberg and form the type series of *M. luciferoides* about which those authors write, "In all six specimens there is a strongly developed whorl on the nape and in consequence the hair in front of this is reversed forward" while in a footnote Mjöberg adds "As is the case also in the specimens not sent to Prof. Lönnberg for examination." This last statement is incorrect: one of the three shows no trace whatever of a whorl or reversed hair—and the Leyden example agrees with it.

I conclude that the presence or absence of a nuchal whorl is of no diagnostic value amongst Bornean badgers, that only one form has been demonstrated to occur on the island, and that it should be known as *Mydaus javanensis lucifer* Thos.

Our Malaysian badgers, therefore, are:—

I. *Mydaus javanensis javanensis* (Desm.) Java; and Sumatra.

II. *Mydaus javanensis lucifer* Thos., Borneo.

Then two forms have been proposed, from small islands, which I have not examined:—

III. *Mydaus (javanensis) schadenbergii* Jentink⁶. Calamianes Ids. north of Palawan.

IV. *Mydaus (javanensis) ollula* Thos⁷. Great Natuna Id., South China Sea, between Borneo and Malay Peninsula.

[Mr. Boden Kloss wrote the above note in 1926: he is now away from Singapore and has not yet seen Mr. Oldfield Thomas' contribution to the subject in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) 20, 1927, p. 288. F.N.C.I.]

A rare Bornean Squirrel, *Glyphotes simus* Thomas.

By F. N. CHASEN AND C. BODEN KLOSS.

(Records of the Raffles Museum, No. 27).

This small squirrel was described by Thomas (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), II, 1898, p. 250) from a skin collected by A. Everett on Mount Kina Balu, N. Borneo, but the altitude at which the specimen was taken is not stated. In the original description no mention is made of any example other than the type but in the Sarawak Museum there is a ♂ skin and skull collected by Waterstradt on Marabok Mt., Brunei, in December 1899 (0.10.82 B.M.) which is for some reason labelled by the Sarawak Museum as "co-type of the species" although it was taken in the year following the publication of the original description. This second

6. Notes Ley. Mus., XVII, 1895, p. 46.

7. Ann. Mag., (7), IX, p. 443 (1902).

specimen, which reached Sarawak as an exchange from the British Museum, is mentioned in the Report of the Sarawak Museum for 1901-1902 p. 11, and again listed in the 1903 Report p. 19, No. 95. In the Report for 1911, p. 30 *two* specimens are listed, but according to Mr. E. Banks, the present Curator, this number is due to a clerical error, the skull having been listed separately.

We now have to record the third known specimen of this squirrel which was taken at Tenompok near the south foot of Kina Balu on 10th June 1925, by one of the Raffles Museum Dyak collectors who was attached to Major Enriques' party during the ascent of the mountain in that year. This example is a young female (last molar not yet level) and the skull is much broken: it is everywhere much greyer and colder in tone than the Brunei specimen with which it has been compared, although it is difficult to say to what extent this latter has altered in colour in 28 years.

Measurements:—The adult ♂ from Brunei is given first and the immature ♀ from Tenompok second: the figures in brackets are the measurements of the type *vide* Thomas (*l.c.s.*) Head and body —, 103 (129); tail —, 112 (106); hind-foot 26 dry, 21 wet (28 wet); ear 12 dry, 14 wet (11 wet); basilar length 22, 20c., (21c.); greatest breadth of skull —, —, (18.2); nasals 6.5 x 5.8, —, (6.9 x 5.1); interorbital breadth 12.8, 10.5 (11.8); breadth of braincase 16.7, —, (16.5); palate length from henselion 11.2, 10.5 (11.2), diastema to p4, 6.7, 6, (6.4); upper tooth series from p. 4 only 4.4 (alveoli), —, (4.1); breadth of upper incisor 1.6, 1.1 (1.6); mandible, condyle to incisor tip 20, 18 (19.6).

The external measurements of the Tenompok specimen were taken in the flesh by a young native collector and are probably not reliable.

An Addition to the list of Bornean Birds:

Numenius minutus Gould.

By F. N. CHASEN AND C. BODEN KLOSS

(Records of the Raffles Museum No. 28)

We have recently examined a skin of *Numenius* (*Mesoscolopax*) *minutus* collected at Kuching in Sarawak on 5th October 1900, by a native collector. Owing to misidentification this interesting bird has hitherto remained unrecorded.

According to the label the bird is a male and the collector noted that the iris was black, feet bluish and beak black; but this last is certainly not quite accurate for even in the dried skin the base of the lower mandible is very pale and it seems agreed that it is usually flesh colour.

Length in the flesh 315. Measurements from the skin, culmen 40, wing 191, tarsus 52 mm.

N. minutus is said to breed in Eastern Siberia and reaches Australia in the winter. It has been recorded from Celebes and the Philippines but its main migration route seems to lie more to the east and the bird now recorded from Kuching is the most westerly known example in the tropics.

The Pied Cuckoo-Shrikes

By C. BODEN KLOSS

(Records of the Raffles Museum No. 29)

When I wrote my note on these birds in the last volume of this Journal (IV, 1926, pp. 158-161) I had to leave the position of *Pycnonotus humeraloides* in doubt. I have since seen Lesson's description: his bird came from Java and since it has the breast and flanks pearl grey must be an example of *Lalage nigra nigra* Forst., not of *Lalage nigra sueuri* (Vieill.) which occurs in the eastern parts of that island.

The affinities of *Cebalpyris striga* Horsfield, were also uncertain. Mr. H. C. Robinson has recently examined the type series in the British Museum and has found that this name also must stand as a synonym of *L. n. nigra*.

The nomenclature used in my revision is not affected by these determinations.

A List of Reptiles from Pulau Galang and other islands of the Rhio Archipelago.

By F. N. CHASEN & N. SMEDLEY.

(Records of the Raffles Museum No. 30).

In view of the paucity of the literature dealing with the herpetology of the Rhio Archipelago the publication of a list of reptiles obtained from one of these islands, supplemented by such specimens from other islands as are in the collection of the Raffles Museum may serve some useful purpose.

The list should be read in conjunction with those published by Dammerman (1926) and de Rooij (1915-17).

To facilitate comparison the nomenclature of Dr. Nelly de Rooij in her work on "Reptiles of the Indo-Australian Archipelago" has been followed.

The bulk of the material is the result of systematic collecting by Mr. Carlton P. Brook, until recently resident on the island of Galang, and his colleague, Mr. W. R. McKee. Specimens from this and other islands have also been collected by Mrs. de Burgh. 1927] *Royal Asiatic Society*.

Thomas, and Messrs. C. Boden Kloss and F. N. Chasen of the Raffles Museum. More systematic collecting may be expected to bring to light a number of forms not here listed. In those cases where a record of numbers examined appears of interest they are appended.

LACERTILIA.

GECKONIDAE.

Gymnodactylus marmoratus (Kuhl.) P. Galang.

Hemidactylus frenatus D. and B. P. Galang.

Gehyra mutilata (Wieg.) P. Galang.

Gecko verticillatus Laur. P. Galang.

Of this common gecko 11 specimens were examined. Without exception these were profusely spotted with red on the ventral surface, but otherwise agreed with the usual form in which the underparts are whitish often variegated with grey. Examination of the material in the Raffles Museum brought to light a similar specimen collected in Singapore (A. Listerman, 1923), and a rather doubtful case from Baram, Borneo (C. Hose). It appears, therefore, to be a well-constituted colour-variety, the more interesting from the fact that no typical specimens are known from P. Galang, where the variety is abundant. Several specimens had regenerated tails, the new portion being without rings and spotted with red.

AGAMIDAE.

Draco volans L. P. Galang 10, P. Bulan (F. N. C.) 6, P. Battam (C. B. K.) 3.

Calotes cristatellus (Kuhl.) P. Galang, P. Bulan.

A specimen from P. Galang had a short secondary tail growing out from the side of the true tail.

VARANIDAE.

Varanus dumerili (Schleg.) P. Galang.

Varanus rudicollis (Gray.) P. Galang.

Varanus nebulosus (Gray.) P. Galang, P. Bintang.

Varanus salvator (Laur.) P. Galang, P. Bulan.

Four of the five species known to the Malay Peninsula are thus seen to be present on P. Galang.

SCINCIDAE.

Mabuia multifasciata (Kuhl.) P. Galang, P. Bulan.

Lygosoma malayanum Doria P. Galang.

Lygosoma bowringi (Gthr.) P. Bulan.

The following colour notes were made in the field by F.N.C. Ventral surface of tail red, of body lemon yellow. A reddish longitudinal band ventral to the black body-stripe.

CHELONIA.

TESTUDINIDAE.

- Cyclemys dhor* (Gray). P. Galang.
Cyclemys amboinensis (Daud.) P. Battam (C.B.K.).

CHELONIDAE.

- Chelonia imbricata* (L.) P. Galang, P. Bulan.

EMYDOSAURIA.

CROCODILIDAE.

- Crocodilus porosus* Schn. P. Galang, P. Bulan.

Specimens were not brought in to the Museum, but are here recorded from notes made by F.N.C.

OPHIDIA.

BOIDAE.

- Python reticulatus* (Schn.) P. Galang, P. Bulan.

The collection does not include specimens of this common snake, but they are recorded by F.N.C. who has seen locally killed examples in both islands. Specimens of 24 ft. in length have been brought into Singapore from Pulau Galang.

COLUBRIDAE.

- Polyodontophis geminatus* (Boie.) P. Bulan.
Dendrophis pictus (Gmel.) P. Galang 18.
Dendrophis formosus Boie. P. Galang 14.
Dendrelaphis caudolineatus (Gray) P. Galang 13.

These last three closely related species are all extremely common on Pulau Galang.

- Tropidonotus trianguligerus* Boie P. Galang.
Tropidonotus maculatus Edeling P. Galang.
Xenelaphis hexagonatus (Cant.) P. Galang.
Coluber melanurus Schlegel. P. Galang.
Coluber oxycephalus Boie P. Galang.
Simotes purpurascens (Schlegel) P. Galang.

A single specimen lacking the sub-ocular.

- Pseudorhabdium longiceps* (Cant.) P. Galang.
Calamaria ? melanota Jan. a badly damaged immature specimen.

Dipsadomorphus dendrophilus (Boie) P. Bulan.

Dipsadomorphus cynodon (Boie) P. Galang, P. Bulan.

Of thirteen specimens from Pulau Galang, two were of the melanistic variety commonly found side by side with the more usual form. Two other specimens contained birds. One, measuring 1965 mm. in total length had swallowed an example of the small green pigeon, *Treron curvirostris* Raffles. The other bird was *Hemiprocne longipennis*, the snake measuring 1920 mm. Both birds had been taken in by the head.

Flower (1899) mentions a case of *D. cynodon* swallowing a bird. Annandale (1903) attributes a sluggish demeanour to this snake. Mr. Brook says that he has quite commonly found evidence that this snake feeds on birds and quotes a case in which he found three swallows in a *D. cynodon* which entered his room.

Psammodynastes pictus Gthr. P. Galang.

Dryophis prasinus Boie P. Galang, P. Bulan.

One immature grey specimen resembled *D. fasciolatus* in having the anal shield entire and only two small loreals. The head was spotted with darker but the markings were not arranged in a definite pattern as in a specimen of *D. fasciolatus* with which it was compared. Similar discrepancies were noted in a number of specimens of *D. prasinus* from various localities.

Chrysopelea ornata (Shaw.) P. Galang.

Chrysopelea chrysochlora (Schleg.) P. Galang.

No specimen in the collection, but F.N.C. saw one swimming across a wide creek in the mangrove.

Platurus colubrinus (Schn.) off P. Samboe.

Naja tripudians Merr. P. Galang, P. Bulan.

Of 11 specimens from P. Galang, one aberrant example had the internasals separated from the preocular. Others showed a tendency to an intermediate phase.

Naja bungarus Schlegel P. Galang.

One juvenile and the sloughed headskin of an adult.

Doliophis bivirgatus (Boie) P. Battam (C.B.K.).

Doliophis intestinalis (Laur.) P. Galang.

VIPERIDAE.

Lachesis purpureomaculatus (Gray) P. Galang, P. Battam (C.B.K.).

Lachesis wagleri (Boie) P. Galang.

Seven specimens, all of the immature green form.

References.

- de Rooij. Reptiles of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, Vol. I, 1915; Vol. II, 1917.
- Dammerman. The Fauna of the Rhio-Lingga Archipelago, Treubia VIII, 1926, p. 323.
- Flower. P.Z.S., 1899. p. 681.
- Annandale. Fasciculi Malayenses, Zoology 1, 1903, p. 164.
- Sworder. Singapore Naturalist, Vol. 1 No. 3. 1924 p. 15.

**On the Development of the Dogfish
Scyllium marmoratum Benn., and allied Species.**

By N. SMEDLEY, M. A.

(Records of the Raffles Museum No. 31.).

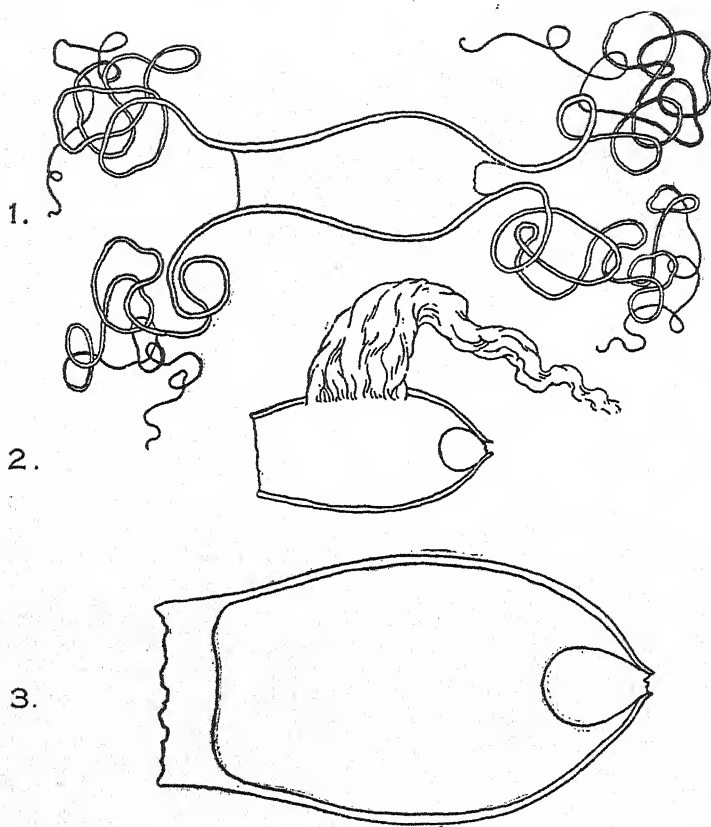
The Raffles Museum has received, from time to time, much interesting material, which has been collected by officers in charge of cable repair work, and which would otherwise have been inaccessible owing to the many difficulties in the way of deep-sea collecting. Several eggs of the Dogfish, *Scyllium marmoratum* Benn., were obtained by Mr. W. Maclear Ladds some years ago from the China Sea, lat. 18° 22' N., long. 111° 11' E., at a depth of 115 fathoms.

Three of the specimens contain embryos in various stages of development; one of these is sufficiently advanced for specific identification. They provide an interesting comparison with the embryos of the Striped Dogfish, *Chiloscyllium indicum* (Gmel.) and the Tiger-shark, *Stegostoma tigrinum* (Gmel.), with which I have dealt in previous papers.¹ The descriptions given are admittedly superficial, and no attempt is made to enter into embryological detail, which would require more and fresher material.

The egg-case is not unlike that of *Chiloscyllium*, but differs from it in being of a lighter colour, less opaque, and of slenderer form for the greater part of its length. It is about 3½ inches in length without the tendrils by a little over 1½ inches greatest depth. The same orientation² may be used as in my previous notes. The posterior corners almost meet, and there is a gradual tapering towards the anterior end, which, however, is broadly truncate. All four corners bear long, twining tendrils, which are

1. Journal Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society IV, 1, 1926, p. 164 et seq.

2. The very young embryo was taken as the basis. Its position gives the top of the egg-case; the head points to the truncate end (anterior), the tail to the posterior pointed end.



1. *SCYLLIUM MARMORATUM*
2. *CHILOSCYLLIUM INDICUM*
3. *STEGOSTOMA TIGRINUM*

extruded from the vent of the female, and, engaging with some fixed object, ensure that the egg shall be safely anchored before it actually leaves the oviduct of the mother.

The following observations were made on the three stages represented:—

1. Embryo about 40 mm. in length, lying along the upper margin of the case. Yolk-sac, about 35 mm. in diameter, lying below it. Practically all the yolk appeared to have been absorbed³ from the egg-case into the yolk-sac. The embryo was at a much earlier stage of development than stage 2 of the series of *Chiloscyllium*,¹ but the yolk-absorption from the egg-case into the yolk-sac had reached practically the same stage as in that case.

2. Embryo about 50 mm. in length, with development comparable with that of *Chiloscyllium*, stage 2. Yolk-sac diminished to about 35 mm. in diameter.

3. Embryo reaching an advanced stage of development (cf. *Chiloscyllium* 3 and 4). Marbled marking clearly defined. Yolk-sac about 10 mm. in diameter. Embryo coiled with head towards the anterior end of the egg-case, as in *Chiloscyllium*.

In a previous paper¹ I drew attention to the three types of egg-case illustrated by Malaysian species of *Scyllium*, *Chiloscyllium*, and *Stegostoma*. There would appear to be a close relation between the form of the egg-case and the manner in which the embryo develops, corresponding to stages on a scale which leads from oviparity to viviparity.

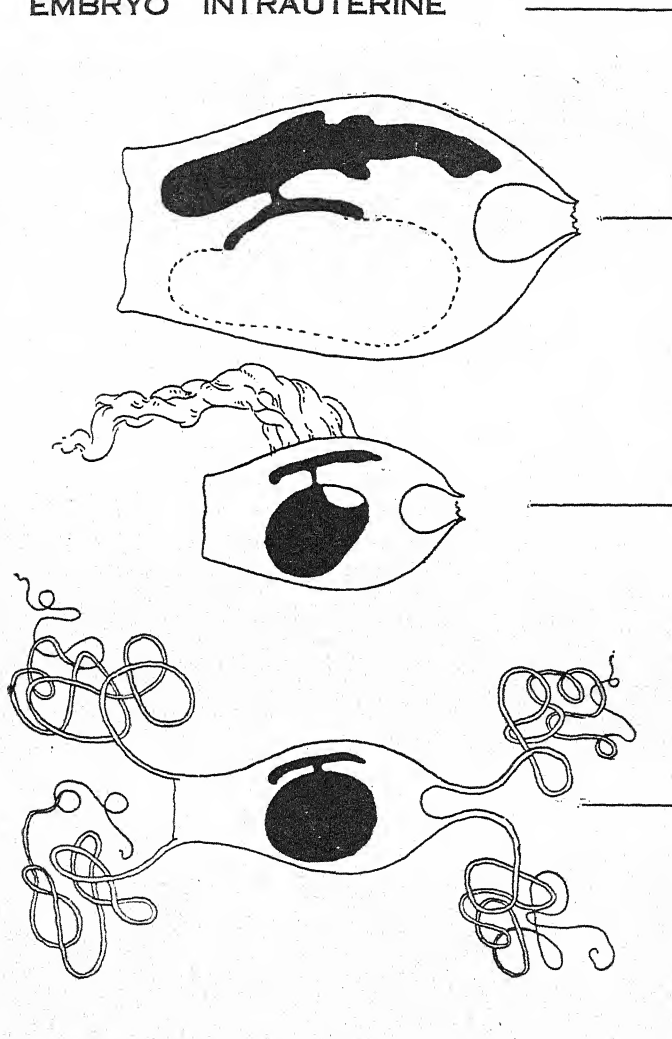
The egg-case of *Scyllium marmoratum* (Page 356, Fig. 1) has four strongly-developed tendrils, which ensure that the egg shall find a firm attachment before it can be released from the oviduct of the female. Related to this is the fact that the yolk-sac takes up² the bulk of the yolk before any considerable quantity of it is transferred to the developing embryo. This then illustrates a state of strong oviparity.

In *Chiloscyllium indicum* (Page 356, Fig. 2) the egg-case has lost all but the trace of tendrils. The band of interwoven threads which is produced from the upper edge of the egg-case is a very indifferent form of anchor and the egg may drift some distance before it is finally entangled in some firm object. The absorption of yolk by the embryo from the yolk-sac probably takes place to a greater extent before the whole of the yolk in the egg-case has been absorbed or enveloped by the yolk-sac than is the case with *Scyllium*. The absorption is of a more direct nature, and the function of the yolk-sac therefore rather more closely

3. I have referred to "absorption" of the yolk by the yolk-sac, as this term seems to cover all the processes which occur. In detail the blastoderm has been seen to grow over and envelope the yolk, in such forms as have been studied in detail.

VIVIPARITY

EMBRYO INTRAUTERINE



OVIPARITY

VIVIPAROUS SHARKS
FULLY PLACENTAL
CONDITIONSTEGOSTOMA
NO ANCHORAGE;
MINIMUM STORAGECHILOSCHYLUM
LESS SECURE ANCHORAGE AND
SLIGHTLY LESS EFFICIENT
STORAGESCYLLIUM
FULL PROVISION FOR
ANCHORAGE AND YOLK
STORAGE

related to that of a *placenta* than in the case of *Scyllium marmoratum*, although it still retains its original function as a food-store.

Stegostoma tigrinum (Page 356, Fig. 3) has an egg-case which has lost all means of attachment. A considerable quantity of yolk still remains loose in the egg-case when the embryo possesses the recognisable features of the adult. The yolk-sac is acting as an organ for the direct absorption of the food-yolk from the egg-case to the embryo, and has practically, if not entirely, lost its storage function. This absorption appears to take place before the closing of the yolk-blastopore.

It is only a step from this state to the retention of the egg within the body of the mother, as in the viviparous sharks.⁴ The egg-case is present in the initial stages, but later disappears and the embryo is only for a very brief period dependent on the yolk in the sac. The yolk-sac produces folds which associate closely with those of the uterine wall, the connection between the duct of the yolk-sac and the embryonic gut is severed, and the cord acts as a passage for the blood. True placental absorption is thus effected.

The stages may be illustrated by the diagram (Page 358).

I am indebted to Mr. R. Walker of the Education Dept. who has brought my plates up to the standard necessary for reproduction.

4. For an account of some Indian viviparous sharks see Southwell and Prashad, Rec. Ind. Mus., XVI, 1919, pages 223-240.

Random Notes on Current Malay Beliefs.

By HAJI ABDUL MAJID.

How many of us are aware of the belief among Malays that the game of football was originated by unbelievers on the battle-fields of Karbala where Hassan and Hussein, grandsons of the Prophet, were killed? The story goes on to say that the unbelievers in their wild triumphant joy over victory took the holy heads of the grandsons of the Holy Prophet and kicked them about to shew there was no holiness in them at all. Believers (i.e. Muslims) by joining in the game of football which is looked upon by unbelievers as a commemoration of their victory in Karabala are therefore guilty of profaning the religion of Islam inasmuch as they also kick about the symbolical heads of Hassan and Hussein, grandsons of the Founder of the religions. Of course, any one can refute this on historical grounds and pin down the motive for inventing the story to a desire on the part of some elderly person to keep off youngsters from the game which, as it is played by some Malays, is really dangerous to them. Yet the invention does not stop there since those who are in favour of the game argue it by saying that the Almighty Allah in His great wisdom never allowed the heads of Hassan and Hussein to be so profaned by being kicked about by unbelievers, but snatched them invisibly and put the heads of unbelievers in their stead!

Those who have read the *Hikayat Amir Hamzah* must be struck with the fantastic yarn woven round about the personality of this simple hero of Islam, who has been made to appear with all the glory of supernatural powers, winning victories both in the seen and unseen worlds, over men and jinns who came in his way. Since there is no fairy-like story in the whole history of Islam who, then, is responsible for giving a supernatural garb to the historical figure of Amir Hamzah? Akbar the Great, one of the Muslim Kings of India, was an illiterate man when he ascended the throne, having been imprisoned by his usurping uncle all the time that he should be studying at school. His Hindu Minister of State, with the intention of converting the King to Hinduism, started relating to the King the story of the Hindu hero, Sri Rama, who conquered every one in this world and up in *kayangan*, so that the King very nearly turned Hindu. His Muslim Minister of State, noticing this inclination of the King, informed the King that Islam also had heroes whose exploits and conquests surpassed in glory those of Sri Rama, and so the *Hikayat Amir Hamzah* came into existence. Needless to add, that saved Akbar from leaving the Muslim faith.

The Malays believe that the soul of the dead does not finally depart from the home where it made the exit from its corporeal existence until the hundredth day when the relatives will make a *khënduri*, known as *Mēmurun batu*, that is a great feast for the purpose of putting up the two tombstones over the grave of the dead. Before the tombstones leave the house there is a little ceremony of washing them in *těpong tawar*, which might be looked upon as a means of conciliating the newly departed soul to its new place of abode for the future. The whole procedure is decidedly non-Islamic and may be a relic of the Hindu cult among the Malays of former days. Nor is the ceremony of "bathing" the grave on festival days Islamic, and in this connection I am inclined to believe it is copied from the Chinese who have great reverence for the souls of their departed relatives.

Whilst in Kota Bharu, Kelantan, the other day I was shewn the figure of a "bird" built of wooden and bamboo frames, immensely large in size and kept in a pavilion in what may be called the Royal Botanical Garden of Kelantan. On State occasions, such as royal marriages and the like, the bird with its gaudy wings and feathers of newly stitched-up silk and like material will be taken round the town in procession. I am told that the "bird" represents an actual pet bird of one of the princes of Kelantan who refused to be consoled on the loss of that pet by its death until the inhabitants made and presented him with this imitation bird. One wonders whether that pet bird of the Kelantan prince was one of those birds of paradise from New Guinea? It is possible that it found its way to Kelantan with the Lanun pirates who scoured the seas in those days. In any case, it must have been a "foreign" bird to Malaya for the prince to be so greatly grieved at its loss.

Malayan Natural History Notes. *

By A. W. HAMILTON.

- Kēpala Bēsar (Kedah)** The Large Sand Plover, *Charadrius leschenaulti*: a migratory bird, found in flocks on all tidal flats around the coast.
or
Kēpala Rapang. The Malay name is from the appearance of the head.
- Biji Nangka (Kedah).** The Lesser Sand Plover, *Charadrius mongolus*: like the last a small wader, very like the European Ringed plover in appearance and found in large flocks on the tidal flats in the company of other migratory species (e.g. Large Sand Plover, Whimbrel, Red-shank, Stints, etc.)
- Kangor (Kedah)** The White-bellied Sea-Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucogaster*. A common widely distributed bird in Malaysia. Adults are grey above and white below: young birds are all brown.
or
Lang Kangor.
- Kēlēngkeng.** The Small Pied Hornbill. *Anthracoceros coronatus convexus*. A friendly, if noisy, bird which makes a good pet. The form of the casque varies with age: few birds are more noisy on the wing than Hornbills.
- Sēsorok.** The Mole-Cricket, *Gryllotalpa* sp. At certain seasons numbers of these Mole-Crickets invade the houses in Kedah, and it is astonishing with what ease they can escape from under the palm of one's hand pressed flat down on them.
- Kērawai.** The Nocturnal Wasp. *Vespa dorylloides*. A small transparent-looking wasp, yellowish white in hue.
- Chēngkērek.** The Large Field Cricket. *Brachytrypes portentosus*. This species of cricket is commonly used for fighting by the Malays.
- Tēbuan.** A Wasp (or Hornet), *Polistes sagittarius*. This black hornet, with a vivid orange band on its pear-shaped extremity, builds the large nests often noticed in trees and is a dangerous customer when annoyed.

* Identifications made in the Raffles Museum.

Lěbah.

The Bee, *Apis dorsata*: the *Apis indica* is sometimes known as Kěram. Both are common Malayan species and could perhaps be domesticated.

Kělolong.

The pupa of a Skipper, a Hesperid butterfly. The pupa is commonly found wrapped in a tubular sheath of plantain leaf which still depends from the original frond and gives the tree a torn and untidy appearance. The Skippers are a very numerous group in Malaya but few of the specimens are striking in appearance: they are mostly small and brownish in colour.

Elephant Terms in Perak *

By J. I. MILLER, M.C.S.

In addition to the more common terms of the elephant equipment, such as kusa (the goad), rengka (the saddle), singkla (the shackle):—

the following are used by Gembalas in the District, of Kuala Kangsar and upper Perak—possibly of Patani origin:

Elephant word	Malay equivalent	Meaning.
دي	di datang	Come here.
تروم	trum dudok	lie down.
ته	tah bangkit	Get up.
ريغ	riang berdiri betul	Right up.
كوة	kut berjalan	walk.
هي	hi berjalan-lah	walk out.
مو	mu kanan	to the right.
كوغلا	kelong kiri	to the left.
چين	chin berjalan perlahan	Slowly.
كوبة	koyit buang kayu	Push aside the brushwood.
كن	kan tundok-kan kayu	Trample down the brush-wood.
تي	ti jangan ambil apa-apa	Don't pick things up.
فها	paha jangan terkena rengka kepada poko' kayu	Don't brush the saddle against trees.
لوة	lot tundok-kan ke-pala	Down head.
تول اتو توهول	tul undor	Back.

*See also "Notes and Queries," Journal Straits Br. R.A.S. 1885, p. 32. Ed.

لولو	lulu	tundok kepala dalam ayer	Dip your head.
دوگا	duga	(Kuat meye- rang sungai	A strong swim- mer.
ريف	riap	rapat-lah	Close up (to the stage).
هوه	haw	berhenti	Woh.
چرووة	cherut	Masok dua kaki (dalam sing- hla)	Put both feet in (the shack- les).

Two Murut Pantuns from the Dalit District Keningau, British North Borneo.

By G. C. WOOLLEY.

I. Invitation to drink, and the reply, on arrival of a Chief
or a party of well-known warriors.

I.

Koi nobai saiihang Boiuan kovei nagi, Oko avoi anginoman Ago luminsongan 5 Suang nu waloi. Oko Kelaun itu	Kuritan kovei arakin Lili itakau nantutoh. Ilaio gua saiihang, 10 Kagino novei Iginom davinsulun.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

II.

Ano aningkaho da nginom, Batang inan mairano Pai nu Kelaun. 15 Inan mairano Ondo dagino alaiun Nuva vinsulun. Kolotong patuon Ka liga bebalaiing 20 Da anginuman. Batang inan davinsulun itu Kelaun voga-liga dagaling: Duian ga-liga berbatangun: Aki na makasuining	25 Oro ili nagaling? Surai liga lelumbis: Batang inan disulun Imbalua liga lopot, Sinsing liga ligogot: 30 Batang inan disulun Sumbiling kalasangan itu. Kolotong noiak pinato, Gino liga binambal Akai ahurambai. 35 Suyong amagun itu Mamata kinindasu Ayam lantongan itu.
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Translation.

I.

Come, brothers,
 Shame will fall on you:
 Ye are slow to drink.
 Follow in quick succession at the jar,
 5 All ye that are in the house.
 Else will ye, brave warriors,
 Earn laughter and mockery
 From us, your equals in age.
 See now, brothers,
 10 Thus do we drink,
 We that are men.

II.

Nay, we wish not to drink deep.
 Neither are these bodies of ours
 Like those of great warriors.

- 15 These bodies of ours—
We are old now,
We men.
When we were young,
None could point the finger of scorn at us
20 In drinking.
As for these bodies of ours,
Truly we were great warriors in former days:
The red fruit lay scattered thick:
Have ye not heard how it was,
25 In the days of old?
We were as combs that smooth out the long hair:
And these bodies of ours,
Impenetrable as the tangled clump of the Imbalua rotan,
Stubborn rings that cannot be loosed:
30 These bodies of ours,
Like the hard sumbeling bamboo that wounds those that touch
it:
When we were in our prime
Even so did we slay,
We, in the days that are past.
35 All the village then
Were as the pounded grains of roasted rice
Spread out on a broad mat.

Notes.

- 4 The jar of Tapai is fastened to one of the central posts and prepared for drinking, a long reed being pushed through to the bottom of the jar. Each in turn squats down and drinks through the reed until he has lowered the level down to a fixed mark. The jar is then re-filled to the brim with water, and the next man takes his turn at the reed.
- 6 Kelaun, a title given to successful warriors; "a Paladin".
- 23 Duian, the red jungle durian. Red fruit or red seeds symbolise heads taken, blood etc. "When we went out on a raid, the bodies of the slain lay thick."
- 26 We ruled the country and settled all disputes, even as a comb, surai, smooths out tangled locks.
- 28 As the centre of a tangled clump cannot be seen, or the outer skin of the rotan conceals the inner cane, so our deeds and thoughts were hidden if we liked. i.e. we avenged our private quarrels and slew in secret, and none knew that it was our hand that struck the blow. Our minds were inscrutable.

- 29 We were hot-headed and obstinate; we would not give up our desires at the bidding of others, as a ring may slip easily on to a finger but cannot be withdrawn. A string tied tightly round a parcel and knotted is "ligogot" "hard to be unloosed".
- 31 Sumbeling, a variety of bamboo with a very hard surface, which will turn the edge off, or blunt, a weapon; it has thorns, and the hair on its leaves cause itch. "An awkward thing to tackle"

II. Used on the occasion of a visit from an European

- Koi moiun, maundong, tangkalon,
 Pangkikiat, pangkukui,
 Paat lundun dagito,
 Tuangan dagito.
- 5 Pai nindaruloi inkagaya
 Itakau sulokoiun, tambuluion.
 Ando Kenawai kambula
 Paat no nama-ramai nakasuku;
 Pai Kenawai itu kambula
- 10 Takau pagun lamasun pulongan.
 Oro poio dagaling dalaiir
 Ka ramai kampong kapo limanggong:
 Antotobo sario asisimbut;
 Oro po-ban giato sulinggan:
- 15 Koson iak da pembaiit pongkoto
 Suyong nu kampong sario amahun.
 Gino insom nurakon; samu dio randaian.

Translation.

- Come, women and girls,
 Play and make merry,
 Now on this evening,
 On this night.
- 5 Not daily, not every day is it
 That strangers visit, that men come to us.
 A white Padi bird, a Kenawai,
 Whilst many of us are here, has come to us.
 Were it not for the white Kenawai
- 10 Our home would be an island, set in the midst of the flood,
 Formerly, in the days of old,
 There was no populous house, before the long Padi Mortar
 came;
 All men stabbed and thrust with spears.
 Now in these days the sun is risen;

- 15 Like brethren, brothers and sisters,
Are all the houses, all the people of the land.
Thus much do we say: do not add more.

Notes.

- In a number of lines two words of identical or similar meaning are used; *eg.* maundong, tangkalun = women; pangkikiat, pangkukui = play; lundum, tuangan = night, etc.
- 7 The "White Kenawai" is the European visitor.
- 10 Lamasun, pulongan = an island, connotes danger, 'hemmed in by foes,' not safety.
- 12 Limanggong, the long log with holes, used for a padi mortar, is a common synonym for a man. Here it means The White Men.

Notices.

I.

We announce the publication of *Adatrechtbundel (Indonesian Adat Law Volumes)* vols. XXV and XXVI edited by the Board of the Adat Law Foundation at Leyden (Holland) at the request of the Royal Institute for the Philology, Geography and Ethnology of the Dutch Indies.

The complete table of contents of the 25 volumes, inserted in volume XXV, gives an idea of the enormous material concerning Indonesian Adat Law already collected by the Committee consisting of renowned Dutch orientalis of Leyden University and high-placed Indian officers. As we see, the topic for investigation is not confined to the Dutch Indies only, but the volumes contain also extensive collections of data relating to other Indonesian areas: the Philippines, the Malay Peninsula, Madagascar and the Indonesian parts of Formosa, Southern Siam and Indo China.

Volume XXV recently published is so-called "*Miscellaneous*" volume containing data from nearly all law circles in which the field of investigation has been divided in accordance with the classification in Professor van Vollenhoven's standard work on Indonesian law. Of special interest seems to us the native description of lawsuits of the Toradja's of Central Celebes edited by the late Dr. Adriani, the much regretted ethnologist and linguist of the Dutch Indies.

Of volume XXVI, *Malay Territory and Borneo*, the greater part treats of the Malay Peninsula and contains in the main excerpts on indigenous law from a great number of scarce books and articles.

Any one dealing with indigenous law will follow with interest the continuation of this important series.

1927] *Royal Asiatic Society*.

II.

XVIIth International Congress of Orientalists.

At the concluding meeting of the XVIth International Congress of Orientalists, held in Athens in 1912, it was agreed that the next Congress should be held in OXFORD. Having obtained the assent of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, and the approval of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the leading Oriental Societies in France, Italy, Germany, Holland, and in America, the members of the Oriental Faculty of Oxford University are making arrangements for holding the XVIIth Congress here during the week beginning Monday, August 27th, 1928.

Coming after so long an interval, it is hoped that the XVIIth Congress may be notable not only for its truly international character, and the number of its participants, but also for the importance and originality of the communications made to it.

I am desirous to say that the Oriental Faculty of Oxford University would be grateful for an assurance of public support, and for any publicity which your Society can give to the proposals now made. A Circular Bulletin with fuller information as to membership, arrangement of sections, and other matters, is being prepared, and will shortly be issued.

C. N. SEDDON,

Secretary.

The Bulletin referred to and forms of application for membership may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mal. Br. R. A. S., c/o Raffles Museum, Singapore.

III.

Kern Institute, Leiden.

In April 1925 a Research Institute for the study of Indian archaeology was founded at the University of Leiden, Holland. The aim of the Institute (which has been named after the great Dutch orientalist, Dr. Kern) is to promote the study of Indian archaeology in its widest sense, that is, the investigation of the antiquities, not only of India proper, but of Further India, Indonesia and Ceylon and in fact, of all territories influenced by Indian civilisation, as well as the study of the ancient history of these countries, the history of their art, their epigraphy, iconography and numismatics.

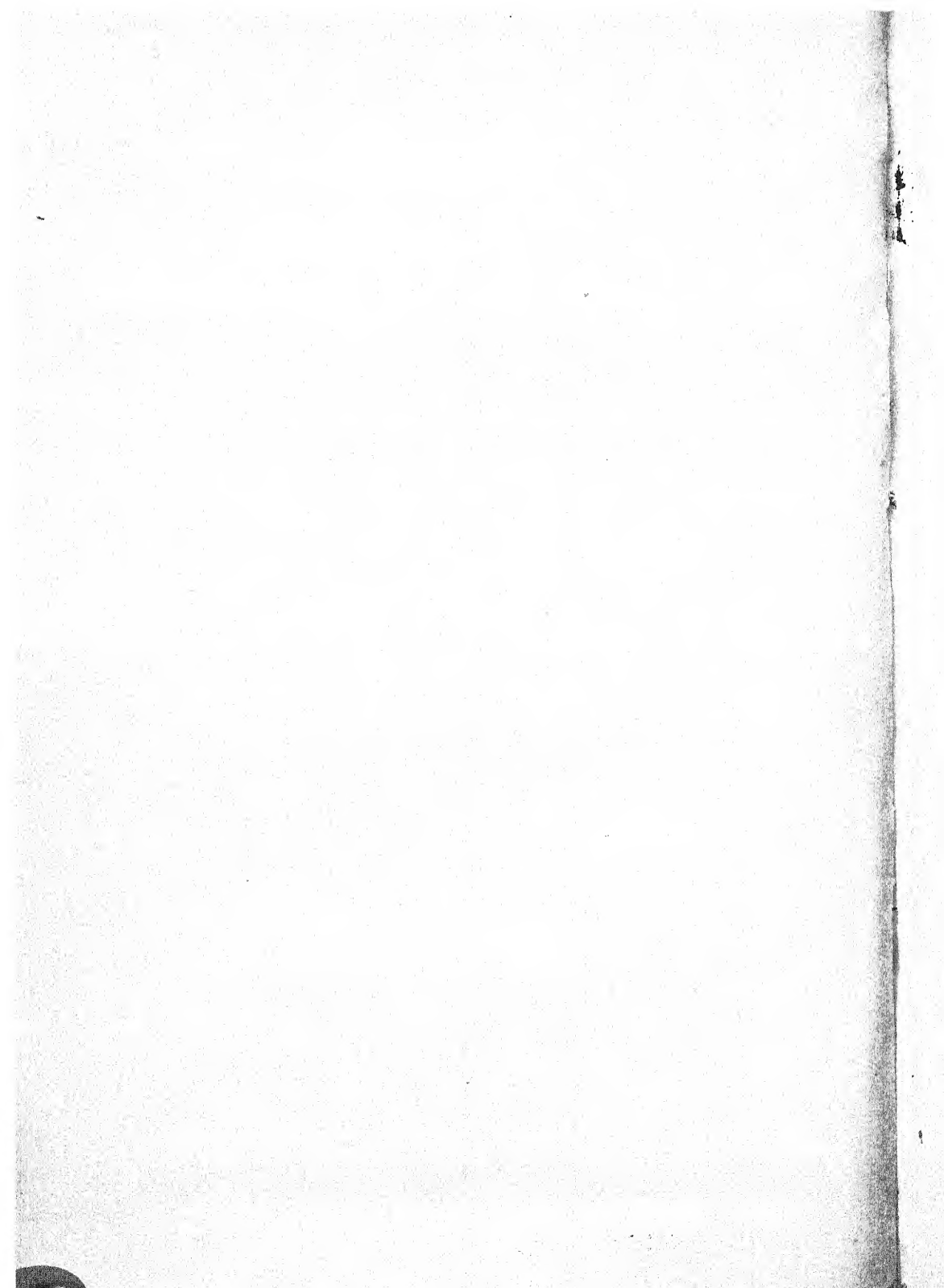
The Kern Institute, which is now established in one of Leiden's historical buildings, is in possession of a library and of collections of photographs, slides, casts of sculptures, rubbings of inscriptions and other materials connected with these studies. Students from abroad, who wish to avail themselves of the facilities thus offered, will be cordially welcome.

The Institute has further taken in hand the publication of an "Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology", which will contain the titles, systematically arranged, of all books and articles pertaining to the field of studies outlined above. It is also proposed, in an introductory note, to survey the chief archaeological discoveries made in the course of the year, with the addition, if funds permit, of a few good illustrations. The endeavour will be to render this annual bibliography as complete as possible, especially with regard to archaeological publications appearing in India, which often, owing to their being published in local periodicals, remain unnoticed by scholars in Europe and America. Students of Indian archaeology and allied subjects are particularly requested to supply the Kern Institute with copies of their publications. It will be possible to send copies of the proposed "Bibliography" to members of the Institute regularly.

Those, who are in sympathy with the objects of the Kern Institute, are invited to give their support by becoming members. Applications and enquiries should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, The Kern Institute, Leiden, Holland. The annual subscription is 5 guilders for ordinary members and 25 guilders for patrons. The payment of 100 guilders (or 500 guilders for patrons) will entitle one to life-membership.

The Committee:

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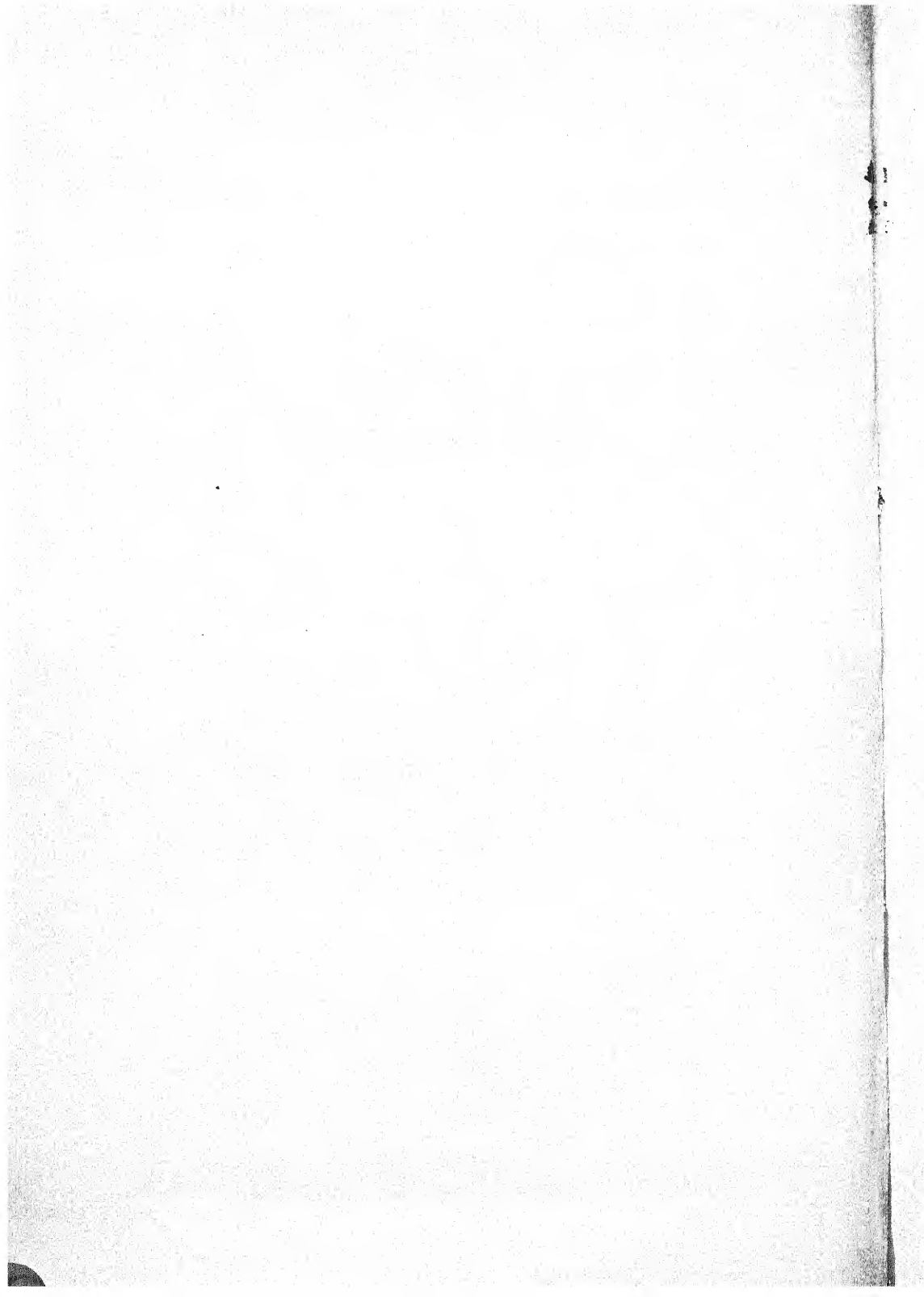
Vol. V.

Part III

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of the
Malayan Branch
of the
Royal Asiatic Society

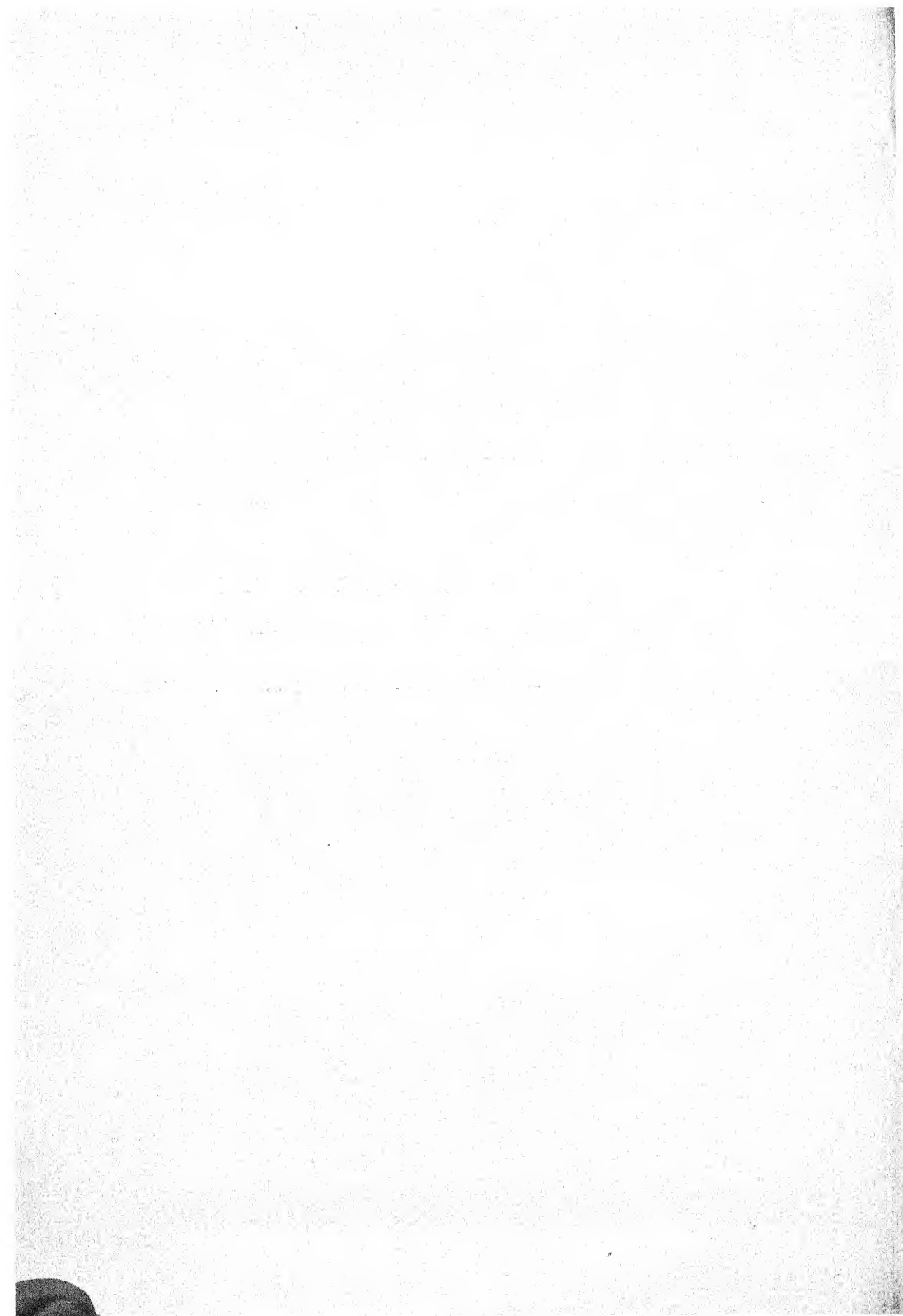
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Outline of the Tale of Trong Pipit.

By R. O. WINSTEDT, C.M.G., D.LITT.

Raja Kobad Shah was a great ruler in Java and had a son Raja Sulong Jawa. His younger brother Raja Kobad Shahrain also had a son, Raja Bongsu, and a daughter. One day Raja Sulong Jawa and his cousin Raja Bongsu quarrelled. So Raja Bongsu sailed away to the Malay Peninsula and founded Johor Mengkalih, Tanah ja'ta. Later Raja Sulong Jawa marries Princess Jewel of Price (*Ratna Juita*), the daughter of Prince Lindong Bulan of Old Kedah, and becomes ruler of Kedah. One day he wants to build a palace out of a huge *mērbau* tree (*turus negeri*). Only one of his Javanese warriors, Wan Chik dares fell it, and for reward first gets the title Maharaja Dinda and later is made harbour-master with the title "Iron Pestle Brass Pestle Sēlampit," and is given a three-masted steel ship and a magic cannon called Simbayu Sang Gingga:—when it was fired women miscarried, monkeys dropped from the trees, shell-fish came ashore and all the leaves fell from the mangrove trees; for three days the cannon-ball raged, thrice the circuit of Sumatra, and fell to earth before the tomb of Mother Eve. Sēlampit is so extortionate an harbour-master that trade falls off. The Raja is angry with him and he flees to Johor Mengkalih where Raja Bongsu also makes him harbour-master.

The elder wife of Raja Sulong Jawa bears a son Duli Baginda, whose companions are Trong Pipit, the son of a vizier, Glam the son of a champion, and Jerun the son of a *Dēmang*. Raja Sulong sails out with his younger wife to get wonderful apparel for his son but a storm drives his ship to Johor Mengkalih, where Raja Bongsu orders his execution:—he can be killed only by his own magic lance. His young wife is taken by Sēlampit. A royal page, the sole survivor, swims ashore and escapes death.

His fairy cousin, Payong Mahkota, takes Duli Baginda and his three companions to fairy-land where they study magic under Maharaja Guru. They return to earth and build a ship, and sail off to avenge Raja Sulong Jawa. After seven days they reach the island Langkawari and then come to Johor Mengkalih. After a brush with Sēlampit's port-guard (who is beaten and pardoned and flees to Java) they call an old fisherman and ask him the name of the country. They anchor by Pulau Sabtu and Pulau Tiga and with a telescope Trong Pipit sees the fort and its guns and the streets full of Klings, Chinese, Siamese, Malays, Bataks, and Javanese. They anchor by the three Poles (*Panchang Tiga*) where 44 Genies (*Jin Lai'eh, Jin Lanang Kerbu Jaya*), cherished by Sēlampit, enter Trong Pipit and make him faint. He recovers and imprisons the

genies in many-coloured thread and punishes them with a rattan (*rotan sēga*). At night the Kedah party hears the music on shore. At dawn one of Selampit's concubines at her bath describes their ship and calls the other women to see it. The seven concubines wave and call to Trong Pipit and his companions. Jerun retorts that they are so ugly a fowl would not peck them! They retire in anger and send a boat's crew to collect port-dues. Trong Pipit feeds the crew and then waving a silk kerchief by his magic sets them butting at one another like bulls. Finally he restores them to their senses and they return and show their wounds to Selampit's wife, Princess Bongsu Mas. She splits a betel-nut: one half brings down rain that cures the crew's wounds: the other half becomes a flock of swifts that fly to Trong Pipit's ship and awake in him a desire to plunge into the sea. His companions tell him it is the Princess's magic. He recovers and makes a magic beetle out of a candle. It flies to Selampit's ship and sets all the women running about with their *sarongs* slipping off. The Princess wakes Selampit and tells him a strange ship is coming up on the rising tide. After smoking opium he dresses and rows out to Trong Pipit's ship. His coming frightens the old interpreter so much that he falls into a box of pepper, lamenting he had ever come. After a heated demand for tribute Selampit orders his 1300 cannons to fire at the stranger's ship. She floats unscathed. He slays his old interpreter and smears his blood on the magic gun Simbayu Sang Gingga. Trong Pipit dons flying garb and flies to heaven to enquire the origin of Simbayu from Princess Payong Mahkota. She tells him it was made of empty honeycomb and if smeared with blood betrays its gunner. While he is absent, 44 genies hide his ship from the enemy. On his return the mist vanishes and Selampit fires Simbayu, so that Trong Pipit and all his crew faint, but the shot goes wide. They recover, fire at Selampit's ship, board it and after fighting for three days and getting a magic lance (against which Selampit has no charm) from Maharaja Guru conquer and make him swear loyalty to Duli Baginda. Selampit's ship is repaired and he tows Trong Pipit's vessel to Johor, pretending he has captured it. The royal Javanese page who escaped the massacre of Raja Sulong's followers, now an old opium smoker, comes to exchange fruits for opium. His accent betrays his sojourn in Kedah and he is given opium and a change of raiment, which makes his old wife think he has been stealing.

To' Selampit takes Duli Baginda and his three boy friends ashore, pretending to the Johor people that he wants to sell them as slaves. Jerun gambles, loses, fights the gamblers and carries off the stakes. Then he runs to the palace and torments a slave-girl who is selling cakes. Trong Pipit, Glam and Jerun buy food but Jerun has dropped his money-bag. Jerun dances and the shopkeepers forgive their debts.

Promising him half his kingdom and the hand of his daughter the Raja of Johor induces a Dutch prince and his four captains (Judin, Tempinong, Jukhi, Tupai hutan) to take the field against Selampit. But he is killed and Duli Baginda's party sack Johor Mengkalih.

The Raja of Johor Mengkalih is executed as he had executed the Kedah Raja and all his people slain except only his daughter Princess Moonshine. She makes a bird (*chěpěrai*) out of a quid of betel and sends him with a letter to her grandfather Iron Stake who guards the tomb of Eve at Jeddah. He takes his iron staff and sets out for Johor Mengkalih. As he walks, the deepest seas come only to his waist. Selampit and the Kedah party flee and hide in a well all except Trong Pipit who flies up to consult Maharaja Guru (Siva). Siva gives him an iron fishing-net. Trong Pipit returns and bids Selampit stand on the top of the gate of the fortress. He will decoy Iron Stake thither and Selampit shall net him. In great fear Selampit nets him but the net breaks. Trong Pipit runs off with it to the genies at the estuary who alone can mend it. They mend it and again Selampit nets Iron Stake. He is towed out to Sabtu Island and drowned (*di-rějamkan*). Trong Pipit and Glam try in vain to persuade Princess Moonshine to leave her palace. Jerun, pretending to be also an orphan, persuades her to come down to the ship. After playing on the shores of the islands for a few days she regains her spirits.

Trong Pipit decides to leave most of their ships at Johor Mengkalih but to take a picked crew in their fighting vessel (*pěnjajap*) to attack Sultan Maha Mulia, the betrothed of Princess Moonshine, at Tanjong Pura. Sultan Maha Mulia takes the field, his life not in his body but in an ivory casket. His forces are defeated but he wounds Duli Baginda, Trong Pipit and Glam and throws Selampit far into the fissure of a rock in the sea where at high tide he is covered and at low tide emerges. Meanwhile Princess Moonshine has wandered ashore into the forest and sits under a *chěmpaka* tree. In vain Sultan Maha Mulia hunts for her on the ship. At last he finds her. She pretends that she has enticed the Kedah party to Tanjong Pura so that the Sultan may avenge her father's death. She begs him to climb and bring her *chěmpaka* blossoms. He removes his belt and climbs. From the belt she takes the ivory casket: she hurls it at the foot of the tree and the Sultan falls from its branches and is killed. The Princess returns to the ship and restores Jerun to his human form:—she had turned him into a betelnut so that he should not join in the fighting. Pretending that the Princess is his sister and that he is ready to give her in marriage, Jerun gets a roll of white cloth and three dollars to buy opium from an enamoured Tamil shopkeeper. Then they row out to Selampit and give him the opium: as soon as he has taken it, he feels strong again, breaks out of the rocks and dons the white cloth in place of his fish-

devoured rags. After smoking opium Selampit finds his fallen comrades who revive on hearing of their enemy's death. They sack Tanjong Pura and then sail away with loot and captives to the island where their other ships were left. In seven days they reach the island and in seven days more Kedah where Duli Baginda presents his wife, Princess Moonshine, to his mother. He is installed ruler as Sultan Pekulun Duli Baginda. Selampit at his own request is again made harbour-master. Trong Pipit fulfils a vow to sleep for seven days after all the feasting.

One day Princess Moonshine discovers her husband has an older consort, Siti Dewi, daughter of a Ruler with second-sight. In chagrin she casts herself into the current, while bathing. Selampit coming up-stream recovers the body but hides it and mad with rage makes all the people dive till they are cold and fevered, and he threatens to burn the town. To avert this catastrophe Jerun risks waking Trong Pipit before his sleep is over, although he sleeps between two creeses and will attack whoever wakes him. Trong Pipit chases Jerun but at last understands. He finds the body in Selampit's boat, rebukes him and carries it to the palace. Only Siti Dewi can restore life. She refuses to help till Trong Pipit carries her by force to the palace. She then feels pity for her rival and restores her life. To celebrate the occasion the ruler holds a great feast with ceremonial bathing.

There was a widower genie, Raja Dewa, Sun of the World, King of the Plain of Anta-Beranta and the Mount of Jewels, who had a daughter Dewi Hairani. Flying to inspect his subject kingdoms he passed over Kedah, saw Princess Moonshine at the ceremonial bathing, and carried her off to be his bride. She says that for three months she is under a vow not to marry. After fumigating their fighting vessel Duli Baginda, Trong Pipit, Selampit, Glam and Jerun set out to rescue Princess Moonshine. They traverse a black sea, a frozen sea, a sea of fog, a sea of fire. All the men except Selampit succumb in the last two seas but their places are taken by their wives. They reach the genie kingdom, hide the women in a cave, sink their ship in the bay and await the onset of the genies. There is a great battle. All the Kedah champions except Selampit fall unconscious before the attacks of Raja Dewa. When Selampit cuts Raja Dewa to pieces, the pieces rejoin. When the wives of the Kedah champions see this, two of them go to the palace of Dewi Hairani, pretend they have been shipwrecked and talk of the battle. Dewi Hairani tells how her father's life is in a bird (*pinggai*), which is hidden in a casket that lies in a chest concealed below the Mount of Jewels. If a ring with the seal of Solomon is placed (*di-tayangkan*) there, it will come forth and a pinch will kill the bird and her father. The two Kedah women steal back and tell Siti Dewi who has such a ring; and in storm and thunder the chest comes forth on the seashore. They hurl the casket from the top of the Mount of Jewels

and the Genie King dies. They revive the unconscious heroes with Water from the Garden of the Nymphs (*Banjaran Sari*) and rescue Princess Moonshine. Jerun weds Dewi Hairani. Then they sail away to the Land of the Bengal Plantains (*pisang Beng-gala*) in search of a white horned elephant with tusks set in gold metal, which Princess Moonshine's mother had said should be her dowry. After a terrific struggle they capture the elephant. Next Princess Moonshine says she wants a flower (*ratna mala*) of seven petals, seven scents and seven colours that grows in the south sea (*sẽgara kidul*). It can be got only by the help of Sang Senohun. They go to the island Anosa Sari, where nymphs and fairies sport, and they invoke yogis and Brahmins for the help of Sang Senohun. In response to incense and prayer an aged man appears before Trong Pipit in a dream and tells him the flower is to the east of the island in the mouth of a dragon, Berma Sakti, who lives on a shining rock. As their vessel approaches, it is attacked by sword-fish (*todak*), which are worsted in a fight that "following the advice of man of old" may not be described. Then they attack the dragon. But Berma Sakti asks what is their quest and gives them the flower. Then while the sun shines and rain falls he resumes his shape of Dewa Indra Jaya, of which a curse had deprived him. They all return to Kedah where the formal marriage of Princess Moonshine and Pekulun Duli Baginda takes place, amid feasts prepared by all the court officers (*pateh, dẽmang, tẽmẽnggong, ranga, jaksa*). Princess Moonshine is made queen and Siti Dewi becomes Paduka Liku. Only Trong Pipit remains unmarried.

This version was written down in A.H. 1341 by Panglima Mudin bin Panglima Hassan of Kampong Batas Liku in the parish of Aru, Perlis, for Mr. Pasqual.

کاڳه فرکسان ماسیخ ۲ مک سلطان فکولون دولي بکندا سرت سلمشیت
دان تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم لیم برسودارا فون ترلالوله برفاکتش سرت
دغن ستیان تیاداله قرنه برقیچه بارغ کمان فون لیم برسودارا ایت اداڻ *

تله تمتله حکایه سلمشیت این کشف هاري ثلاث 20 هاريبولن
جمادی الاخر تاهون سنة 1341 دکارغکن اوله فغلیما علي مودین بن
فغلیما حسن ددالم کمفوغ باتس لیکو مقیم ارو نگرې فرلیس دغن
کهندق توان فسکو دفکن کاثر *

اداله حکایه سلمشیت این تیاداله دغن سفر تین همب فیتنا امفون
کشف سکل انچي ۲ دان توان ۲ یغ سودي بمباچ دي جک اد ساله
سدیکیت سابق هندقله تولغ قربتولکن جاغثله دتریق (دتریق) اتو
دچلا نام همب کران همب ترلالو بوده دان کورغ عقل هان اینیله سهاج
همب داثت معلومکن کشف سکل انچي ۲ دان توان ۲ یغ سودي بمبچان *

بركمفورغله بلاك فتوه سسق دلوار كوت سهڅك ددالم فكن فسارا مك
 سكل متري ففكاوا فون ماسوقله ماسيخ ۲ مفرسمبهكن كغد بگندا كتاڻ
 سيفله بلاك سقدر مندثر تيته سهاج مك بگندا فون مبري تيته كغد
 تروغ فيثيت دان جرون كلم سرت سلمثيت دسورهن مولا برجاك ۲ ايت
 مك تروغ فيثيت امفت برسودارا فون مبري حكوم (حكم) دسورهن
 فرمأين ايت برمأين دان ببراف كربو لمبو دسمبليه منجامو سكل رعية
 بالا دغن سكل فرمأين ايت مك تياد همب لنجوتكن قصه كنوري
 (خندوري) كنارا اين سقدر همب ريفكسكن سهاج سبب تياد كواس
 منوليسكن (دي) حتى ستله كنفله امفت قوله هاري امفت قوله مالم
 برجاك ۲ ايت دان ببراف راتوس ايكور كربو لمبو دان كمسيخ بري ۲
 دسمبليهكن فرجامو سكل رعية بالا دان سكل فرمأين ايت مك فكلولون
 دولي بگندا دغن توانفتري سينر بولن كميلغ چها فون دنكحكن اوله
 كندا بگندا تروغ فيثيت سرت دفرينتهكن اوله وان چيك انتن بسي
 انتن تمباك سرت جرون كلم بتاف عادة راج ۲ يغبسر ۲ دمكينله
 دكرجاكن اوله كندا بگندا مك اكن توانفتري سينر بولن كميلغ چها
 فون دطابلكن منجادي راج فرمفوان ددالم نكري ليندو غ بولن قدح
 توا ايت دان توانفتري سيني ديوي استري بگندا يغتوا دجاديكن فادوك
 ليكو ددالم نكري (ليندو غ بولن) قدح توا مك سلطان فكلولون دولي
 بگندا لاي استري فون قرارله دأټس تخت كراجان ددالم نكري ليندو غ
 بولن قدح توا دان تروغ فيثيت منجادي فردان متري دان جرون ايت
 منجادي تمفكوغ دان كلم ايت دجاديكن فاتي دان وان چيك انتن
 بسي انتن تمباك منجادي شهنذر راج كوالا دمكينله حالن ستله سوده
 كنوري (خندوري) كنارا ايت مك سكل رعية بالا فون فولغله كرومهن
 مك بگندا دغن كندا (بگندا) سكلين فون قرارله دأټس تخت كراجان
 سرت دغن عاديل (عادل) مورهن مك مشهورله نام بگندا سودارا برسودارا
 ايت كغد ايسي تانه ملايو سهڅك سلوره تانه جاوا سرت قول دغن

جگاله مك تروغ فيثيت فون دمكين جوگ لالو باغونله ماسيغ ۲ مباسوه
 موگ ستله سوده لالو ماكن مينوم كنف سكلينن مك كوڭ فثره كوڭ
 بسر جمالا راج فون دفالوكن اورغ علامه بگندا هندق كلوار كبالي
 فسين اكوڭ مك سكل رعية بالا دان سكل من تري دمغ نمڭكوڭ فون
 ماسيغ ۲ فون حاضيره دبالي فسين اكوڭ دان جرون كلم سرت سلمفيت
 فون داتغله ماسيغ (۲) فون دودقله كغد طارفن (طرفن) مك سكتيكت لمان
 بگندا دغن ككندا (بگندا تروغ فيثيت) فون كلوارله كبالي فسين اكوڭ
 دهادف اوله سكل دمغ نمڭكوڭ دان من تري فثكاوا سكلين فونو سسق
 دبالي فسين اكوڭ ايت مك (فكولون) دولي بگندا فون برتيله كغد
 داتوء تمونغ من تري دان سكل دمغ نمڭكوڭ دان رڭك جقسا كتان هي
 ابغ ۲ سكلين هندقله ابغ ۲ سكلين كرهكن سكل ايسي نكري دان
 هيمفونكن سكل فرمأينن كران سهيا هندق كنوري (خندوري) كنارا
 دان سهيا هندق برجاك ۲ امفت فوله هاري امفت فوله مالم دان سهيا
 هندق فرجاموكن سكل رعية بالا سكلينن دانلاكي هندقله ابغ ۲ سكلين
 قربايقكن سكل كوت دان فاريت دان ساسق فلتتر دغن سكران ستله
 ددغر سكل من تري هلباغ نمڭكوڭ رڭك جقسا اكن تيته بگندا ايت
 مك ماسيغ ۲ فون منجنجوغ دولي ستله سوده مك ماسيغ ۲ فون برمونهله
 كمبالي فركي منجانكن تيته بگندا مك تروغ فيثيت جرون كلم سرت
 سلمفيت فون برمونهله بلاك ماسيغ ۲ فولغ كرومهن برسيث سكل الت
 هندق لتق كرج ايت مك فكولون دولي بگندا فون براغكتله ماسوق
 كدالم استنان.

سبرمول ترسوتله فركتان سكل فاتيه دمغ نمڭكوڭ رڭك جقسا
 مك مريكتيت سكلين فون مگرهله سكل رعية بالا دان سكل فرمأينن دان
 اد يغ ستغه مگره رعية بالا دسورهن قربايقكي كوت فاريت دان سكل
 ساسق فلتتر دان سكل جمباتن سكلينن حتى تباد براف لمان سكل
 فكرجان ايتفون سودهله دان سكل رعية بالا دان سكل فرمأينن فون

توانفتري سينر بولن (کميلغ چهيا) دان فري فري کي کنکري فيسغ بگالا
 منچاري کاجه فوټيه دان خبرکن برلاير کلاوت سکارا کيدول برفرغ
 دغن ناک برم سقتي دان فري منداقت بوغا رقنا مالا ايت مک درقد
 فرمولان سهغک اخيرن هابيسله دچتراکن کفد سکل داتوء منتري دان
 اورغ بسر ۲ سکلين مک سکل اورغ بسر ۲ ايتفون ترلالو حيران ددالم
 هاتين مندغر سقتين توان ففهلون ايت مک ماسيغ ۲ فون ترلالوله کاسيه
 سايشن کفد (فکولون) دولي بگندا دان تروغ فيثيت جرون کلم مک
 (فکولون) دولي بگندا فون برجاموله سکل اورغ بسر ۲ دان سکل رعية
 بالا يغمان يغاد ددالم مجلس ايت . حتی سکتیک لاکي هاري فون
 همشيرله اکن مالم مک سکل رعية بالا دان اورغ بسر ۲ ايتفون کمبالي
 برمونه کفد (فکولون) دولي بگندا لالو کمبالي کرومه تغک ماسيغ ۲
 مک وان چیک اتن بسي اتن تمباک ستله سوده (فکولون) دولي بگندا
 برجامو ايت) مک ايتفون برمونه کفد (فکولون) دولي بگندا لالو ممباوا
 استرين بشو امس باليق کفنتو کوالا دان جرون کلم فون برمونه
 جوک لالو کمبالي کرومهن ممباوا استرين هان تبشکل تروغ فيثيت
 جوک تياد دبري باليق اوله توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چهيا داجقن
 تيدور ددالم استنان کران تروغ فيثيت ايت تياد اد استرين .

ستله هاري مالم مک تروغ فيثيت فون برمشارتله کدوا برسودارا
 هندق دمولاين برجاک ۲ هندق خندوري نيکحکن فکولون (دولي
 بگندا) دغن توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چهيا ايت مک سکل فکرجان
 دان الاتن ايت سموان دسره اوله (فکولون) دولي بگندا کفد ککندا
 بگندا تروغ فيثيت مک تروغ فيثيت فون منگوغله سکل فکرجان ستله
 سوده هاري فون همشيرله جاوه مالم مک (فکولون) دولي بگندا لاکي
 استري فون ماسوقله برادو تيک لاکي استري دان تروغ فيثيت فون
 برادوله ددالم استان (فکولون) دولي بگندا ايت . شهدان سکتیک لاکي
 هاري فون سيغله مک فکولون دولي بگندا تيک لاکي استري فون

تباد براه لمان ادا له کیرا ۲۱ دوا فوله هاري لمان مک فنجاجف امس
 لافیس سواس فون سمفيله دفینتو کوالا لیندوغ بولن قرح توا مک تروغ
 فیشیت جرون کلم دان سلمفیت فون دباریسن مریم دفیتو کوالا تباد
 ترکیرا ۲۱ کروغ کرف بوپی بهنان مک سکل رعیه بالا ایسی نگری
 لیندوغ بولن قرح توا فون ترکجوت تباد ترکیرا دان دسگاکن موسه
 دانغ اکن میرغ نگری ایت مک داتوء منتری سرت دمغ تمغکوغ جوک
 تباد دغدولین کران دکنل اکن سوارا مریم توان فغهلون تله بالیقله
 درفد برتندغ دیسا ایت مک داتوء تمونخ منتری فون برسیقله مشرهن
 سکل رعیه بالا دان اورغ بسر ۲ ایسی نگری هندق مننتی مپموت بکندا
 فکولون دولی بکندا سرت دغن نوبت نفیری مک سکل ایسی نگری
 فون سیقله بلاک سقدر مننتی بکندا سمفی جوک . حتی فنجاجف امس
 لافیس سواس فون سمفيله دفغکالن راج ددایوغ اوله سلمفیت دان جرون
 کلم ستله سمفيله دفغکالن لالو دراغکنن فنجاجف ایت دجباتن راج
 مک فکولون دولی بکندا دغن فارا فتری فون تورنله کدارتن دایریغکن
 تروغ فیشیت دان سلمفیت سرت جرون کلم مک دمی تورنله فکولون
 دولی بکندا سکلین کدارتن مک نوبت فون دفالوله دان نفیری فون
 داویتله ترلالو مردو بوپین برسمبونن قول دغن بوپی سکل مریم درفد
 کوت ترلالو عظمه بوپین مک فکولون دولی بکندا دغن سکل فتری ۲
 دان سکل سودارا فون برجالنله ماسوق کدالم کوت دایریغکن سکل
 منتری فغکاوا دان سکل اینغ دان داغ توانفتری ۲ ایت سرت دغن رعیه
 بالا براوندن (۲) ماسوق کدالم کوت مک بکندا فون سمفيله کدالم
 استنان مک نوبت نفیری سرت مریم ۲ فون بهاروله برهنتی سکلین مک
 سکل توانفتری ایتفون ماسوقله کدالم استنان دان بکندا لیم برسودارا
 فون دودقله دبالی فغهدافن دهادف اوله سکل منتری دان دمغ تمغکوغ
 فنهو سسق دبالی فغهدافن بکندا ایت مک بکندا فکولون دولی بکندا
 لیم برسودارا فون برچتراله اکن سکل حالن فری فرکی مغمیل

سوده مك تروغ فيثيت فون برلاريله تربيت كفافن توتف موک مک
 دسروله اوله تروغ فيثيت اکن فنجاجف ايت کتان هي مربو تغلوغ
 برچابغ فليتا داهن برتاغن اکرن برسلا دان باهنن منجادي باوي
 (باول) دلاوت لتارا دان کوليتن منجادي کافغ يغتوا دان داون منجادي
 لايع ۲ دفينو کوالا دان رنتيغن منجادي جوجوي (جوجول) سريبو
 فنجغ سلقسا دفينو کوالا دان هوچغن منجادي بنتيغ (بنتيغ ؟) کونيغ
 نجوم يفتروس مات دان اداله ماس اکو اميل اغکو دگونغ راي دان
 کفد ماس ايتوله اغکو برجنجي دغن نينقندا مهاراج کورو توکغ کتيک
 جک سکفيغ فافن فون هندق باليق دتمفت کالغ يغتوا مک
 کفد ماس سکارغ اين کيت باليقله جک دکالغ يغتوا نکري ليندوغ
 بولن قدح توا دان سکل حاجة دان نيه فون تله سمفيله بلاک ستله
 سوده لالو دتقوغن تيک کالي دفافن توتف موک ايت مک مڭگوقله
 اولر ۲ دلوان (دهلوان) بنديرا علامه فنجاجف تله مڭاکو برستيا دغندي
 ستله سوده فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس فون برلاريله ددالم لاوت
 لتارا سيغ سام مال م سروف تيا د برهنتي لاکي دان لاير فون تيا د فرنه
 تورن سرت دغن لاجون سفرت بورغ تربغ لاکون دان تالي بوبوت تمسيرغ
 فون بردشوغ (۲) سفرت کومبغ ملغسي دان لوانن (هلوانن) فون سهغک
 دودق ميلم سنتياس سيغ سام مال م سروف مک جرون کلم جافن دکات
 لاکي سوکان تيا د ترکير ۲۱ سهغک دودق تاريخ پايي سنتياس سرت
 دغن کلق ايلي سکل توان ۲ فتري ايت تيا داله ترکير ۲۱ ريوه رنده
 کلق کمفيتا مک وان چيک اتن بسي اتن تمباک دان تروغ فيثيت
 فون فيسي تيا د ترکير ۲۱ سبب تيا د بوله تيدور برادو دان ببراف دجرکه
 (دجرکه) دان دتغکيغن فون تيا د ائينده دان تيا د دقولي اوله جرون دان
 کلم دان فکولون دولي بگندا دغن سکل فتري ۲ ايتقون باکي هندق
 فچه فروتن مليهت جرون دودق تاريخ پايي لالا سرت دغن تاريخ براکم ۲
 لاکون دمکينه حالن ددالم فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت حتی

اوله جرون ستله سوده مك فکولون دولي بکندا تروغ فیفت جرون کلم
 دان سلمفیت لیم برسودارا فون نأیقله کدارتن ممباوا اکن بوغا رقنا
 مالا ایت مذاقت سکل توانفتري یغ دودق دفرسیگانهن دقولو انوسا
 ساري ایت مک برجالنله تروغ فیفت لیم برسودارا ایت اد سکتیک
 لماں مک ماسیغ ۲ فون سمفیله دتمقت فرسیگانهن لانو ماسوق مذاقت
 سکل استرین ماسیغ ۲ مک سکل توانفتري ۲ ایتفون ترلالوله سوکچیتا
 ددالم هاتین ملیهتکن سوامین بالیق ایت دغن کمنائن درقد ففراغن
 ایت مک تروغ فیفت فون دباوا کلوار بوغا رقنا مالا ایت لالو دبریکنن
 کفد توانفتري سینر بولن کمیغ چها ساري برداتغ سمبه - سمبه
 سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا اینیله بوغا رقنا مالا سفرت مان کهندق
 توان باتو کفلا ایت سکارغ این فاتیك ۲ سکلین تله فراولیه دغن
 فرتولغن سکل جوکی دان برهمن دان سکارغ این کیت سکلین بآیک
 کمبالیله کنکری کیت لیندوغ بولن قدح توا مک توانفتري سینر بولن
 کمیغ چها فون ممبوت بوغا رقنا مالا ایت دغن سوکچیتا ددالم هاتین
 سرت ترلالو حیرانن سکل فتری ۲ ایت ملیهتکن روف بوغا رقنا مالا ایت
 ترلالوله اینده سکالی ورنان دان باون مک فتری سینر بولن (کمیغ چها)
 فون دوستیغاله بوغا رقنا مالا ایت دغن تیاد براوبه ورنان حتی تیاد
 براه لماں تروغ فیفت لیم برسودارا سرت دغن توان ۲ فتری ایت دودق
 برسوک ۲ن دقولو انوسا ساري ایت مک کفد سوات هاري مک تروغ
 فیفت لیم برسودارا فون مشوارتله هندق کمبالی کنکری لیندوغ بولن
 قدح توا ستله فوتسله کیرا بچارا ایت مک فکولون دولي بکندا لیم
 برسودارا سرت دغن سکل استرین فون براغکتله نأیک کفنجاجفن لالو
 ماسیغ ۲ فون دودقله کفد تمقتن مک تروغ فیفت ممبری حکوم (حکم)
 کفد جرون ممبوغکرکن ساوه فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس ایت دغن
 سکران مک جرون دان کلم فون ممبوغکرله ساوه فنجاجف ایت لالو
 دهادفکن لوانن (هلوانن) منوجو مات اغین لیندوغ بولن قدح توا ستله

ايت سکارغ جوک اکو بريکن دان جاغله لاکي چوچوکو دودق
 مڱهارو بيرو دتمثت اين سته سوده مک ناک برم سقتي فون مېوکاکن
 مولتن لالو دلواهکنن بري بوغا رقنا مالا ايت کفد تروغ فيثيت مک
 تروغ فيثيت فون مېمبوت بوغا رقنا مالا دليهن ترلالوله سکالي اينده
 روفان دان برماچم ۲ باون مک تروغ فيثيت ليم برسودارا فون ترلالوله
 حيران ددالم هاتين مليهکن روف بوغا رقنا مالا ايت سته سوده ناک
 برم سقتي مبري بوغا رقنا مالا کفد تروغ فيثيت ليم برسودارا ايت مک
 ناک برم سقتي فون مڱمڱسکن ديرين ددالم لاوت ايت دان لاوت
 سکارا کيدول ايتفون کروهله ايرن سکتیک لاکي هوچن فانس فون
 تورنله رنتيق ۲ بهاس دان اغين فون تورنله سفوي ۲ بهاس مک ناک
 برم سقتي فون هيلغله درقد مات تروغ فيثيت ليم برسودارا مک ديوا
 اندرا جاي فون راوتله مالا فستکان لالو کمباليله کفد روف ديوا فولغ
 فوليه سديکالا.

مک کفد تتکل اي هندق نايک کأتس کياغن مک ديوا اندرا
 جاي فون داتغله کفنجاجف امس لافيس سواس برجومفا دغن تروغ
 فيثيت ليم برسودارا لالو دچتراکنن کفد تروغ فيثيت ليم برسودارا اکن
 حالن دان اياهه ناک برم سقتي تادي مک تروغ فيثيت ليم برسودارا
 فون مېمبه کفد ديوا اندرا جاي مک ديوا اندرا جاي فون ملايغله نايک
 کأتس کياغن. مک تروغ فيثيت ليم برسودارا فون بهاروله دکتهوين اکن
 ناک ايت ديوا کنا سرافه جوک سته سوده تروغ فيثيت ليم
 برسودارا بوليله اکن بوغا رقنا مالا ايت مک تروغ فيثيت جرون کلم
 فکولون دولي بگندا دان سلمڱيت فون داليهله باليق فنجاجف امس ايت
 باليق کفولو انوسا ساري لالو برلايرله تياد برهنتي لاکي سرت دغن
 سوکچيتا تياد ترکيرا (۲) سبب بوله سفرت مان کهندقن ايت.

حتی تياد براف انتارا لمان فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايتفون
 سمڱيله کفولو انوسا ساري سته سمڱي مک فنجاجف ايتفون دلا بوهکنن

فيثيت سهڤڤك دأوسوغ سهاج دان دباوا اوله فلورو مريم ايت ببراف
 قوله رلوع جاوهن سڤكوه دمكين سباكي جوڤك دانغن دغن كارغن
 ملڤكر كغد فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت اداله كيراڤن تيڤ هاري
 تيڤك مالم لمان ناڤك برم سقتي ملڤكر اكن فنجاجف امس لافيس
 سواس ايت مك ناڤك برم سقتي فون لتيه سكل سندي اغكوڤان سبب
 (د) اوسوغ اوله سكل فلورو مريم تروغ فيثيت ايت بركتي ۲ مك ناڤك
 برم سقتي فون برسواراله سڤرت كوره بويڤن كنان هي چوچوكو سكلين
 جاغلنه ساغت اغكو دودق باريسكن سكل مريم مو ايت نتي دهولو اكو
 هندق تپاكن كڤدامو افاهه سببن اغكو ماري ملڤكر دتمڤت كدودقنكو
 دتوكون كمونچق اينتن اين دان اغكو ماري مېونه سكل ابق
 چوچوكو دان سكل رعية بالاكو ددالم لأوت سكارا كيدول اين مك
 درفد سلمان مانسي تپاد فرنه ماري هارو بيرو دسني دان افاهه كهندق
 چوچوكو سكلين هندقله خبركن كڤداكو سڤاي اكو بريكن ستله ددغر
 تروغ فيثيت ليم برسودارا اكن فركتان ناڤك برم سقتي ايت مك ماسيغ ۲
 فون بهاروله برهنتي درفد ماسيغ سكل مريم مك لالو تروغ فيثيت فون
 بركات هي نينق ناڤك برم سقتي اداله يڤ چوچو سكلين ماري ددالم
 لأوت سكارا كيدول اين ترلالوله بسر كهندق يأت هندق منچاري
 اكن بلنجا امس كهوين توانفتري سينر بولن كميلغ چھيا انق راج جوهر
 مڤكاليه تانه جاتا دان نية قاؤل (قول) ايه بوندان يأت بوغا رقنا مالا
 كنان سكل اورغ توا اد ددالم لأوت سكارا كيدول اين ايتوله سببن
 سھيا سكلين برلاير ماري كسيني دان بوكنله چوچو نية ماري هندق
 مڤهارو بيرو دتمڤت نينق دان تپا ۲ چوچو برلاير سڤي كسيني فنجاجف
 چوچو ۲ فون دلڤكر اوله سكل ايكن ۲ اينيله سهاج سببن دانلاكي جكلو
 چوچو بوله بوغا رقنا مالا ايت سكارغله جوڤك چوچو كمبالي * ستله
 ددغر ناڤك برم سقتي فركتان تروغ فيثيت ايت مك كات ناڤك برم سقتي
 هي چوچوكو جاغلنه چوچوكو سوسه دهاتي درفد فصل بوغا رقنا مالا

ايکن تودق ايت اداڻ۰ [مک ستله کښله توجه هاري توجه مالم
تروغ ڦيښت سلمښت جرون کلم فکولون دولي بکندا برفرغ دغن سکل
ايکن ۲ ايت مک سکل ايکن ۲ ايتفون رداله سديکيت درفد ملگر اکن
فنججف امس لافيس سواس ايت دان ماتين فون تياډ ترکير ۲۱ لاکي
دماکن سکل فلورو دان الت سنجات دان بگيښ فون برهاپونله فنوه
دالم لأوت سکارا کيدول ايت۰

سبرمول ستله دليهت اوله ناځ برم سقتي اکن سکل رعيتن ايت
ترلالو بايق ماتي مک ايتفون ترلالو ماره لالو تيمبولله اي مک اير لأوت
سکارا کيدول ايتفون کروهله دان اومبق دان الون فون بسرله دغن
سکتيک ايت سفرت بوکيت بسرڻ مک هوجن دان کوره کيلت سرت دغن
ريپوت فون تورنله کلمکابوت دأټس اودارا مک ناځ برم سقتي فون
مغشکتکن کفلا سفرت سبواه قولو بسرڻ سرت دسمبورڻ اير لأوت ايت
نایک کأټس اودارا سفرت هوجن لبت لاکو(ڼ) منيمفا فنججف امس
لافيس سواس باکي هندق کارم لاکوڻ ستله دليهت اوله تروغ ڦيښت ليم
برسودارا اکن حالڼ ناځ برم سقتي ايت مک ماسيخ ۲ فون برسيښله اکن
ديريښ سرت دباريسڻ سکل مريمڻ سفرت کاتق فلورو ليلا تمباک هاروغ
داره دوا سروغ فوتيغ دامر کاتم تېو دان سيم بايو سغ کيڅک کتر بومي
گونځ برلاک توجه کوق سميلن کنتالا دباريسڻ هابيس کسموان سکل
مريمڻ ايت دان دهالان کفد ناځ برم سقتي ايت مک کلمکابوتله
لأوت سکارا کيدول ايت دغن اسف مريم تروغ ڦيښت ليم برسودارا ايت
کروغ کرف تياډ کتهوان هالا لاکي مک ناځ برم سقتي فون تياډاله
بوله هندق همځير کفد فنججف امس لافيس سواس ايت سهڅک
دأوسوغ اوله فلورو مريم تروغ ڦيښت ستياس دان دباوا اوله فلورو مريم
ايت ببراف جاوه فرکښ مک اکن ناځ برم سقتي ايت ترلالوله سقتين
ببراف دتيمبق اوله تروغ ڦيښت دغن سکل مريم ايت تياډ جوک اي
ماتي دان کوليتن ايتفون تياډ دماکن اوله سکل فلورو مريم ۲ تروغ

ليم برسودارا ايت داتغن هندق مپرغ اکندي مک ناک برم (سقتي) فون
 مگرهکن سکل رعيتن يایت سفرت سکل اولر ۲ دان ايکن ۲ سفرت ايکن
 فآوس دان يو دان فاري سهنق (?) دان چنچودق (تودق) دان برباکي ۲^۰
 روفان ايکن ۲ ايت سفرت بوکيت بسرث دنتهکن اوله ناک برم (سقتي)
 ملاون دان ملن اکن فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت حتی فنجاجف
 امس لافيس سواس فون همشيرله کفد نوکون کمونچق اينتن ايت مک
 لأوت ايتفون کلمکابوتله دان اومبق دان الون فون بسرله سفرت بوکيت
 لاکون اد سکتیک لاکي مک دليھت اوله تروغ فيثيت سکل ايکن ۲ ايتفون
 تيمبولله سفرت قولو لاکون(ن) مک سکل ايکن ۲ ايتفون کسموان فون
 مپرغله کفنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت کلمکابوت لاکون ۰ حتی ستله
 دليھت تروغ فيثيت جرون کلم فکولون دولي بکندا دان سلمثيت اکن
 حالن سکل ايکن ۲ داتغ مپرغ اکندي سفرت هوچن لت لاکون مک
 سلمثيت دان فکولون دولي بکندا سرت جرون تيک برسودارا فون
 مڭهونسکن قدغ بنتوء الغ هولو سواس لالو دفارغن کفد سکل ايکن ۲
 ايت تياداله ترکير ۲۱ لاکي دان ايکن يغمان يغجاوه دتيکن دغن
 تومبقن دان يغمان يغدکت دفارغن دغن قدغ دان دتيکن دغن کريس
 دان ادفون اکن تروغ فيثيت دغن کلم ايت دياريسن سکل مريم ۲ تياد
 ترکير ۲۱ گروف گروف تياد کتهوان هالا دان اسف فون کلمکابوتله
 ددالم لأوت لتارا ايت مک برفرغله سلمثيت ليم برسودارا دغن سکل
 ايکن ۲ رعية ناک برم سقتي ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم سيغ سام مالم
 سروف دان سکل ايکن ۲ ايتفون ترلالوله بايق ماتين ستغه دماکن فلورو
 دان ستغه دماکن اوله الت سنجات مک کفد کتيک ايتوله وان چيک
 انتن بسي انتن تمباک سلمثيت فون عارلله (عرلله) متان دتيکن اوله
 ايکن تودق [سبايق اينيله دافت سهيا چتراکن اکن حال سلمثيت ايت
 کفد سکل توان يغ مباح اکن حکاية اين کران سبب دلارغکن اوله
 اورغ توا ۲۱ دهولو کالا تياد دبرين سبوتکن تتکل سلمثيت برفرغ دغن

سوده باسوه موک سکلین مک ماسیخ ۲ فون مٹادف هیداغن ماکن مینوم
 کشفله بلاک ۰ مک تروغ فیثیت فون ممبری تاهو سکلین سوداران اکن
 علامه یغداقت ممفی کفد مالم ایت مک ستله ددغر فکولون دولی بکندا
 دان جرون کلم دان سلمفیت اکن چترا تروغ فیثیت ایت مک ماسیخ ۲
 فون ترلالو سوکچیتا راسان مک فکولون دولی بکندا فون برکات کفد
 تروغ فیثیت کتان ابغ تروغ فیثیت بیلا کالاکه یغ کیت هندق فرکی
 مغمیل اکن بوغا رقنا مالا ایت مک سمبه تروغ فیثیت سمفون توانکو
 توان باتو کفلا اداله کفد کیرا ۲ فاتیک کفد هاری اینیله بایک کیت
 سکلین براغکت فرکی ملغکر ناک برم سقتی ایت دان سکل فرمفوان ۲
 این کیت تیغکلکن دفلو انوسا ساری این ستله سوده فوتسله کیرا
 بچارا تروغ فیثیت لیم برسودارا ایت مک سکل فری ۲ ایتفون دتیغکلکن
 بلاک دفلو انوسا ساری ایت مک تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم فکولون دولی
 بکندا دان سلمفیت لیم برسودارا فون برسیفله سکل الت سنجات دان
 سکل مریم ۲ سیم بایو سغ کیغک دان هاروغ داره دوا سروف دان کاتق
 فوزو لیلا تمباک دامر ترغ کاتم تبو سکلین ایتفون هابیسله دایسین
 ستله سوده سیفله بلاک مک تروغ فیثیت فون دبرین حکوم (حکم) کفد
 جرون دسوزه بوغکرکن ساوه فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس ایت مک جرون
 دبوغکرکن ساوه فنجاجف ایت لالو دلایرکن فنجاجف امس لافیس
 سواس ایت مک فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس فون برلایرله منوجو کسبله
 ویتن فولو انوسا ساری ایت مک انتارا تیاد براف لمان تروغ فیثیت
 لیم برسودارا برلایر منوجو توکون کمونچق ایتن ایت مک کلیهاتن
 چهیا توکون ایت دری جاوه برچهیا ۲ تیاد داقت دتنغ پات کیلغ کملیغ
 روفان مک تروغ فیثیت لیم برسودارا فون دلایرله جوک فنجاجف امس
 لافیس سواس ایت دتوجون کفد توکون ایت ۰

القصه ترسوتله فول فرکتان ناک برم سقتی یغ منجاک اکن
 توکون ایت مک ناک برم سقتی ایتفون تله دکتهوین اکن تروغ فیثیت

هاري تباداله برهنتي درقد موجي سځ سنوهن دښتانه څوهرکن بوغا رقنا
 مالا ايت دغن کموداهن دان دڅوهرکن تمث دان رهسيا دمان ۲ تمثن
 دمکيله حالن تروغ څيټ ايت دان ادفون څکولون دولي بکندا دغن
 سکل جرون کلم سرت سلمښت دان سکل استرين تله هاري مالم مک
 ماسيغ ۲ فون برهنتيله دتمث څرسيغکاھن دڅولو انوسا ساري ايت مک
 ادفون اکن تروغ څيټ سوده موجا ناف کښد مالم ايت ستله هاري فون
 سوده جاوه مالم همځير اکن سيغ مک تروغ څيټ فون ترلاليله سکتیک
 لالو برمځي داغ سټورغ توا لالو برديري همځير کښلا تروغ څيټ مک
 اورغ توا ايتفون برکات کښد تروغ څيټ کتاځ هي چوچوکو اداله
 سڅرت مان کښد چوچوکو هندق کټهويکن تمث بوغا رقنا مالا ايت
 اداله ددالم لاوت سکارا کيدول اين دان تمثن ايت دسبله ويتن څولو
 انوسا ساري اين دان تمثن ايت ددالم مولت ناک برم سځتي اياله يغ
 دودق مغاولکن بوغا ايت دانلاکي تمثن ناک برم سځتي ايت اد سوات
 توکون کمونچي ايتن کيلغ کميلغ چهيان دري جاوه تمثق ترښدغ
 اکن توکون ايت تباد دافت دتنځ پات دانلاکي فول براف بايق اولر ۲
 دان ايکن ۲ يغ منجادي اکن رعيه ناک برم سځتي ايت مک تباد دافت
 دغن سځن چوچوکو هندق مځميل اکن بوغا ايت ملينکن کنا دغن
 موزه څرغ جوک بهاروله دافت مځميل اکندي ددالم حال ايتفون
 جاغله چوچوکو سوزه سوات فون تباد چاپت چلا داتس چوچوکو
 ملينکن روکي الت سنجات سهاج.

ستله سوده مک اورغ توا ايتفون کمباليله لالو غايب ددافن
 تروغ څيټ مک تروغ څيټ فون ترکجوت جاگ دليهت سوات فون
 تباد اف اد ددافن مک بهاروله دکتھوي تروغ څيټ ديرين ايت
 برمځي ستله سوده تروغ څيټ فون باغون مباسوه موک اد سکتیک
 لمان هاري فون سيغله مک څکولون دولي بکندا دان جرون کلم سرت
 سلمښت دان سکل توان ۲ څري ايتفون باغونله هاييس بلاک ستله

فون ديلوقن كمودي منوجو لأوت سكارا كيدول مك فنجاجف امس
 لافيس سواس ايتفون برلايرله ددالم لأوت لتارا مك تروغ فيثيت جرون
 كلم فكولون دولي بكندا سرت سلمفيت فون ماسيغ ۲ ترلالوله سوک
 هاتين برسوک ۲ عن دغن استرين دان برکورو سندا دغن سکل سوداران
 مك ادفون اکن جرون دغن كلم ايت تباداله برهتي لاکي سهگک سورق
 تمفيق سرت برپايي براگم ۲ لاگون سرت دغن سوکچيتان تباداله ترکيرا ۲
 لاگي سيغ سام مالم سروف . حتی فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس فون
 برلايرله توجه (هاري) توجه مالم سرت دغن لاجون سفرت بورغ تربغ
 لاگون دان لاير فون تياد فرنه تورن تله گنف توجه هاري فنجاجف
 امس لافيس سواس ايتفون سمفيله دفولو انوسا ساري ددالم لأوت سکارا
 کيدول لأوت لاراغن نماں مک جرون فون سکراله دلا بوهکن فنجاجف
 ايت دتفي فولو انوسا ساري ايت مک تروغ فيثيت دان سلمفيت جرون
 دان کلم امفت برسودارا فون نأيقله کفولو انوسا ساري ممبوات تمفت
 فرسيگهان دان فکولون (دولي بکندا) دغن سکل فثري ۲ ايت دتيگکلکن
 دأتس فنجاجف ايت مک تياد براف هاري فرسيگهان ايتفون سوده مک
 جرون فون نأیک کفنجاجف ميلاکن فکولون دولي بکندا دغن سکل
 توان ۲ فثري ايت مک فکولون دولي بکندا فون مبالواله استرين کدوا
 دان سکل فثري ايت نأیک برمأين ۲ مپوکاکن هاتين ماسيغ ۲ اد يغ
 ستغه فثري ۲ ايت دودق برمأين ۲ دفتي مغوثيف سکل کارغ ۲ غن دان
 اد يغ ستغه منجالا ايکن ماسيغ ۲ برماچم ۲ برسوک ۲ عن دفولو انوسا
 ساري ايت .

مک ادفون اکن تروغ فيثيت ايت ستله سمفيله کفولو انوسا ساري
 مک ايفون برسيقله مولأي موجا تاف لالو دفاغن دين (ديان) دان
 دباکرن دوف ستله سوده مک تروغ فيثيت فون مینتاله کفد سکل جوکي
 برهن دان کفد سخ سنوهن دان کفد ديوا ۲ ففهلو ۲ يغ منجکاکن فولو
 انوسا ساري ايت مک تروغ فيثيت فون موجاله تاف درفد فغ سهگک مالم

کیت برقاؤل (برقؤل) برساهوت کفد سکل جوکي برهنم دان کیت
چوجه دین (دیان) دان کیت باکر دوف بر بوات کبتین کفد سغ سنوهن
دان جک اد بلس راحیم کفد کیت دافله کیت مغهویکن ادن رهسیا
بوغا رقنا مالا ایت.

ستله ددغرث اوله تروغ فیثیت اکن فرکتان توانفتري سینر بولن
کمیغ چهیا ایت مک تروغ فیثیت فون برداتغ سمبه کفد فکولون دولی
بگندا دان کلم جرون سرت سلمثیت کتان بگیمناله کیرا بجارا ابغ
سلمثیت دان توان باتو کفلا سرت ادیق کلم دان ادیق جرون اکن حال
کیت این مک جواب سلمثیت اداله کفد فیکیران سهیا جک کیت بالیق
کدالم نکري فون تیاد جادی اف کران اد لاکي هوتغ کیت جک بالیق
فون تیاد بوله دودق سنغ هاتی دان سکارغ این بایقله کیت بایرکن
سکل هوتغ فیوتغ یغمان اد سدیکیست سباق ایت ستله ددغر فکولون
دولی بگندا دان کلم جرون مک ماسیغ ۲ فون برستوجوانله سمرت
کات سلمثیت ایت مک تروغ فیثیت فون برکات قول جکلو سوده
برستوجو سکلین کیت لیم برسودارا این بایک کیت سیفکن سکل
فرکاکس بکل ایر دان کایو کیت سکلین تیگ هاری لاکي کیت کلوار
درغد نکري فیسغ بگکالا این ستله سوده فوتسله مشواره تروغ فیثیت
جرون کلم فکولون دولی بگندا سرت وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک
اکن کیرا بجارا هندق برلایر منوجو کتانه جاوا دان هندق فرکي کفولو
انوسا ساری ایت مک تروغ فیثیت لیم برسودارا فون برسیفله سکل ایر
دان کایو دان فرکاکس ۲ مک سکلین ایتفون تله سیفله بلاک.
حتی ستله گنقله تیگ هاری مک تروغ فیثیت لیم برسودارا فون
مبوغکرله ساوه فنجاجف امس لاقیس سواس ایت مک فنجاجف ایتفون
ددا یوغلله اوله سلمثیت سرت جرون کلم کلوار درغد سوغي نکري فیسغ
بگکالا سکتیک لمان بردایو غ ایت لالو کلوارله کفینتو کوالا دان اغین
فون تورنله دان لایر فنجاجف ایتفون دکمبگکن اوله کلم دان جرون

قاتیک هندق چاري مغاداکن سفر ت نیه قأول (قول) ایه بوندا توان باتو
 کفلا ایت ستله ددغر اوله توانقتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا اکن فرکتان
 تروغ فیثیت ایت مک جواب توانقتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا ابغ تروغ
 فیثیت دان ابغ سلمشیت سرت ابغ کلم دان ابغ جرون دغرله ابغ ۲ سکلین
 سهیا هندق کتاکن کفد ابغ ۲ سکلین اداله سفر ت مان بلنجا سهیا کاجه
 قوتیه توبه برچولا کادیغن برلاریق سواس تمباک سکارغ این سودهله
 دافت سفر ت مان کهندق سهیا دان کهندق نیه قأول (قول) ایه بوندا
 سهیا دان اداله یغتیاد اد لاکي سفرکارا سهاج یأیت سکتوم بوغا رقنا
 مالا دودقن ایت ددالم سکارا دان ادفون اکن بوغا رقنا مالا ایت دغرله
 ابغ سهیا هندق چتراکن کفد ابغ سکلین مک اداله اکن بوغا رقنا مالا
 ایت توجه کلوفق دان توجه سوسن مپوسن دان توجه بغسا باوژ دان
 ورنان دان اداله ورنان ایت توجه ورن سفر ت ورن امس دان فیرق دان
 سواس تمباک دان سفر ت مان ایتنن مانیکم تیاد دافت دتتخ پات
 دمکینه حالن ابغ تروغ فیثیت اکن بوغا ایت دان ترلالو سوکر جوک
 کفد فیکیران سهیا ستله ددغر تروغ فیثیت مک تروغ فیثیت فون برداغ
 سمبه - سمبه سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا جک بوله دتوکر کتی
 اتو دلی سفوله دواقون دافتله کیت مایرکن هرگان مک جواب توانقتری
 سینر بولن (کمیلغ چهیا) ابغ تروغ فیثیت اداله بوغا رقنا مالا ایت تیاداله
 دافت دبلین دان تیاداله دکتهوین تامن دان جمباغن ملینکن دغن
 فرتولغن سغ سونهله بهارو هندق دافت کتاغن کیت ستله ددغر اوله
 تروغ فیثیت فرکتان توانقتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا ایت مک کات
 قول تروغ فیثیت جکلو بکیتو دمناله توانکو کیت هندق کتهویکن تمثت
 دان رهسیان بوغا رقنا مالا ایت مک جواب توانقتری سینر بولن کمیلغ
 چهیا ابغ تروغ فیثیت جکلو کیت هندق کتهویکن رهسیا بوغا ایت
 بأیقله کیت بلایر فرکی کفولو انوساساری ددالم لاوت سکارا کیدول
 کران دسیتوله تمثت قولو فرماین سکل دیوا ۲ دان بیداداری کیاغن دان

ایتفون سباکي° جوک دکرومونن کفد کاجه فوته ایت مک کاجه فوته
 ایتفون دتیکمن قول کفد وان چیک اتن بسی اتن تمباک مک وان
 چیک فون سکراله دسمبرن کادیغ کاجه ایت لکت کفدان مک وان
 چیک فون سکراله فیتا تولغ کفد تروغ فیثیت دان جرون کلم کنان
 چفته توء فغلیما تولغ بتو لکس دغن سکران مک جرون فون سکراله
 داتغ دفکغن تلغا کاجه ایت دان تروغ فیثیت فون سکراله دلومشن
 نایک کأتس بلاکغ کاجه فوته ایت دان فکولون دولی بکندا دغن کلم
 فون دریمفوسن کاکي کاجه ایت دغن سکران مک کاجه فوته ایتفون
 تیداله دای اوفای هندق ملفسکن دیرین درفد تاغن تروغ فیثیت لیم
 برسودارا ایت مک کاجه فوته ایتفون برکریو° له تید ترکیران سرت
 دغن تاهيء کنچغن ستله سوده مک وان چیک دان تروغ فیثیت جرون
 کلم لیم برسودارا فون دباوان توندا کاجه فوته دباوان دکت فکالان
 فلا بوهن فنجاجغن ایت دان دبلاں دسان دان دفرجیقن دانلاکي براف
 ایکور قول کاجه هوتن یغ دتغکف اوله تروغ فیثیت لیم برسودارا
 دفرجیقکنن برسام ۲ کاجه فوته ایت هندق دباوان بالیق کنکرین لیندوغ
 بولن قدح توا حتی ستله بولیهله کاجه فوته توبه برچولا دان کادیغن
 برلاریق سواس تمباک تید براف لمان مک کاجه فوته دان کاجه
 یغلا ۲ ایت جینقله بلاک دان تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم دان فکولون
 دولی بکندا دان وان چیک اتن بسی اتن تمباک فون دمواتکنن کاجه
 فوته دان کاجه یغلا ۲ ایت نایک کأتس فنجاجف امس لاقیس
 سواس°

ستنه سودهله سکلینن مک تروغ فیثیت ماسوقله مغادف توا نفتری
 سینر بولن کملیغ چهیا ایت کتان سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا اینله
 بلنجا توان باتو کفلا سکارغ این فاتیک ۲ سکلین این تله بوله سفرت
 مان کهندق توان باتو کفلا ایت دانلاکي افاله قول یغ توانکو برکهندق
 دانلاکي افاله یغ کورغ هندق توان باتو کفلا خبرکن کفد فاتیک سهای

انتن تمباک فون هيلغله عقلن هندق ملفسکن ديرين درقد کاجه فوته
 ايت مک وان چيک فون برکريو له فيتا تولغ کفد جرون دان تروغ
 فيثيت کتان توء فغليما تروغ فيثيت دان ادیق جرون کلم لکسله تولغکن
 کفد سهيا اين کران ترالوله برتن دتنديه اوله کاجه چلاک اين سته
 دليته جرون کلم تروغ فيثيت دان فکولون دولي بکندا اکن سلمفیت
 ايت تیداله بوله بشکيت لاکي دفيجق دان دتيکم اوله کاجه فوته توبه
 برچولا ايت مک تروغ فيثيت جرون کلم دان فکولون دولي بکندا فون
 داتغله برتیمفا ۲ مبتو اکن وان چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک ايت سته
 سمفيله دکت کاجه فوته مک تروغ فيثيت فون سکراله دلومفتن نايک
 کأتس بلاکغ کاجه فوته مک دکفیر (دکيفر) اوله کاجه فوته مک تروغ
 فيثيت فون جاتوه کبومي مک کاجه فوته ايتفون سکراله دتيکمن کفد تروغ
 فيثيت دان (دغن ؟) کاديغن دوا تيک کالي تباد کنا دسيلتکن اوله تروغ
 فيثيت دان جرون کلم فون دمکين جوک برکنتي ۲ دلومفتن نايک کأتس
 بلاکغ کاجه فوته ببرا ف کالي برکنتي ۲ تباد جوک لکت دکفیرکن
 (دکيفرکن) اوله کاجه فوته ايت مک کاجه فوته ايتفون تیداله دفلولين
 کفد وان چيک ايت هان دودق کادوه هندق منيکم اکن تروغ فيثيت
 جرون کلم سهاج مک وان چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک فون بهاروله
 بوله بشکيت باغون دغن سکران سته سوده مک تروغ فيثيت جرون کلم
 دان فکولون دولي بکندا سرت وان چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک ليم
 برسودارا فون دفاکتن کرومونن کفد کاجه فوته ايت برکنتي ۲ هندق
 دتغکفن تباد جوک لکت کران کاجه فوته ايت ترالوله کارغن دتيکمن
 دغن کاديغن دان دهمفسکن دغن بلالين دان دليغکغ ترالوله چفتن
 دان تروغ فيثيت ليم برسودارا فون دمکين جوک ببرا ف کالي دتيکم
 اوله کاجه فوته ايت تباد جوک کنا دسيلتکن دان دلومفتن دمکينه
 تروغ فيثيت ليم برسودارا ايت برکلاهي دغن کاجه فوته توبه برچولا
 کاديغن برلاريق امس سواس تمباک مک تروغ فيثيت ليم برسودارا

برتیمبون ۲ سڤرت ڦولو لاکون مک اکن سلمښت لیم برسودارا ایت
 ترلالو سکالي قهر کاکه ڦرکسان دڦارغن سکل گاجه دان بادق ایت
 دغن سکالي ڦارغ جوک هابیس ماتي جک دڦارغ کڤد گومبان هابیسله
 رنتوه دغن کادیغن دان جک ترکنا ڦارغ کڤد کاکین هابیس ڦوتس
 کامفت ۲ کاکین دان جک ترکنا ڦارغ کڤد توبهن ڦهکل دوا دان جک
 گاجه یغمان تیاد سمفت هندق دڦارغ دغن ڦدغن دان دسمبرن بلالي
 گاجه ایت لالو دهمفسکن کبومي هغک ماتي جوک دمکینله حالن
 سلمښت دان تروغ ڦیثیت جرون کلم سرت ڦکولون دولي بکندا لیم
 برسودارا ایت مک اکن سکل گاجه دان بادق ایتڤون سباکي جوک
 دانغن ملڤکر کڤد تروغ ڦیثیت سکین مک تروغ ڦیثیت لیم برسودارا ڦون
 داموقن دغن سڤکوه ۲ هاتین کڤد سکل گاجه ۲ دان بادق ایت دتغن
 دان دڦارغن دغن ڦدغ بنتوه الغ هولو سواس مک اداله کیرا ۲۱ تیک
 هاري تیک مالم تروغ ڦیثیت جرون کلم ڦکولون دولي بکندا دان
 سلمښت برڤرغ دغن سکل گاجه دان بادق ایت مک سکل گاجه دان
 بادق ایتڤون نیواسله هابیس لاري ماسوق کدالم ریمبا مک تروغ ڦیثیت
 لیم برسودارا ڦون دلیڤکوغن هوتن ایت دان دتبسن دچارین اکن راجان
 یایتوله گاجه ڦوتیه توبه برچولا دان کادیغن برلاریق امس سواس دان
 تمباک دان ادڤون سکل گاجه یغباق ایت هابیسله لاري چري بري
 ماسوق کدالم ریمبا هان یغتیاډ لاري گاجه ڦوتیه ایتوله سهاج دان
 روڤان دان سیکڤ ترلالو کارغن ستله دلپت اوله گاجه ڦوتیه اکن
 وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک ایت لالو دترکمن دان دتیکمن دغن
 کادیغن کناله دادا وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک اکتشافین تیاداله
 لوت دان دتکن تاروه اوله گاجه ڦوتیه ایت دغن بلالین مک وان
 چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک ڦون ترلندسله دڤوهن کایو بسر یغاد
 دسیتو دان وان چیک ڦون ربهله تیاد بوله هندق بڤکیت دتیکم اوله
 گاجه ڦوتیه ایت دغن کادیغن دان بلالین مک وان چیک انتن بسی

دان کلم بردوا لاکي استري فون جکاله بلاک دان تروغ فيقيت سرت
 وان چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک لاکي استري فون هاييسله جاک
 سکلين مک ماسيخ^۲ فون مباسوه موک ستله سوده لالو ماکن مينوم ستله
 گنڤله سکلين مک تروغ فيقيت سلمښت سرت جرون کلم دان فکولون
 دولي بکندا ليم برسودارا فون ماسيخ^۲ برسيڤله تماکي الت سنجات ڦراغن
 ستله (ايت) مک ماسيخ^۲ فون برمونهله کڤد استرين ماسيخ^۲ ستله سوده
 مک وان چيک ليم برسودارا فون نايڤله کداراتن نکري فيسغ بڭکالا
 ايت ستله سمڤي کداراتن مک داتوء ڦغليما وان چيک انتن بسي
 انتن تمباک فون مڤهونسکن ڦدغ بنتوء الغ هولو سواس دان تروغ
 فيقيت جرون کلم سرت فکولون دولي بکندا فون دمکين جوک ستله
 سوده مک ماسيخ^۲ فون مپربوکن دپرين لالو دتبسکن ڦوکوء فيسغ بڭکالا
 ايت تباد ترکيرا^{۲۱} لاکي سکالي دڤارغن ککيري سکالي ککانن سهڭک
 چرمله هوتن فيسغ بڭکالا ايت سڤرت هوم دمکينه حالن تروغ فيقيت
 برليم برسودارا برڤرڤ دغن ڦوکوء فيسغ بڭکالا ايت حتی سکتیک لمان
 تروغ فيقيت جرون کلم سرت فکولون دولي بکندا دان سلمښت دودق
 مڤاموق منبس سکل ڦوکوء فيسغ بڭکالا ايت مک کدغارنله بويي کموره
 سڤرت ريبوت طوفن (طوفان) لاکون کدغارن کڤد سلمښت ليم برسودارا
 سکتیک لاکي تمڤله کاون کاجه دان بادق برپيو^۲ لقسا مک سکل بناتغ^۲
 ايت سموان داتغ مترکم سلمښت دان تروغ فيقيت جرون دان کلم ليم
 برسودارا مک سلمښت ليم برسودارا فون برسيڤله دپرين لالو مپربوکن
 دپرين کڤد سکل کاجه دان بادق ايت مک دڤارغن دغن ڦدغن کڤد
 سکل کاجه دان بادق ايت مک سکل بناتغ^۲ ايتفون ماتي تباد ترکيرا^{۲۱}
 لاکي دڤارڤکن اوله سلمښت دان تروغ فيقيت ليم برسودارا دان ادڤون
 سکل کاجه دان بادق يڤمان برهادڤ دغن سلمښت دان تروغ فيقيت دان
 کلم جرون سرت فکولون دولي بکندا ايت مک سکل بناتغ ايت تباداله
 لڤس لاکي ملينکن سکلين هاييسله ماتي برکاوان^۲ دان بڭکي فون

جرون دان کلم سرت تروغ فثیت سلمفیت سرت فکولون دولي بکندا
 تیاد دآیندهن سرت قول دغن سرونوء رامین ماسیغ ۲ سکل فتری ۲ ایت
 دآس فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس مک فنجاجف ایتفون ترلالوله
 لاجون سفرت بورغ تربغ لاکو(ن) سیغ دان مالم تیاداله برهنتی لانی
 اداله کیرا ۲ توجہ مالم برلایر ددالم لآوت سکارا کیدول ایت مک تروغ
 فثیت فون دامیلن تروغوش - دتروغوش لیہت مک تمقلہ نکری فیسغ بشکالا
 ایت مک تروغ فثیت فون دسورهن جرون ییلوق کمودی دان دتوجون
 نکری فیسغ بشکالا ایت مک جرون فون دیلوقن کمودی دان دلایرن •
 اداله سکتیک لمان برلایر ایت مک فنجاجف ایتفون سمقلہ کدالم
 کوالا نکری فیسغ بشکالا ایت مک کلم دان جرون فون دلوروهن لایر
 فنجاجف ایت لالو ددایوغن نایک کھولو سوغي فیسغ بشکالا دان اداله
 سکتیک لمان بردایوغ ایت فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس فون دسورہ
 لابوہ اولہ تروغ فثیت دسام تغہ سوغي ایت مک فنجاجف امس ایتفون
 دلا بوہکنلہ اولہ کلم دان جرون ستلہ سوده دلا بوہکن فنجاجف ایت
 مک ددغر اولہ تروغ فثیت سکلین بویی بردهنم بویں سفرت هندق
 تراغت هوتن ریمبا ایت بویی سوارا گاجہ دان بادق ددالم هوتن فیسغ
 بشکالا ایت مک فد تتکل سمقلہ فنجاجف ایت هاری فون همقیر اکن
 مالم مک تروغ فثیت لیم برسودارا فون برهنتیلہ کفد مالم ایت ددالم
 فنجاجف دان برکیر ۲ لیم برسودارا ایت منتیکن هاری سیغ هندق
 دفراغین نکری فیسغ بشکالا ایت مک ماسیغ ۲ فون دودق برسوکان لاکي
 استرین منتیکن هاری سیغ ستلہ جاؤهلہ هاری مک تروغ فثیت جرون
 کلم سرت فکولون دولي بکندا دان سلمفیت فون برادولہ ماسیغ(۲)
 کفد تمقشن •

شهدان ایم هوتن فون برکوکوئلہ دان موری ° فون مباح دان فجر
 فون میغسیغ دان متھاری فون نایقلہ میرہ میالا مک فکولون دولي بکندا
 تیگ لاکي استری فون ترکجوت جاگ دان جرون تیگ لاکي استری

سوسه دغن فرچیتان سهاج ستله ددغر اوله تروغ فیثیت فرکتان توانفتري
 سینر بولن (کمیغ چهیا) ایت مک کات تروغ فیثیت سبنرله جوک
 سفرت مان تیه توان باتو کفلا ایت دان جاغله توان باتو کفلا سوسه
 دهانی دان جک تیاد بوله سفرت مان کهندق توان باتو کفلا ایت
 تیاداله فانیک بالیق کدالم نگری جک بالیق کدالم نگری فون تیاد
 بوله سنغ ستوس سهغک دودق دافت چلاک ستیاس ستله سوده مک
 تروغ فیثیت فون برتان کفد فکولون دولی بگندا دان کفد سلمشیت کتان
 سکارغ این بکیماله کیرا بچارا توانکو دان ابغ سلمشیت سرت ادیق
 کلم دان ادیق جرون اکن حال بلنجا دان امس کهوین توان باتو کفلا
 این مک ساهوت سلمشیت اداله بلنجا توان باتو کفلا ایت کیت لیم
 برسودارا این کیت چاری بیر بوله جوک جک هندق جادی فرغ موسه
 سکالی فون کران کیت لیم برسودارا تله برستیاله بلاک دانلاکي ایکوت
 مان ۲ انتوغ نصیب کیتاله دان جک تیاد بوله سفرت مان کهندق توان
 باتو کفلا ایت جاغله کیت سکلین بالیق کدالم نگری بیرله جک
 هندق هنجور لبور سکالیفون کیت برلیم سودارا فون ریضاله ستله سوده
 فوتسله مشواره تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم سرت فکولون دولی بگندا دان
 سلمشیت لیم برسودارا ایت اکن هندق برلایر فرگی منجاری کاجه فوتیه
 توبه برچولا دان دودقن ایت ددالم نگری فیغ بغکالا مک ماسیغ ۲
 فون برلایرله ددالم لأوت لتارا سیغ سام مالم سروف حتی تیاد بیراف
 لمان فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس ایت برلایر دتغه لأوت لتارا دان
 بیرافاله قول ملالوئی لأوت ائی دان لأوت اسف دان لأوت لیلین دان
 سکل لأوت ۲ ایتفون هابیسله لفس بلاک دان سوات فون تیاد روسق
 بناس دان لاجون فون سفرت بورغ تربغ لاکون.

مک ستله لفسله فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس درقد سکلین
 لأوت ۲ ایت مک فنجاجف امس فون سمفیله قول ددالم لأوت لاراغن
 لأوت سکارا کیدول نمان مک ددالم لأوت ایتفون دلایر جوک اوله

لاڤيس سواس فون برلايرله ددالم لاوت لتارا ايت سيغ مالم تيا د برهنتي
لاکي سرت دغن لاجون سمرت بورغ تربغ لاکون.

کلکين مک کفد سوات هاري سوات کتيک فکولون دولي بکندا
سرت تروغ فيثيت سلمشيت دان سکل توان ۲ فتري فون سدغ مغادف
فکولون دولي بکندا ددالم کوروغ برندا ۰ مک تروغ فيثيت فون برداتغ
سمبه - سمبه کفد توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها (فکولون دولي
بکندا ؟) کتان سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا سکارغ اين افاته لاکي
کيرا بچارا کيت دان توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها فون سوده بوله
دانلاکي کمناله يغ کيت هندق فرکي اتو فون هندق باليق کليندو غ
بولن قدح تواکه ستله ددغر اوله فکولون دولي بکندا اکن فرکتان
تروغ فيثيت ايت مک فکولون دولي بکندا فون برکات ابغ تروغ فيثيت
اداله سکل کيرا بچارا سکلين فولغ کفد ابغله بلاک کران ابغ يشتوا
ستله ددغر تروغ فيثيت فرکتان دولي بکندا ايت مک تروغ فيثيت فون
برداتغ سمبه کفد توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها سمفون توانکو توان
باتو کفلا بکيمناته سمرت مان بلنجا تگک توان باتو کفلا ايت دان
افاکه يگدکهندکين چوباله توان باتو کفلا خبرکن کفد فاتيک دغن
سکران مک کات توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها اداله سمرت نيه
قاول (قول) ايه بوندا سهيا ايت سيکور گاجه فوتيه توبهن برچولا دان
گاديغن برلاريق سواس تمباک دان سيکور بورغ رقنا مالا جادي کبلان
فاروهن کروکووت سباکي کوسا دان دودقن ايت ددالم نكري فيسغ بگکالا
دانلاکي قول امس کهوين سهيا سکتوم بوغا رقنا مالا دودقن ددالم لاوت
سکارا تومبوه ددالم مولت اولر ناک ترلالوله سوکر سکالي هندق مندافت
سکلين دانلاکي کات توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها کفد تروغ
فيثيت ابغ تروغ فيثيت کفد کيرا بچارا سهيا جک تيا د بوله سمرت مان
نيه قاول (قول) ايه بوندا سهيا ايت جک کيت باليق کدالم نكري فون
تيا د منجادي اف دان تيا د بوله سنغ ستوس سهگک کيت اين دودق

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

• یمنیوں کے ساتھ ساتھ

[illegible]

لغسوغ مغادف توان کاکق هارقله سبسر ۲ هارف فیتتا توان فرهمباکن
 کاکق کدوا این جک توان هندق سورہ اف سباگي فون کاکق کدوا
 این تورت بلاک دان کران سبب تیاد کاکق کدوا این تاهو هندق
 هالا بارغ کمان دانلاکي فول کاکق این ترلالوله تاکوتن ملیهتکن
 اورغ برقرغ ایت دان بارغکالي تاکوت دتاوئن اکن کاکق کدوا
 دانلاکي کغد نية کاکق درغد کاکق کدوا این منجادي همب لاکي ۲
 سبايک ۲ کاکق منجادي همب توان ترساعت ۲ ایلوق دان فاتوتن
 مک ستله ددغر اوله توانفتري دیوي حیراني اکن فرکتان سفاکنچان
 دان فتري سفا جویت ایت مک ترلالو سوک ددالم هاتین کران تیاداله
 ترلیتس جالن یغ هندق کنا تیفو ایت سبب بیجقن توانفتري کدوا ایت
 برکات ۲ دان اکن توانفتري سینر بولن گمیلغ چهیا ایت فور ۲ تیاد
 دکنلن دان دبرین اشاره کغد توانفتري سینر بولن گمیلغ چهیا ایت
 ستله سوده مک توانفتري دیوي حیراني انق راج دیوا شمس العالم فون
 برکتانه کغد توانفتري کدوا ایت مک کتان کاکق فتري سفاکنچان دان
 کاکق سفا جویت جک کاکق کدوا سودي دهاتي سکالي هندق دودق
 دغن بیت برکاسیه ۲ هن منجادي سودارا برسودارا دان بیت فون ترلیسهله
 سوک ددالم هاتي بیت کران بیت این سئورغ دیری تیاد برسودارا هان
 سکارغ این سموگاله ادکاکق سینر بولن (گمیلغ چهیا) این ماري منجادي
 سودارا بیت جادي بوله تمن بیت برکات ۲ دان ماکن مینوم سکارغ این
 برتمبه فول کاکق کدوا برتمبه ۲ له سوک هاتي بیت ستله سوده دودق
 برکات ۲ سفاته بردغن دوا مک توانفتري سفاکنچان دان توانفتري سفا
 جویت فون برتان فول کغد توانفتري دیوي حیراني کتان ادیندا افاکه
 سبب نگری ادیندا این منجادي موسه دان سیافاکه یغدودق برتندیغ
 دتغه میدن فغراغن ایت مک ترلالو کسقتین سکالي ککندا لیهت دان
 ببراف برهمقوق دان ببراف برهمقس تیاداله جوک ماتي افاکه سبب یغ
 جادي دمکین ایت ترلالو دهشت دهاتي ککندا ملیهت اورغ دوا ایت

سدغ دودق دأنس فراغين مهليكين دهادف اوله توانفتري سنير بولن
 كميلغ چها سرت دغن اينغ فغاسوهن مك توانفتري سفا كنچان دان
 توانفتري سفا جويت فون ميمبه توانفتري حيراني دغن حرمتن فوراً ۲
 تاكوت مليهت اورغ برقرغ ايت مك توانفتري حيراني فون برتپاله
 كفد توانفتري سفا كنچان دان توانفتري سفا جويت كتان واهي كق
 فتري كدوا دري مان هندق كمان تيتيق فلوو تاجون مناجون لقسان
 مانيق ترهمبر درقد كراغنن دان افاته سبين سهيا مليهت كاكق كدوا
 اين ترلالو كوفه سقرت تاكوت دكجر اورغ اتو بناتغ دان افاته نام
 ديري كاكق كدوا اين چوباله كاكق خبركن كفد بيت سفاي بوله
 بيت هندق تومشغ دغر اكن حالن ستله ددغر اوله توانفتري سفا كنچان
 دان توانفتري سفا جويت اكن فرتپان توانفتري ديوي حيراني ايت مك
 كدوان فون برداغ سمبه - سمبهن سمفون توان اديندا فتري دغرله توان
 كاكق كدوا هندق حكايتهن اكن حالن ديري كاكق كدوا اين مك اداله
 نام كاكق اين سفا جويت دان نام اديق كاكق سئورغ اين سفا كنچان
 مك اداله يغبوله كاكق كدوا اين جاتوه كماري مك اداله كفد سوات
 هاري كاكق كدوا اين كلوار دغن سوامي كاكق دان ببرا فو فغيريشن
 برماين ۲ ددالم لاوت سرت دغن كافل دان جوغ مك تيباله كافل كاكق
 دكت گونغ اين مك كافل كاكق فون هابيس فچه بله (دان سوامي
 كاكق) تباد كتهوان هالا اته ماتي اتو هيدوف فون تباداله ككندا
 كتهوي اكن حالن ماسيغ ۲ دان تيغكلله ككندا كدوا اين تباداله
 برچري برسام ۲ دان كاكق براوله فافن سكفيغ اينيله يغبوله تردمقر
 كداراتن نكري اين دان ببرا فو هاري كاكق برجالن ددالم هوتن ريمبا
 ايت تباد ماكن دان مينوم مك تيبا ۲ كاكق فون جاتوه دتمثت اورغ
 برقرغ دان كاكق كدوا فون براس تاكوت ترلالو ساغت مليهت اورغ
 برقرغ ايت دان كاكق كدوا فون تباداله تاهو هندق لاري هالا كمان
 اينيله سبين كاكق كدوا اين لاري ماسوق كدالم كوت دان كاكق

توان دان بکیماله دباوان کلوار پاوا درفد بادنن دان دافت دتاروهکن
 دأسغ تمثت اینیله سکالی بهارو کاکق مندغر اکن فرکتان یغدمکین این
 سباکیلاکي جک سوده دباوان کلوار اکن پاوان ایت دان دمناله دتاروهکن
 دان ترلالوله حیران دهانی کاکق مندغر فرکتان توان این^۰ ستله ددغر
 اوله توانفتري حیرانی اکن فرکتان توانفتري سفا جویت دان توانفتري
 سفا کنچان کدوان ایت مک توانفتري دیوی حیرانی فون تیاداله
 ترلینتس کفد هاتین اکن توانفتري کدوا هندق ماری امیل پاوا ایهن
 ایت مک راج دیوا شمس العالم فون تله سمثیله اکن جنجی بیلاغن
 عمورن مک توانفتري دیوی حیرانی انق راج دیوا شمس العالم ایتقون
 دخبرکنن هایس سکل رهسیا پاوا ایهن ایت کفد توانفتري سفا
 جویت دان توانفتري سفا کنچان (کران) سکالی^۲ تیاد ترلینتس کفد
 هاتین جالن هندق ترکنا سمو ایت مک توانفتري دیوی حیرانی
 فون برکات کفد توانفتري کدوا کثان کاکق سفا جویت کدوا دغرله
 سهیا هندق چتراکن فریحال پاوا ایه بیت ایت مک اداله پاوا ایه
 بیت ایت سیکور اوغکس فیثگی^۰ ملات دان دتاروهکن ددالم سبواه
 چمبول دان چمبول ایت دتاروهکن ددالم مگکور فسف دنت (دنتا) دان
 مگکور ایت دتاروهکن دباوه گونخ مانیق این دان جک اد چنچین خاتم
 سلیمان دتایغن دگونخ مانیق ایت نسچای کلوارله مگکور ایت سرت
 دغن ریپوت طوفن (طوفان) کوره کیلت مک برکلومبغله روفان ایر لآوت
 ایت مک پاوا ایه کیت فون دافنله دغن کموداهنن ستله ددغر توانفتري
 کدوا ایت مک ایثون فور^۲ تیاد دکتهوین سرای برکات کفد توانفتري
 دیوی حیرانی دان جکلو بکیتو پاوا ایه کیت ایت دمکین سکالی^۲ له
 ایه کیت تیاد اله دان تیاد تیواس دتغه میدان فقراغن دانلاکي دمناله
 یغ مأنسی دان مرکستوا یغ هندق اد دای اوفای هندق مغمیلکن پاوا
 ایه کیت دانلاکي قول سیافاته یغاد مناروه چنچین خاتم سلیمان ایت
 مک جاغنکن هندق مذاقنن دغر فون کاکق تیاد قرنه اینیله بهارو سکالی

بربته ۲هن ستله ددغر توانفتري ديوي حيراني مك ايشون برکات
 کتان کاکق سفا جویت دان کاکق سفاکچان اداله یغد بوات منجادي
 فقراغن ایت سبب کاکق سینر بولن کمیغ چهیا اینیله سبب دسمبر اوله
 ایه بیت درفد نگرې لندوغ بولن قدح توا مک ایتوله سوامي کاکق سینر
 بولن (کمیغ چهیا) دغن سکل هلبالغن داتغ ماري هندق ربوت بالیق
 سبب ایتوله مک سبب منجادي فرکلاهی دتغه میدن فقراغن دان ببراف
 ربو دان لقسا سکل منتری هلبالغ ایهندا (بیت) هابیس ماتی برکفان
 دان دماکن سنجات دان ستغه دماکن اوله فلورو اورغ لندوغ بولن قدح
 توا هان تیغکل ایهندا (بیت) سئورغ سهاج دان اورغ لندوغ بولن قدح
 توا فون هابیس دبونه اوله فادوک ایهندا هان یغ تیغکل سئورغ ایتوله
 یغتیاد بوله دبونه فادوک ایهندا ببراف کالی دتق دان دتیکم تیاد ماهو
 ماتی کران ترلالو ساغت گاکه دان قهر فرکاس تیاد برلاون کفد زمان
 این دان سکالی ۲ تیاد ای مییغکن لاون لاکون ستله ددغر اوله توانفتري
 سفا جویت دان توانفتري سفاکچان اکن فرکتان توانفتري ديوي
 حيراني ایت مک دتان فول کفد توانفتري ایت مک کتان واهی ادیندا
 فتري دان افاته سبب فادوک ایهندا کیت تیاد تیواس ببراف کالی
 دکویق دان دهمشس تیاد جوک ماهو ماتی ترلالوله حیران سکالی
 کاکق کدوا ملیهتکن اکن حالن دان ترلالوله سقتي سکالی ایهندا
 کیت ایت *

مک ستله ددغر توانفتري ديوي حيراني اکن فرکتان توانفتري
 کدوا ایت مک کتان واهی کاکق اکن ایهندا کیت ایت سکالی ۲ له
 ای تیاد ماتی دان ببراف دتیکم دان دتق جک دچینچ هابیس
 منجادي ابو سکالی فون تیاد جوک ایهندا ایت ماتی سبب تیاد پاوان
 ددالم بادنن ستله ددغر توانفتري کدوا مک فورا ۲ بر بوات ترکجوت
 لالو برتان فول کفد ديوي حيراني کتان سگوهکه توان ایه کیت ایت
 تیاد پاوان ددالم بادنن دان ساغتنه حیران دهاتی کاکق مندغر فرکتان

گونغ مانیق ایت مک ادا له کفد تتکل ایت توانفتري سیتی دیوی دان
 بغسو امس فون بهارو باغون درفد برادو سدغ هندق مغادف هیداغن
 بکالنن مک توانفتري سفاکنچان دان فتري سفاجویت فون ماسوقله
 کدالم گوا تمثت فرسیغکاهنن مک توانفتري سیتی دیوی فون برتان
 کفد توانفتري کدوا ایت مک کتان سیلاله ککندا کدوا دان افاله
 خبارنن بولیهنکه سفرت مان کهندق کیت چوباله کاکق کدوا چتراکن
 سفای بوله بیت هندق دغرکن اکن حالن ستله ددغر توانفتري کدوا
 مک ایفون دودقله سرت دچتراکنن کفد توانفتري کدوا درفد فرمولانن
 هفگک سمفی اخیرن*.

مک ستله ددغر اوله توانفتري سیتی دیوی دان فتري بغسو امس
 اکن فرخبارن فتري کدوا ایت مک کدوان فون ترلالوله سوک راس هاتین
 دان ببراف دفوجی^۲ بیجقسان کدوان (توانفتري) ایت مک ستله سوده
 لالو برکات فول توانفتري سفاکنچان دان توانفتري سفاجویت کفد
 توانفتري سیتی دیوی کتان ادیندا سکارغ این درفد فصل پاوا راج
 جین ایت جکلو اد چنچین خاتم سلیمان سکارغ این جوک بوله کیت
 امیل اکن مفکور پاوا ایت مک جواب توانفتري سیتی دیوی کتان
 کاکق سفاکنچان دان کاکق سفاجویت ادا له درفد فصل چنچین خاتم
 سلیمان ایت جاغلنه کاکق کدوا سوسه دهاتی دان لغکم ددادا تیاد منجادی
 کفایهن ادا له دجاری بیت این ستله ددغر فتري کدوا سرای برکات
 ادیندا جکلو اد چنچین خاتم سلیمان ایت ماریله سکا کیت فرگی
 ککاکي گونغ مانیق این سفای کیت امیل اکن مفکور (پاوا) ایت دغن
 سگران دان کیت بنتو اکن سلمثیت کران ببراف هاری سوده دودق
 برتدیغ دتغه میدن فقراغن ایت مک ستله ددغر توانفتري سیتی دیوی
 اکن فرکتان توانفتري کدوا ایت مک ایفون برسیقله دغن توانفتري
 بغسو امس ستله سوده سیقله توانفتري کامثت ایت مک ایفون برجالن
 کلوار درفد گوا گونغ مانیق ایت منو- ~~دقتا~~ اوله توانقتء،

کاکق دغر چنچین خاتم سلیمان ایت دان سیاف یغاد مناروهن ایت
 مک ستله ددغر اوله انق راج دیوا شمس العالم اکن فرکتان توانفتري
 کدوا ایت مک کتاک جک اد کاکق چنچین خاتم نبي الله سلیمان دتایشن
 دگونخ ایت نسچاي نأیقله پاوا ایه بیت جک دافت دفیچیتکن اوغس
 فیغکی ایت مک ایه (بیت) فون ماتیله دان دخبرکن اوله توانفتري دیوی
 حیرانی هابیسله دغن فتوان کغد توانفتري سفا کنچان دان توانفتري
 سفا جویت مک توانفتري کدوا فون ترلالوله سوک ددالم هاتین سبب
 تله دکتهوین اکن تمفتن پاوا (راج) دیوا شمس العالم ایت دانلاکی
 فول چنچین خاتم سلیمان ایت سوده اد دجاری سیتی دیوی ستله سوده
 هاریشون همشیره اکن مالم مک توانفتري دیوی حیرانی فون مغاجق
 توانفتري کدوا ایت ماسوق کدالم استان لالو ماکن مینوم ستله سوده
 سکنیک لمان ماسیغ ۲ دودق بریک ۲ ایت مک هاریشون همشیره جاوه
 مالم دان فتري دیوی حیرانی فون مغاجقله توانفتري سفا کنچان دان توان
 فتري سفاجویت سرت توانفتري سینر بولن (کمیلغ چهیا) قدح توا ماسوق
 کدالم بلیق فرادوانن مک کامفت توانفتري ایتفون برادوله ماسیغ ۲
 ادفون اکن توانفتري سفا کنچان دان توانفتري سفا جویت کدوا جوک
 تیاد برادو فور ۲۱ دفجمکن متان اد سکنیک لمان هاری فون همشیره
 اکن سیغ مک دلپت اوله توانفتري سفا کنچان کدوا اکن توانفتري
 دیوی حیرانی ایت سدغ برادو للقله روفان مک توانفتري کدوا فون باغون
 فرلاهن ۲ لالو بغکیت تورن دري انس استان توانفتري دیوی حیرانی
 ایت مک لالو تورن کتانه برجالن دغن سگران منوجو کونخ مانیق تمفت
 توانفتري سیتی دیوی دان توانفتري بغسو امس فایوغ مهکوت برهنتی
 ایت ۰ حتی تیاد براف لمان توانفتري سفا کنچان دان توانفتري سفا
 جویت برجالن ایت مک ایم فون برکوکوله دان بورغ موری فون مباح
 دان متهاری فون تربیت میره مالا دان کغد کتیک ایت توانفتري (سفا)
 کنچان کدوا برسودارا فون سمفیه ددالم گوا فرسیغکاهن دکاکي

برجالن ايت مك توانفتري كامفت فون سميله دكوان مك ماسيخ ۲ فون
 برهنتيله للهن سكتيڪ جوڪ سرت برکيرا ۲ له كامفتن دمان يغ هندق
 مغممفسكن مغمور پاوا ايت مك كات توانفتري بغسو امس اديندا كتيڪ
 اداله كقد كيرا بچارا كاكق بايقله كيت نايتك كمرچو كونغ مانيق
 اين سقاي بوله كيت ليهت اورغ برفرغ ايت تتكل ايتوله كيت همفسكن
 پاوا راج جين اين ستله ددغر اوله توانفتري كامفت فركتان بغسو امس
 ايت مك ماسيخ ۲ فون ستوجوله دهاتين ستله سودهله قوتس كيرا بچارا
 مك توانفتري كامفت فون نايقله كمرچو كونغ مانيق ايت حتى سكتيڪ
 برجالن مك توانفتري كامفت فون سميله مك دليهتن سلمثيت دغن راج
 ديوا ايت سدغ برکلاهي برتغكف ۲ فن دان برهمفوق برهمفس برسام ۲
 تباد برالهن دان برراف كالي دتغكف اوله (راج) ديوا شمس العالم اكن
 سلمثيت ايت لالو هندق دكويقن فها اكنستافي برراف دگاكه ۲ دغن
 برسگوه ۲ هاتين تباد جوڪ لارت راج ديوا شمس العالم ايت هندق
 مغويق فها سلمثيت ايت کران سلمثيت ترلالو گاكه فرکشان سقدر
 دهمفوق دان دهمفس اوله راج ديوا شمس العالم اكن سلمثيت ايت
 دان سوات فون تباد منجادي اف كقدان مك اكن سلمثيت فون دمكين
 جوڪ برراف كالي دكويق دان (د) چينچغ دغن سنجتان تباد جوڪ راج
 ديوا شمس العالم ايت ماهو ماتي مك وان چيڪ اتتن بسي اتتن تمباك
 فون هيلغله عقل كيرا بچاران مك اكن فرکلاهن راج ديوا شمس العالم
 دغن سلمثيت ايت سموان دليهت اوله توانفتري كامفت دري اتس مرچو
 كونغ مانيق مك ددالم حال يغمكين ايت سلمثيت فون دتغكفن فها
 راج ديوا شمس العالم ايت دان دكويقن دوا سبله بادنن ايت دليمفرکن
 سبله كونغ مانيق دان سبله بادن (بدن) لاکي ايت دتغكفن تاروه مك
 ستله دليهت توانفتري ستي ديوي امفت برسودارا مك دغن سگران
 دهمفسكنن چمبول پاوا اوغكس فيغكي ايت مك راج جين ديوا شمس
 العالم فون ماتيله هيلغ حياة قادم جيوا دتغه ميدن ققراغن دان برراف

دیوی حیرانی انق مهاراج جین دیوا شمس العالم ایت حتی تیاد براف
 لمان توانفتري کأمت ایت برجالن مک کأمتن فون سمفيله دتمفت
 مشکور پاوا (راج) دیوا شمس العالم ایت مک اداله تمفتن ایت دتقي
 لاوت تلوق تنجوغ مانیق ایت ستله سوده مک توانفتري کأمت فون
 برسیفله برسیفکن دیرین ماسیخ ۲ دغن برایشاتن بلاک حتی مک
 توانفتري سیتی دیوی فون دباوان کلوار چنچین خاتم سلیمان ایت درفد
 جارین مک لالو دتایغله دکاکي کونخ مانیق ایت مک ستله سوده اد
 سکتیک لمان مک برپویله گروغ کرف امفت فناهف (فنجورو) سرت
 دغن کوره فیر سرت دغن کیلت سابوغ مپابوغ دان تمباهن فول دغن
 هوچن ربوت تیاد ترکیرا ۲ دان اومیق دان کلومبغ فون سفرت کونخ
 لاکون اد سجنج بردغن دوا ددالم حال یغدمکین ایت مک کلوارله سبواه
 فتي دري باوه کونخ ایت مک اوله توانفتري سیتی دیوی کأمت سودارا
 سکراله دامیلن ستله سوده لالو دیوکاله اوله توانفتري کأمت مک
 ددافتن فول ددالم فتي (ایت) سبواه چمبول کادیغ دان ترلالوله اینده
 سکالي فربواتن چمبول دان فتي ایت ستله سوده مک دیوکا لیهت
 اوله توانفتري سیتی دیوی دلیهتن ددالم چمبول ایت (اد) سیکور
 اوغکس فیغکي ملات فرکي ماري دان دکتهویله اوله توانفتري کأمت
 اکن اوغکس فیغکي ایتوله پاوا راج جین دیوا شمس العالم (ایت) *

کلکین ستله سوده ددافتین اوله توانفتري کأمت اکن مشکور
 پاوا راج دیوا شمس العالم ایت دغن کموداهنن مک توانفتري سیتی
 دیوی فون برکتاله کفد ککندا بکندا سکلین کتان کاکق بھسو امس دان
 کاکق شفاکنچان سکارغ این تله سلامتله کیت براوله مشکور پاوا (راج)
 دیوا شمس العالم ایت مک سکارغ این ماریله لکس دغن سکران سلوم
 متھاري بلوم لاکی تغکي هاري کیت فرکي ممتو اکن ابغ سلمفیت
 دتغه میدن فقراغن ایت ستله ددغر اوله توانفتري کتیک مک ماسیخ ۲
 فون برجالنله کمبالي منوجو دتمفت فرهنتین ستله سوده اد سکتیک لمان

ایت کقد انقن ددالم مهلیکین مک دچتر اکن اوله توانفتري سیتی دیوی
 کقد سلمثیت درقد اول سهگک اخیرن فري فرکي مغمیل پاوا راج جین
 دیوا شمس العالم ایت مک ستله ددغر اوله وان چیک انتن بسی انتن
 تمباک اکن چترا توانفتري سیتی دیوی ایت مک ترالو حیران ددالم
 هاتین دان بهاروله دکتهوین راج دیوا شمس العالم ایت دغن سبب
 توانفتري کامث ایتوله یغبوله ماتي مک سلمثیت فون برکات سمثون
 توانکو توان باتو کفلا سموک^۲ پاله توان باتو کفلا منولغ دأتس فاتیگ
 این جکنو تیاد تنتوله تیاد سلسي لاکي فرکلاهیڼ فاتیگ دغن راج
 دیوا شمس العالم ایت دانلاکي سکارغ این اقاله کیت هندق اختیارکن
 درقد فصل فادوک ککندا کامث ایت تله فیغسلنه کنا همفس اوله راج
 جین ایت دانلاکي بکیمناله کیرا بچارا کیت هندق مولیه اکن فادوک
 ککندا ایت دان بایقله سکارغ این توانکو سیلاکن کتغه میدن ففراغن
 مندافتکن فادوک ککندا کامث سفای بوله کیت فولیه دغن سگران
 ستله ددغر اوله توانفتري سیتی دیوی دان فتری سفاکنچان دان فتری
 سفا جویت مک کتیکان فون مناعیسله سایغ اکن ککندا بکندا ستله سوده
 مک وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک فون مباواله توانفتري سیتی دیوی
 دان توانفتري سفاکنچان دان سفا جویت سرت بغسو امس فایوغ مهکوت
 برجالنله ماسیغ^۲ برتندو^۲ (برتوند^۲ ۲۱؟) منوجو کفادغ تمث اورغ
 برفرغ ایت حتی اد سکتیک لمان برجالن ایت مک وان چیک انتن
 بسی انتن تمباک دغن توانفتري کامث فون سمثیله دتمث تروغ
 فیثیت جرون کلم سرت فکولون دولي بکندا تمث یغدناروه اوله سلمثیت
 ایت مک دمي ترفندغله توانفتري سیتی دیوی دان توانفتري سفاکنچان
 دان توانفتري سفا جویت اکن سوامین مک ماسیغ^(۲) فون تیاداله ترتهان
 لاکي هاتین کسپهن بلس مناروه قاف ملیهت (سوامین) امث برسودارا ایت
 برتندیه^۲ دان متان فجم سلاکو اورغ تیدور للقله روغان مک توانفتري
 سیتی دیوی کتیک فون تیاداله ترتهان لاکي ددالم هاتین لالو دفلوق

فول علامتن کفد هاري ايت سبب راج ديوا (شمس العالم) ايت ماتي
مک ادفون توانفتري سיתי ديوي کامفت برسودارا دأتس مرجو کونغ مانيق
ستله سوده دهمف سکتن مفکور پاوا ايت دان دليهن راج جين ايتفون
تياداله کمبالي ترتفکوف بادنن مک کامفت توانفتري فون کمباليله
کتمفت فرسيفگاهن ددالم کوا کونغ مانيق ايت.

کلکين ادفون اکن وان چيک اتتن بسي اتتن تمباک ايت ستله
دکويقن راج جين ديوا شمس العالم ايت مک دليهن برفا لمان راج
جين ايت تيا داله لاکي برتفکوف بادنن مک بهاروله دکتهوين اکن
راج جين ايت بهاروله ماتي سفکوه روفان مک سلمفیت فون مفهونس
فدغ بنتوء الغ هولو سواس لالو مپربوکن ديرين مبونه کفد سکل تنترا
جين بوت (بوتا) يغمان يغ تيفکل لاکي ايت مک سکل رعية جين فون
ترللوله بايق ماتين دان دليهن فول اکن راجان فون سوده ماتي مک
سکلين فون هاي سله لاري چري بري تيا د برکتهوان هالا فرکين سکف
بوکيت دان کونغ ماسفخ ۲ مباوا پاوان تاکوت اکن سلمفیت ايت تيا د
ترکيرا ۲۱ حتی مک سلمفیت فون ستله دليهن رعية جين ايت هاي س
لاري سورغ تيا د کليها تن لاکي سورغ فون مک سلمفیت فون برجالله
کمبالي دتمفت فرسيفگاهن دکوا کونغ مانيق ايت حتی تيا د برفا لام
سلمفیت فون سمفيله دتمفت فرهتتين لالو ماسوق مفادف توانفتري
سיתי ديوي کثان سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا سکارغ اينيله بهارو
بوله فاتیک برهتي درفد برکلاهي دغن راج جين چلاک ايت مک
ترلالو ساغت کسقتي سکالي دان برفا کالي فاتیک بونه فون هيدوف
جوک کمبالي سرت برتمبه ۲ کارغن مک سکارغ اينيله بهارو اي ماتي
سفکوه دان افاته سين فون فاتیک تيا د بوله کتهوي ستله ددغر اوله
توانفتري سיתי ديوي مک کات توانفتري سיתי ديوي سکارغ اين راج
جين ايت بهاروله اي ماتي سفکوه سبب پاوان دافت کتاغن کيت دان
کاکق سفاکچان دان کاکق سفا جويتاله کدوا فرکي مريسق پاوان

مك هاييسله دچتر اكن اوله سلمفيت درفد فرمولانن سهغك سمقي
 اخيرن كفد تروغ فيثيت جرون كلم دان فكلون دولي بگندا ستله ددغر
 اوله تروغ فيثيت جرون كلم سرت فكلون دولي بگندا مك ماسيغ ۲ فون
 برتمبه ۲ كاسيه سايشن كفد استرين سرت دغن سو كچيتان راس هاتين
 ستله سوده تروغ فيثيت دان سلمفيت دودق برچاكف بريك ايت دتغه
 فاداغ ففراغنن مك فكلون دولي بگندا فون برتته كتان ابغ سلمفيت
 ابغ تروغ فيثيت سرت ابغ جرون كلم سكارغ اين بايقله كيت سكلينن
 ماسوق كدالم كوت نكري انتا برانتا ايت كيت رمشكن سكل هرت
 بندا مان يغاد ستله ددغر اوله تروغ فيثيت سكلين مك ماسيغ ۲ فون
 برجالله دغن سكل توانفتري ۲ سرت دأ بريغنن جرون كلم سلمفيت دان
 تروغ فيثيت منوجو كدالم كوت نكري انتا برانتا ايت حتى اد سكتيك
 لمان فكلون دولي بگندا سكلينن برجالن ايت مك بگندا فون سمفيله
 كدالم كوت انتا برانتا لالو ماسوق لغسوغ كدالم استان ديوا شمس العالم
 ايت مك ادفون توانفتري سيتي ديوي دان توانفتري سفا كنچان دان
 توانفتري سفا جويت سرت بغسو امس امفت برسودارا فون نايقله كمهليكي
 توانفتري ديوي حيراني انق (راج) ديوا شمس العالم ايت مك اوله
 توانفتري سيتي ديوي كامفت برسوداران مك ددافاتين اكن فتري ديوي
 حيراني ايت دودق مناغيس تركنغن اكن ايهن تله ماتي دتغه ميدن
 ففراغنن ايت دان سسلن فون تباد تركيرا ۲ سبب دخبركنن پاوا ايهن كفد
 توانفتري سفا كنچان كدوا يغداغ فوراً ۲ ممبوات سست ملارت تباد
 كتهوان هالا ايت مك برفا فووجق اوله توانفتري سينر بولن كميلغ
 چهيا اكن توانفتري ديوي حيراني ايت دغن برفا فركتان يغ مانيس
 دان دنصيحه برباكي ۲ مك ددالم حال يغدمكين ايت توانفتري كامفت
 فون سمفيله كانس استان توانفتري ديوي حيراني مك اوله توانفتري سينر
 بولن (كميلغ چهيا) فون سكراله بشكيت ممبري حرمة كفد توانفتري سيتي
 ديوي سرت دفرسيلاكنن دودق مك توانفتري سيتي ديوي دان توانفتري

دچیوم اکن سوامین ماسیغ ۲ سرت دغن راتفن بر باکي ۲ لاکون ستله
 دلیهت اوله سلمشیت دان توانفتري بغسو امس فایوغ مهکوت اکن حال
 کلاکوان توانفتري کتیک ایت مک سلمشیت فون برداغ سمه-سمه
 سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا اداکه هندق کسوداهنن جک دمکین
 این دودق تریق تاغیس دتغه میدن ففراغن این بایقوله کیت اختیارکن
 قولیه دغن سکران ستله ددغر اوله فتري کتیک مک بهاروله ماسیغ ۲
 بشکیت لالو دباوان کلوار ایر بنجارن ساری لالو دسیرمن سرات ۲ توبه
 تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم فکولون دولی بکندا ایت مک سکتیک لمان
 مک تروغ فیثیت امفت برسودارا فون تربرسین لالو ممبوک متان ستله
 سوده لالو باغون کامفتن ممکغ سنجتان دسغکان دودق فرغ لاکي
 دسیلو ککانن ککیری مک تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم فون ترفندغ کفد
 توانفتري کامفت دان وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک مک سلمشیت
 فون برداغ سمه-سمه سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا سکارغ این
 تله سنغ ستوساله کیت دان راج جین دیوا شمس العالم فون تله ماتیه
 دغن سکل رعیه بالان دان یغمان یغ هیدوف ایت ماسیغ ۲ هایسله لاری
 ممباوا پاوان سکنف بوکیت بوکو دان سکنف کونف فادغ اکتتافین
 هیلغله عقل کیرا بچارا تیک هاری تیک مال فاتیگ برهادف دغن
 (راج) دیوا شمس العالم ایت بیراف فاتیگ تیکم دان تتق دان فاتیگ
 کوپق سبله فاتیگ لیمفر بالیق سان کونف (مانیق) ایتفون برتمو بالیق
 جوک سرت هیدوف سمولا دان ماکین برتمبه ۲ کارغن داتغ ملاون اکن
 فاتیگ اکتتافین سموگاله دغن فرتولوغن ادیندا سکلین این دأس
 فاتیگ دان بوکنله فاتیگ یغ ممبونه (راج) دیوا شمس العالم ایت ملینکن
 ادیندا ایتوله دانلاکي جک تیاد ادیندا سکلین ممبتو کیت تتتوله سسق
 جوک هغک سمفی سکارغ فون تیاد بوله سلسي لاکي اکن فکر جان
 کیت این دانلاکي تیاد سیا ۲ له کیت ممباوان سکلین کماری کنکری انتا
 برانتا این *

هاري فکولون دولي بکندا دان تروغ فيثيت جرون کلم سرت وان چيک
 انتن بسي انتن تمباک سرت دغن توانفتري (استري) کلم (دودق)
 مک تروغ فيثيت فون برداغ سمبه کفد فکولون دولي بکندا سمبه
 سئون توانکو توان باتو کفلا اداله کيت اين تيا د بوله دودق راليث
 ددالم نگري اتا برانتا اين سبب کرانان بايق لاکي فکرجان کيت دان
 بايقنه کيت کيرا براغت کمبالي فرکي منچاريکن بلنجا فادوک اديندا
 ايت دانلاکي کفد فيکير فاتيک جک کيت تيا د منچاريکن بلنجا فادوک
 اديندا ايت تيا داله سلامة کيت دودق ددالم نگري کيت سهگک دودق
 روسق هاتي ستياس *

ستله ددغر اوله فکولون دولي بکندا اکن فرکتان تروغ فيثيت
 ايت مک بکندا فون برتیه کتان سهيا فون فيکير دمکين جکلو بکيتو
 بايقله ابغ سيفکن فنجاجف کيت ايسوق هاريله کيت برلاير کلوار درفد
 نگري اتا برانتا اين ستله سوده فوتسله کيرا بچارا تروغ فيثيت سرت
 فکولون دولي بکندا ايت مک جرون کلم دان وان چيک انتن بسي
 انتن تمباک فون دتیهکنن اوله تروغ فيثيت فرکي مغميل فنجاجف
 امس لافيس سواس ايت کفد تمثت يغدرجمکنن ايت دان دتیهکنن
 سوده سيث مواتکن سکل الت سنجات دان سکل مريم ۲ دان هرت بندا
 يغداث جادي رمقاسن ددالم نگري اتا برانتا ايت ستله سوده مک
 جرون دان کلم سرت سلمثيت فون برمونهله لالو فرکي مگرچاکن تيه
 بکندا ايت مک تيا د براث لمان جرون کلم سرت سلمثيت فون سمثيله
 کتمثت يغدرجمکن فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت مک لالو
 دتيمبولکنن ستله سوده مک سلمثيت کتيک فون دباوا فنجاجف ايت
 دتمثت يغ دغوگه سکل الت فرکاکس دان سکل سنجات مريم ۲ مک
 لالو دمواتکنپاله سکل مريم دان فرکاکس ۲ هرت بندا مان يغدا ايت
 ستله سوده سيثله هابيس سکلينن مک وان چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک
 کلم جرون کتيگان فون نايقله کداراتن فرکي فرسمبهکن کفد فکولون

بغسو سرت توانفتري سفاکنچان دان سفاجویت فون دودقله مک توانفتري
دیوي حیراني مېمبه کفد سیتی دیوي مک سیتی دیوي فون دسمبوتن
فتري دیوي حیراني ایت سرت دچیومن کفلاښ سرت دفر بايقکي هاتي
توانفتري ایت دکتاکښ فرکتان یغمانیس ۲ مک فتري دیوي حیراني فون
بهاروله راس سوک سديکیت ددالم هاتین دان هیلغله سوسهن اکن
ایهن یغ سوده هیلغ ایت مک توانفتري سیتی دیوي کامفت فون برفلوق
برچیوم سرت برتاغیسن کلیما ۲۸ سبب برچري براف لمان تیاد برتمو
مک برکات فول توانفتري سیتی دیوي کتان ترلالو دندم سکالي کاکق
اکن توان دان کفد فیکیر کاکق تتتوله کیت این تیاد برتمو لاگي دان
براف کاکق مندي اومبق دان مندي اغین کاکق منچاري اکن توان
سموگان دغن فرتولغن سغ سنوهن مک داقتله کیت برتمو ددالم نگری
این ستله سوده برتاغیسن ایت مک فکولون دولي بکندا تروغ فثیت سرت
کلم جرون دان سلمثیت فون ماسیغ (۲) نایقله دودق ماسیغ (۲) مک
توانفتري سینر بولن کملیغ چها فون تربیتله مېمبه فکولون دولي بکندا
دان ککندا بکندا تروغ فثیت جرون کلم مک دسمبوت ماسیغ (۲) دغن
ایر مات سبب دندم لام برچري ایت ستله سوده مک توانفتري حیراني
فون کلوارله مېمبه فکولون دولي بکندا سرت تروغ فثیت سکلین ستله
دلیهت اوله جرون اکن روف فارس توانفتري دیوي حیراني ایت مک
ترلکتله دهاتین باگي راس هاتین هندق دسمبوتن لاکوښ مک سبب
مالو ددهافن استرین دان ددهافن ککندا بکندا ایت مک جادي تیاد
بردای لاگي راسان ستله سوده برجومثاله ماسیغ (۲) فون ترلالو سوک
هاتین سهفک دودقله فکولون دولي بکندا لیم برسودارا (د) نگری انتا
برانتا ایت سیغ مالم برسوک ۲۸ ستنیاس کرجان مک ادفون اکن
توانفتري حیراني انق راج دیوا شمس العالم ایت (د) امیل اوله جرون
دجادیکښ استرین یغمودا مک سکلین فون دودقله برسوک ۲۸ ددالم
نگری انتا برانتا ایت اداله کیرا ۲۸ توجه هاري لمان مک کفد سوات

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

دولي بکندا دان تروغ فيفیت ددالم کوت نکري انتا برانتا ایت مک تیاد
 براف لمان مک سلمفیت کتیک فون سمفیلہ کدالم کوت نکري انتا
 برانتا لالو نایک مغادف فکولون دولي بکندا دان تروغ فيفیت
 دفرسبھکن کات سکلین فرکاکس دان فنجاجف فون تله سیفلہ بلاک
 سقدر مندغر تیتہ توان باتو کثلا سهاج بیلا اکا اکن هندق براغت
 بلایر کلاؤت لنارا ایت ستله ددغر فکولون دولي بکندا دان تروغ فيفیت
 مک فکولون دولي بکندا فون برتیتہ-تیتہن ابغ سلمفیت دان ابغ جرون
 کلم جک سوده سیف بلاک سکلین بایک کیت سیف فرکي دغن
 سکران فنجاجف کیت ستله سوده مک تروغ فيفیت جرون کلم کلیم
 سرت دغن توانقتری کلیم دغن توانقتری دیوی حیرانی فون ماسیغ ۲ فون
 برسیف برسیمن سکلین ستله (ایت) مک فکولون دولي بکندا دان تروغ
 فيفیت جرون کلم دان سلمفیت سرت سکل فتری ۲ سکلین ایتفون تورنله
 برجالن منوجو تمفت برلا بوه فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس ایت حتی
 تیاد براف لمان فکولون دولي بکندا سکلین برجالن ایت مک (فکولون)
 دولي بکندا سودارا برسودارا فون سمفیلہ فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس
 مک لالو دنایکناپاله سکل توان ۲ فتری ایت کاتس فنجاجف دان ماسیغ (۲)
 فون دودقلہ ماسیغ ۲ کفد تمفتن دان توانقتری دیوی حیرانی فون
 دودقلہ برسام ۲ استری جرون یایت توانقتری سفا کنچان دان ترلالوله
 برفاکت ۲ تن دان برکاسیه کدواں ایت مک ستله سوده فکولون دولي
 بکندا تروغ فيفیت جرون کلم فون ماسیغ ۲ نایک کاتس فنجاجف امس
 لافیس سواس ایت مک ستله سمفیلہ کفد کتیک یغبایک دان ساعه یغ
 سمفرن مک تروغ فيفیت فون ممبری حکوم (حکم) کفد جرون دسورهن
 ممبوغر ساؤه فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس ایت مک جرون فون دبوغرکن
 ساؤه فنجاجف ایت لالو برلایرله منوجو لاؤت لتارا مک جرون کلم
 سرت سلمفیت فون ماسیغ ۲ فون ممکغ فکر جانن سرت دغن سوک هاتین
 ماسیغ ۲ دغن پاپی لالا ریوه رنده ککق کمفیتا مک فنجاجف امس

سڦرت مان رعية بالا دان تمڱكوڱ دان رڱك جقسا ايت كيت هندق باوا
 برسام ۲ كه مك سمبه سلمڱيت سمڱون توانكو توان باتو كفلا اداله كڦد
 ڦيڪيران ڦاتيڪ سڦرت مان رعية بالا ايت كيت هندق باوا ڦون تباد
 منجادي اف بوات هابيس دراته دان دڪويق اوله سڱل جين دان ميلون
 (ملعون ؟) شمس العالم ايت مك دڱن سببن لاڱي نڱري شمس العالم ايت
 ترلالو جاوهن دان ترلالوله امت سوكر دجالنن دانلاڱي جارڱله يڱ كات
 مانسي ايت يڱبوله سمڱي كسان ملينكن هابيس ماتي ايڪوت جالن
 سهاج جڪ تباد يڱ ڳاڱه ڦرڪاس . دانلاڱي كات ڦول سلمڱيت اداله
 كڦد ڦيڪيران ڦاتيڪ كيت ليم برسودارا ڦون ڦاداله دان ماتي هيڊوف
 ڦون برسماهه كيت ڪران كيت سوده برستيا سته ددڱر اوله تروڱ ڦيڱيت
 دان ڦڪولون دولي بڱندا دان جرون ڪلم اڪن ڦرڪٽان سلمڱيت ايت
 مك ماسيڱ ۲ ڦون ستوجوله هابيس برڪنن بلاڪ سڦرت مان ڪيرا بچارا
 سلمڱيت ايت مك تروڱ ڦيڱيت ڦون برتان ڦول كڦد سلمڱيت ڪتان ابڱ
 سلمڱيت اداله سڦرت مان ڪافل دان ڦنجاڱف براڦ بواه يڱ كيت هندق
 باوا ڦرڪي ڪنڱري انتا برانتا ايت مك جواب سلمڱيت كڦد ڦيڪير سهيا
 لآين درڦد ڦنجاڱف امس لافيس سواس سوات ڦون ڪافل يڱلاين ۲ تباد
 بوله سمڱي ڪسان ملينكن هابيس ڪافق ڪافق ايڪوت جالن سهاج سته
 سوده ڦوتسله مشواره تروڱ ڦيڱيت جرون ڪلم سرت ڦڪولون دولي بڱندا
 دان سلمڱيت ڪليم برسودارا ايت مك (د) تننڪنن تيڪ هاري لاڱي هندق
 برلاير ڪلاؤت لتارا ايت ڦرڪي منورت اڪن توانڦتري سينر بولن ڪميليڱ
 چهيا ايت سڪنيڪ هاري ڦون همڱير اڪن ڦنڱ ماسيڱ ۲ ڦون ڪمباليله
 ڪتمڱتن دان ڦڪولون دولي بڱندا ڦون براڱڪنله ماسوق ڪڊالم استنان
 دخبرڪنن كڦد استري بڱندا يڱتوا برنام ستي ديوي ڦريحال تيڪ هاري
 لاڱي هندق ڪلوار ڪلاؤت لتارا ڦرڪي منڱاري اڪن توانڦتري سينر بولن
 ڪميليڱ چهيا سته ددڱر ستي ديوي ايڱون هندق تورت برسام ۲ مك
 دسوره اوله بڱندا بري تاهو كڦد ڪڪندا بڱندا تروڱ ڦيڱيت مڱتان

پرستیا بلاک سکارغ این افاله ابغ ۲ سکلین هندق کتاکن دأتس بیت
این ستله ددغر اوله وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک اکن تیتہ بکندا
همکین ایت لالو ایثون مٹھکت تاغن جاری میوسن دأتس کفلا کتا
سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا اداله فاتیگ این سکالی ۲ تیاد فاتیگ
مغوبهکن ستیا فاتیگ دان اف ۲ تیتہ توان باتو کفلا ایت سدیا له فاتیگ
جنجوغ دأتس کفلا دانلاکي فاتیگ این جک توانکو تیتھکن کلاوت
اڤي دان کمولت ناک فون فاتیگ کرجاکن جوک سلاکي اد جیوا ددالم
یادن (بدن) فاتیگ این ۰ ستله سوده مک تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم فون
برکات کتا سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا اداله فاتیگ سکلین این
اومقام بنغ فوتیه (سبارغ) دافت دورناکن ایکوت (مان) توانکو هندق
ورناکن دانلاکي درفد سکل فرکارا یغمان داتغ ایت فاتیگ ۲ سکلین
تغکوغ بلاک ستله ددغر اوله فکولون دولي بکندا اکن فرکتان ککندا
بکندا ایت مک ترلالوله سوک راس هاتین لالو بکندا فون برتیه قول
سرائی کتا جکلو بکیتو کات ابغ ۲ سکلین سکارغ این افاله عقل کیت
کمناله یغ کیت هندق فرکي تورنکن استری بیت ایت مک سمبه تروغ
فیثیت دان سلمفیت سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا اداله فادوک ادیندا
ایت تیاد دافت تیاد تتوله کفد فغلیهاتن فاتیگ ۲ سکلین دسمبر اوله راج
جین (یغ) برنام راج دیوا شمس العالم کراجانن دنکری انتا برانتا دگونغ
مانیق دکاکي اون ترلالوله امت سوکرث جلانن یغ کیت هندق تورث
ایت دانلاکي بیراف قول لأوت ۲ سفرت لأوت اڤي دان لأوت اسف دان
لأوت لیلین یغ کیت هندق لالو ایت دالم ایتفون افاکه کیت هندق
کترکن جک ستارا راج جین ایت کیت بونه امیل بالیق جوک اکن
دولي فادوک ادیندا ایت دانلاکي جک فرغ موسه سبکیمان سکالیثون
کیت فاتیگ ۲ سکلین تغکوغ بلاک ستله ددغر اوله بکندا اکن فرکتان
ککندا بکندا سکلین ایت مک بکندا فون ترلالوله سوک ددالم هاتین
لالو بکندا فون برتیه قول کتا ابغ تروغ فیثیت دان ابغ سلمفیت اداله

سکل استري فڱکاوا متري سکلين دان سکل فرماين رعية بالا سکلين
 فون ماسيغ ۲ هابيسله برهتي ماسيغ (۲) فولغ کرومه تڱک ماسيغ ۲ سبب
 بکندا ددالم دوکچيتا ايت مک ادفون اکن فکولون دولي بکندا ستنه
 سمفيله کدالم کوت لالو نايک کاستنان سهڱک ددالم فرچيتان سهاج
 ددالم هاتين ترکنڱکن کڌ استرين مک سکتیک هاري فون فٿغ دان
 سکل متري فڱکاوا دان انق استرين ماسيغ ۲ فون کمبالي کرومه ماسيغ (۲)
 هان وان چيک اتن بسي اتن تمباک جوک تباد کمبالي کښتو کوالا
 برادو دوا لاکي استري برادو دمهليکي بکندا دان تروغ فيثيت کلم جرون
 فون تياداله کمبالي جوک کرومهون برادو داستان فکولون دولي بکندا
 ماسيغ ۲ دغن فرچيتان دان فيکيران ماسيغ ۲ اکن توانفتري سينر بولن
 کميلغ چها ايت ستنه جاوه هاري لمفو کتيک هابيسله برادو ماسيغ ۲
 سپف سوپي ددالم استان بکندا ايت سکتیک لاکي ايم فون برکوکوله
 دان موري مباح دان نوبت نفيري فون برپوپيله مردو بوپين دان کوغ
 بسر جمالا راج فون دفالونه علامه بکندا هندق کنوار کښين اکوڱ
 ستنه ددغر اوله سکل ايسي نگري مک ماسيغ (۲) فون جگاله مک بکندا
 فکولون دولي بکندا بردوا لاکي استري فون جگاله دان وان چيک اتن
 بسي اتن تمباک سرت تروغ فيثيت جرون دان کلم فون جاک درڌ
 برادو ماسيغ ۲ باغون مباسوه موک ستنه سوده لالو ماسيغ (۲) فون مغادف
 هيداشن لالو ماکن مينوم کښف بلاک ستنه (سوده) لالو ماسيغ ۲ فون
 کلوارله کبالي ڦسين اکوڱ کران هاري فون سوده تڱکي هاري لمفو
 کتيک دان دبالي ڦسين اکوڱ فون فٿوه سسق دغن دمغ تمڱکوڱ دان
 داتوء تمونڱ متري يڱتوا ۲ فون حاضيرله ددالم مجلس ايت مغادف
 فکولون دولي بکندا مک فکولون دولي بکندا فون سمايمله داتس ڦتران
 دغن فرچيتان ۰ مک بکندا فکولون دولي بکندا فون برتته کنان ابغ
 تروغ فيثيت دان ابغ سلمڦيت سکارڱ اين اڦاله عقل کيرا بچارا کيت
 هندق منورت استري بيت ايت مک دهولو اين کيت سکلين تله مڱاکو

ستله هسفير فکولون دولي بکندا دان تروغ فيثيت کليم دمي دکتهوين
 اکن توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها ايت سوده هيلغ تتکل کلم
 گوليتا تادي ماسيغ (۲) ترکجوت سرت دغن تاغيسن مک فکولون دولي
 بکندا فون ربه فيغسن تياد خبرکن ديرين مک سکراله دسمبوت اوله
 تروغ فيثيت کفلا بکندا لالو دفغکون ماسيغ ۲ سکل رعبه بالا فون هاييسله
 گمفر ماسيغ ۲ دغن تاغيسن بلاک ساينکن کفد توانفتري سينر بولن
 کميلغ چها ايت اد سکتیک لمان فکولون دولي بکندا فيغسن مک
 بکندا فون سدرله لالو مناغيس دان مراتف برباکي ۲ بوپين کتان اريا
 ايفسون جيوا ابغ بهاروله لفس ساتو مک سکارغ اين تيمبول ساتو فول
 افاله سوده نصيب چلاک مالغ ابغ يغ سلاکو اين اريا ايفسون امس
 ميره پاوا ابغ بلومله فواس لاکي ابغ مندغ اکن توان تيا ۲ غايب فول
 لقسان انق ايم دسمبر هلغ واه جک سلاکو اين درفد هيدوف بايقله
 ابغ ماتي برسام ۲ توان دان دميک مان توان برارق دان دتامن مان
 توان برهتي سمئين هاتي توان تياد مغاجق ابغ فرکي برسام ۲ توان
 مک لالو بکندا فون فيغسن فول مک ترلالو بلس هاتي سکل يغ مغادف
 ايت مندغن کلاکوان بکندا ستله بکندا فيغسن ايت مک سکراله
 دفغکو اوله استري بکندا ستي ديوي دان دسيرمن دغن اير ماور سکتیک
 بکندا فون سدرله فول لالو مناغيس مک هيوهله سکل فرمقوان دان
 لاکي ۲ برتاغيس ۲ سن دفنچا فرسادا ايت مک ستله دليهت اوله تروغ
 فيثيت دان وان چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک اکن حال يغمکين ايت
 مک ايفون برداتغ سمبه کتان سمقون توانکو توان باتو کفلا اداکه
 هندق کسوداهنن کيت دودق دسيني برتاغيس ۲ سن اين بايقله توانکو
 سيلا باليق کدالم استان سفاي بوله کيت اختيارکن ايکوت مان ۲ جالن
 يغ کبجيکن سفاي بوله کيت تورث بارغ کمان ۲ ستله ددغر بکندا تيته
 ککندا بکندا ايت مک فکولون دولي بکندا دان استري بکندا دان استري
 ککندا بکندا سکلينن فون براغکتله کمبالي کدالم استان داير يغ اوله

صبرکن جوک تباد دافت تباد تنتوله فادوک ککندا (فکولون) دولي
 بکندا دان ابغ تروغ فيثيت دان ابغ سلمفيت ماري تورت جوک ستله
 سوده فيکيرن دمکين ايت مک توانفتري سينر بولن (کميلغ چهيا) فون
 دودقله دغن ديوي حيراني برسوکان سهارى ۲ مک ادفون اکن (راج)
 ديوا شمس العالم ايت سهارى ۲ اي دودق دبالى فهدافن دهاف اوله
 سکل متري هلبالغن هان توجه ۲ هاري سکالي ماسوق مغادف مندافتکن
 فادوک انقندا بکندا دان دسورهن انقندا بکندا نصيحتکن سقاي
 توانفتري سينر بولن (کميلغ چهيا) ايت ماهو منجادي استرين مک
 سبه انقندا بکندا توانفتري ديوي حيراني ادفون فثري ليندوغ بولن
 (قدح توا) اين اي برتفکوه تيک بولن لمان کثا سکارغ اين اي
 ددالم نية قاؤلن (قولن) ستله ددغر اوله (راج) ديوا شمس العالم
 ترلالوله سوک ددالم هاتين مندغر فرکتان انقندا بکندا دان بکندا
 فون کماليله کتمقثن هان دودق مميلغکن هاري سهاج هندق برکهوين
 دغن توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چهيا ايت دان توانفتري سينر بولن
 فون دودقله دغن توانفتري ديوي حيراني برسوکان سهارى ۲ ددالم
 مهليکين سرت دغن اينغ فغاسوهن ددالم نگرى کونغ مانيق فادغ اتا
 برانتا دمکيله حالن مک ترهتيله دهولو فرکتانن (راج) ديوا شمس
 العالم ايت *

سبرمول مک ترسوتله قول فرکتان دنگرى ليندوغ بولن قدح توا
 ستله هيلغله درفد کلغ کليتا کنا کسقتين راج جين ديوا شمس العالم
 ايت مک سکل فارا فثري دان استري اورغ بسر ۲ دان داىغ ۲ سکلين
 فون ماسيغ ۲ کمفرله منچاري توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چهيا ايت
 دليهتن سوده هيلغ انته کمان فرکين تباد برکهوان هالا ماسيغ (۲)
 هابيس تريق تاغيس سرت دغن سابوقن ماسيغ ۲ مک فکولون دولي بکندا
 دان تروغ فيثيت سرت وان چيک اتن بسي اتن تمباک سرت جرون
 کلم فون فرکي کفنجافرسادا ايت مليهکن اف يغ کمر ايت مک

راج دیوا شمس العالم فون ترلالوله امت براهین مندغ اکن کفد توانفتري
 ایت سراي برفيکیر ددالم هاتین کتان بأیقله اکو امیل اکن توانفتري
 این اکو جادیکن استریکو کران ترلالوله سکالي بأیک روڤ فارسن
 دان بوله قول منجادي تمن انفکو ستله سوده اي برفيکیر دمکین ایت
 مک راج دیوا شمس العالم فون برسیکف دیرین سرت مباح سوات
 کسقتین دتیوفکنن کفد سکل اورغ بابق ایت مک اد سکتیک لمان مک
 بریوپيله کرف (کوره ؟) امشت فناهف (فنجورو) ترغ چواچ فون منجادي
 کلمکابوت تیاد برکتهوان هالا دان سکل رعیه بالا دان فرماینن فون
 ترلالوله حیران ماسیغ^۲ کمفر گادوهن مک فکولون دولي بکندا دان
 تروغ فیثیت جرون دان کلم سرت وان چیک اتن بسی اتن تمباک
 فون ماسیغ^۲ حیران تیاد ترکیرا^{۲۱} سکوبغ^۲ منجادي کلم گولیتا دان
 برکلارینله ماسیغ^(۲) مندافتکن سکل فتری^۲ دفتچا فرسادا ایت مک
 کفد تتکل ایت راج دیوا شمس العالم فون دهمفیرین فنچا فرسادا ایت
 لالو دسمبرپاله توانفتري سینر بولن کمیغ چهیا ایت لالو ددوکوغن
 دان دباوان تربغ لتس کدالم اون لالو منوجو نگرین کونخ مانیق
 دقداغ انتا برانتا دان اداله سکتیک لمان اي ملایغ حتی راج دیوا
 شمس العالم فون سمفيله کدالم نگرین لالو دباوان توانفتري سینر بولن
 کمیغ چهیا ایت ماسوق کدالم مهلیکی انقن یغبرنام توانفتري دیوي
 حیراني دان دسرهن بریکن کفد انقن ایت مک توانفتري دیوي حیراني
 فون ترلالوله سوک هاتین مندغ کفد توانفتري سینر بولن کمیغ چهیا
 ایت دان دأجقن دودق برسام^۲ مک توانفتري سینر بولن کمیغ چهیا
 فون سباکي جوک مناغیس تیاد برهنتي ترکغکن کفد فکولون دولي
 بکندا دان ترکغکن کفد سکل اینغ فغاسوهن ایت مک اوله توانفتري
 دیوي حیراني دهیورکنن باکي^{۲۰} فرکتان یغ لمق مانیس دان فرکتان
 یغ میوکاکن هاتي توانفتري ایت مک توانفتري سینر بولن کمیغ چهیا
 فون بهاروله راس سوک سدیکی ددالم هاتین دان فیکیرن بأیقله اکو

کليم فون تر لالو سوک هاتين مليهکن سکل بيني متري فوکاوا ايت
برکورو سندا ايت مک ترهنتيله فرکتان توان ۲ فري دودق مندي داتس
فنچا فرسادا ايت ادا.

القصه مک ترسوتله فرکتان اد سئورغ راج جين برنام راج ديوا
شمس العالم تر لالو امت بسر کراجانن بکندا ايت دان ببراڤ ديوا جين
فري تعلقو کغد راج شمس العالم ايت اداله نام نکرين ايت برنام فادغ
انتا برانتا کونغ مانيق نمائ مک اداله بکندا ايت اد سئورغ انقش
فرمقوان برنام ديوي حيراني دان استرين فون سوده هيلغ هان تيغکل انقش
سئورغ جوک سرت تر لالو امت بايک روف فارسن توانقري ايت مک
ادفون اکن راج (ديوا) شمس العالم ايت ستياساله بکندا مغيدياري عالم
برتدغ ديسا مناتافي کاول جاگ سکل نکري يغ تعلقو کفدان ايت
حتی مک کغد سوات هاري بکندا راج شمس العالم ايت سدغ مغيدياري
عالم دان کغد هاري ايت بکندا سدغ ملايغله داتس نکري ليندوغ
بولن قدح توا مک دليهت اوله راج ديوا شمس العالم اکن نکري ليندوغ
بولن ايت تر لالوله امت رامين دان فنوه سکل فرماينن اد بلاک دان
فنوه سسق دشن سکل رعية بالام مک اوله راج ديوا شمس العالم دهمشيرله
لالو ملايغ تورن داتس اون تورن فرلاهن ۲ سئورغ مانسي فون تباد مليهت
بکندا ايت اد سکتیک لمان بکندا فون همشيرله دکت فنچا فرسادا ايت
مک دليهت اوله راج ديوا شمس العالم تر لالوله بايق سکل فرمقوان ۲ مک
کغد کتيک ايت سکل فري ۲ ايت سدغ برکورو سندا دان برسيمبور ۲ رن
دان برمبت ۲ تن (برهمت ۲ تن) کليليغ فنچا فرسادا ايت مک دليهت
اوله راج ديوا شمس العالم دان دامت ۲ تين سکل فري ۲ ايت مک راج
ديوا شمس العالم فون ترقدغله کغد توانقري سينر بولن کميلغ چها
ايت تر لالو امت بايک فارسن تباد دافت دتتغ يات لمه لمبوت کلاکون
لقسان بيداداري ددالم اون لاکون دان چها موکان فون سفرت امقت بلس
هاري بولن ترغ چواچ دفکاري اوله بينتغ زمروت دمکيله لاکون مک

مغاڤاڪه اديق جرون اين تباداڪه مناروه سوڦن دان مالو سڦرت فرماین.
 بودق ۲ دماین دیرله سکل رعیة بالاله سهاج جاغن کیت چمڦورکن
 فرکارا یغدمکین این مک جواب جرون تیاد فدولي ابغ سهیا هندق
 سوک هاتی سکالي این سهاج مک تروغ فیثیت فون دیمله تیاد ترکات ۲
 ملیهتکن حالن جرون دان کلم ایت مک ادڦون اکن وان چیک انتن
 بسی انتن تمباک فون دمکینله جوک حالن تیاداله لاکي دلڦسن بولوه
 چندو دناغشن دمکینله حالن سکل رعیة بالا ماسیغ ۲ دغن حالن مک سکل
 کربو لمبو فون تیاداله ترکیرا ۲۱ لاکي باقن دسمبلیهکن دفرجامون
 سکل رعیة بالا دان سکل فرماین سهشک کنڦله توجه هاري توجه مالم
 مک کفد هاري یغ کتوجه ایت مک فکولون دولي بکندا فون ممباوا تورن
 استرین کدوا یأیت توانفتري سینر بولن کملیغ چهیا دان توانفتري
 سیتی دیوی دایریغن سکل اینغ فغاسوهن دان استري کلم دان جرون
 دان استري سلمثیت یغبرنام توانفتري بغسو امس فایوغ مهکوت فون
 اداله دایریغن اوله سکل استري فغکاوا دان دمغ تمغکوغ فوه سسق
 تورن ذری دالم کوت کلوار برجالن کفنچا فرسادا براوندن ۲ ترلالوله
 اینده سکالي سڦرت بولن دفاکر بیتغ لاکون سرت دایریغن اوله هلبالغ
 متري یغتوا ۲۱ اد سکتیک لمان برجالن ایت ماسیغ (۲) فون سمثیله کفنچا
 فرسادا ستله سمثیله ماسیغ ۲ فون برسیڦله مک توانفتري سینر بولن
 کملیغ چهیا فون دنایقکن کأتس فنچا فرسادا دان توانفتري بغسو
 فایوغ مهکوت دان توانفتري سیتی دیوی دان فتری سفاکچان استري
 جرون دان فتری فسف جویت استري کلم فون ماسیغ (۲) برسالین کاین
 بساهن دان توانفتري سینر بولن فون دمندیکن ماسیغ (۲) سرت برسینتوق
 برلیمو ستله سوده سکل استري اورغ بسر دان اینغ فغاسوه فون ترلالوله
 سوک هاتین ماسیغ ۲ مندی برلیمو سرت برگورو سندا دان سمبور ۲رن
 کللیغ فنچا فرسادا ایت دان برمبت ۲ (برهمبت ۲) سام سندیرین ترلالو
 رامی ککق کمثیتان سرت دغن هیوهن سکل دایغ ۲ ایت مک توانفتري

سکل فکن فسارا دان تمثت سکل فرماین ۲ دان دمغ فون میف تمثت
 سکل فندیکر ۲ هندق برماین دان سکتیک لاکي سکل رعیة ایسی نگری
 فون برهمیثون فونو سسق ماسیغ (۲) اد یغ ستغه فرکي مبیایکي ساسق ۲
 دان اد یغ ستغه فرکي مبوات سکل تمثت فرماین دان تروغ فیثیت جرون
 کلم سرت داتوء تمونخ متري دکرهن سکل توکخ ۲ مبوات تمثت فنچا
 فرسادا دان دبواتن فنچا فرسادا ایت ترلالوله ایندهن سکالي دان
 (د) بواتن فنچا فرسادا ایت سبواه بالي کچیل توجه تیغت دان برف
 قول بالي یفکچیل ۲ دکلیغن تمثت سکل بینی ۲ سکل متري دان اورغ
 بسر ۲ دان دبواتن قول دوا ایکور ناک برجواغ سرت مپمبورکن ایر
 کاتس بالي ۲ ایت ترلالوله اینده سکالي فربواتن دفریته اوله تروغ
 فیثیت سکلین ستله سوده سیف سکلین ایت مک تروغ فیثیت جرون
 کلم دان داتوء تمونخ متري فون ماسوقله مغادف بکندا دملومکن
 ستله سیثله بلاک ستله سوده مک فکولون دولي بکندا فون برمولایله
 برجاک ۲ دان مپمبلیه کربو لمبو ایم ایتیق منجامو سکل رعیة بالا دان
 سکل فرماین سکنف فرکارا سفرت وایغ مندورا مایو غ سکلین فون
 برماینله ترلالوله رامین دان دبوري تیه اوله بکندا کفد ککندا بکندا
 تروغ فیثیت مپوک سبواه کدو غ صدقهکن کفد سکل فقیر دان مسکین
 دان بلنجا سکل مکانن سکل رعیة بالا ایت مک ترلالوله رامین سکالي
 ددالم نگری لندو غ بولن قدح توا مک سکل فرماین فون تیاداله برهنتي
 لاکي مالم دان سیغ دان سکل فوه جودی مادت چندو فون جاغن دکتاکن
 لاکي فونو سکنف سیمشغ دبوکان فوه دان فاکو دان چمٹلیق دان تاوت ۲
 ترا مک سکل رعیة بالا فون ترلالوله سوک هاتین ماسیغ (۲) اد یغ ستغه
 مپابو غ ایم دان سابو غ کربو لمبو دان ادفون جرون دغن کلم تیاداله
 ترکیرا ۲ لاکي سوکان سبتتر فرکي مپابو غ ایم دان سبتتر لاکي سیغکه
 تیکم فوه دان سبتتر لاکي ددالم بغسل مایو غ دان انق استرین فون تیاد
 داینده دغدولین دان برف دماره اوله تروغ فیثیت کتان تروغ فیثیت

کاستان ماسیغ ۲ مک توانفتري سیتی دیوی فون کمبالی کاستان دان
 فکولون دولی بکندا فون میمقین تاغن استرین توانفتري سینر بولن
 کمیلغ چهیاماسوق کدالم فرادوان برساند کورو بردوا لاکي استري
 دمکینه حالن فکولون دولی بکندا ایت سبتتر برادو داستان توانفتري
 سینر بولن دان سبتتر برادو داستان توانفتري سیتی دیوی دان افیل
 بکندا براغتک کاستان سیتی دیوی دشنن کغد سکل اینغ فغاسوه
 توانفتري ایت تیاد دبری الفاکنن دمکینه حالن بکندا فکولون دولی
 بکندا ایت مک نکري لیندوغ بولن قدح توا فون ترلالوله رامی فونو
 سسق سکل داکنغ ستري ماسوق برنیاک ددالم نکري دان بکندا
 فکولون دولی بکندا فون کغد تیغ ۲ هاری حاضرله دبالیروغ بالی
 فغهدافن دهادف اوله دمغ تمغکوغ دان منتری فغکاو دان سلمیت
 سرت ککندا بکندا کتیک دمکینه حالن کغد (تیغ ۲) هاری.

حتی تیاد بیراف لمان مک بکندا فکولون دولی بکندا فون سدغ
 دهادف اوله فادوک ککندا تروغ فیقیت جرون کلم دان سلمیت فون
 مودیق نایک مهادف بکندا دان سکل منتری فغکاو رعیة بالا فون فونو
 سسق دبالیروغ بالی فغهدافن مک فکولون دولی بکندا فون برمشواره
 دغن ککندا بکندا هندق برلفسکن نیة قاولن (قولن) ستله فوتسله مشواره
 ایت بکندا فون ممبری تیتہ کغد داتوء تمونغ منتری مپوره کمشوغن سکل
 ایسی نکري کچیل دان بسر توا دان مودا دان مپوره فربایقکی فکن فسارا
 دان مغمیمشونکن سکل فرماینن دان مموات فنچاقرسادا ستله سوده داتوء
 تمونغ منتری فون منجنجوغ تیتہ بکندا لالو برمهن کمبالی مفرجاکن
 تیتہ ستله سوده بکندا فون براغتکله ماسوق کدالم دان هاری فون
 همقیر مالم دان سلمیت فون برمهن کمبالی ککوالا فرکی مغمیل
 استري ۲ دان کلم جرون دمکینه جوک ماسیغ ۲ کمبالی کرومهن
 ستله کایسوقکن هاری داتوء تمونغ منتری دان تمغکوغ سکلین فون
 ممالو چانغ ایسی نکري دکرهن سکل رعیة بالا دان تمغکوغ فون میف.

ڦڦڦيت توانڦتري سڀتي ديوي ايت ڦوليه اڪن توانڦتري سينر بولن ڪمليغ
 چها ايت دغن ڪرسن مڪ توانڦتري سڀتي ديوي ڦون تباد برداي لاڳي
 سرت تاڪوت دان مالون اڪن ڪڪندا بڪندا تروغ ڦڦڦيت ايت مڪ
 توانڦتري سڀتي ديوي ڦون مڦداڦيله ڪڦد توانڦتري سينر بولن ڪمليغ
 چها ايت مڪ دمي توانڦتري سڀتي ديوي ترفندڱله ڪڦد موڪ توانڦتري
 سينر بولن ڪمليغ چها مڪ جاتوهله رحيم ددالم هاتين ڪسيهن بلس
 مناروه ڦاڦ ددالم دادان ڪاسيه سايغ سڦرت سوداران سجالن سجادي
 سرت برلينغ^۲ دغن اير مات مئدغ توانڦتري ايت سڦرت سوده ماتي لاکون
 مڪ ڦتري سڀتي ديوي ڦون سڪراله مئاسغ دين دان مٻاڪر دوف سته ايت
 لالو دباوان ڪلوار اير بنجارن ساري لالو دسيرمن سرات^۲ توبه توانڦتري
 سينر بولن ڪمليغ چها ايت اد سڪتيڪ لمان مڪ توانڦتري سينر بولن
 ڪمليغ چها ڦون تربرسين اد سڪتيڪ لالو مٻوڪ مٿان مئدغ سرات^۲
 سڪتيڪ لاڳي توانڦتري سينر بولن باغون دودق دان مئدغ ڪڦد سڀتي
 ديوي سرت ڪاسيه سايغن ڪڦد سڀتي ديوي لالو ايڦون مٻه ڪڦد سڀتي
 ديوي دان سڀتي ديوي ڦون سڪراله مٻمبوت لالو دڦلوق دچيومن سرت
 دغن ڪاسيه سايغن سڦرت سوداران سام سجادي مڪ توانڦتري سينر بولن
 (ڪمليغ چها) ڦون باڦيله ڦولغ ڦوليه سديڪلان مڪ ڦڪولون دولي بڪندا
 ڦون ترلالوله سوڪ هاتين مليهت استرين بايڪ درڦد ڦاڪيت ايت دان
 مليهتن ڪدوان ايت برڦڪاتن دان برڪاسيه^۲ هن ايت دان تروغ ڦڦڦيت
 جرون ڪلم دان سلمڦيت سرت منتري هلبالغ دان رعية بالا سڪلين ڦون
 ترلالوله سوڪ ددالم هاتين مليهتن توان ڦهولون هيلغ درڦد ڦرچينتان
 ايت مڪ ڪندرغ ڪسوكان ڦون دڦالو اورغله علامه ڪسوكان مڪ ڦڪولون
 دولي بڪندا ڦون منجاموله سڪل رعية بالا دان اورغ بسر^۲ يڻمان يڻاد
 داتس باليروغ ايت سڪتيڪ لاڳي هاري ڦون مالمله مڪ مئاسغ^۲ ڦون
 ڪمباليله ڪمڦت مئاسغ^۲ دان وان چيڪ انتن بسي انتن تمباڪ ڦون
 هيليره باليق ڪڦيتو ڪوالا دان تروغ ڦڦڦيت ڪلم دان جرون ڪمبالي

ایفون سمفيله ددالم استان لالو نایک تروس لغسوغ ماسوق مغادف
 سیتی دیوی سرت مٹھکت تاغن جاری مپوسن دأتس کفلا کتاڻ سمفون
 توانکو توان باتو کفلا فاتیگ این دتیهکن فادوک ککندا مپمبوت
 توانکو کدالم کوت تیتھن هندق دسورهن ممولیھکن فادوک ادیندا
 توانفتري سینر بولن کملیغ چهیا یغ جاتوه کدالم سوغي دٹھکالن راج
 دمی ددغر اوله توانفتري سیتی دیوی اکن سمبه جرون دان کلم دمکین
 ایت مک توانفتري سیتی دیوی فون ترلالو ماره ددالم هاتین لالو بٹھکت
 مرنجیس ماسوق کدالم فرادوان لالو برادو دأتس بوق تیلیم بتل سرائک
 سوات فون تیاد اف کتاڻ کفد جرون دان کلم ایت ستله دلپت اوله
 جرون دان کلم اکن حال یغدمکین ایت مک ایفون تورن کمبالی دغن
 سگراڻ لالو برجالن کدالم کوت اد سکتیک لمان برجالن ایت مک
 جرون دان کلم فون سمفيله کدالم کوت لالو نایک مغادف فکولون
 دولی بکندا دفرسمبهکنن سکل حال احوال توانفتري سیتی دیوی ایت
 ستله ددغر اوله تروغ فیثیت اکن فرکتان جرون ایت مک تروغ فیثیت
 فون ترلالوله فانس راس هاتین سرت لالو برموهن کفد دولی بکندا
 برجالن تورن دغن سگراڻ منوجو استان توانفتري سیتی دیوی اد
 سکتیک لمان تروغ فیثیت ایت برجالن مک تروغ فیثیت فون سمفيله
 کاستان سیتی دیوی لالو نایک لغسوغ کدالم استان منوجو بیلیق
 فرادوان توانفتري سیتی دیوی ایت مک دلپت اوله تروغ فیثیت اکن
 سیتی دیوی ایت سدغ دودق برادو سرت مناغیس بواغ ایر متان مک
 دسمبر اوله تروغ فیثیت اکن سیتی دیوی ایت لالو ددوگغن دان دباواڻ
 تورن درفد استان لالو برجالن دغن سگراڻ منوجو کدالم کوت اد
 سکتیک لمان تروغ فیثیت ایت برجالن مک تروغ فیثیت فون سمفيله
 کبالیروغ لالو نایک لغسوغ سکالی دباواڻ توانفتري سیتی دیوی ایت
 مک دلتکن توانفتري سیتی دیوی ایت دهداڻ فکولون دولی بکندا دان
 (د) هداڻ توانفتري سینر بولن کملیغ چهیا ایت مک دسوره اوله تروغ

هندق کسوداهنن کیت دودق تریق تاغیس این باقیله کیت اختیارکن
 ایکوت مان ۲ جالن کیت قولیهکن فادوک ادیندا این سرت کیت برنیه
 برقاؤل (برقؤل) جک توانفتري سینر بولن کمیخ چهیا این هیدوڤ
 قولغ قولیه سڤرت سدیکالا کیت هندق فرنایک فنچاڤرسادا توجه تیڤت
 دان هندق هونس امس هاقوس کفلا دان هندق سیتوق برلیمو دان
 هندق سمبلیه لمبو کربو ایم ایتیق دان کمیخ بیري ۲ هندق فرجامو
 رعیه بالا هینا دینا سکلینن دان هندق برجاک ۲ توجه هاری توجه مال
 سیغ سام مال سروڤ دان هندق برماین سکنف فرماین یغاد ددالم نڤری
 لیندوڤ بولن قدح توا این دان هندق فرهایسکن سبواه کدوڤ هندق
 صدقه کفد سکل فقیر مسکین ستله ایت مک برتیه توانکو فکولون دولی
 بکندا کفد تروڤ فیثیت کتاڤ ابغ تروڤ فیثیت یغمان ایلوق کفد ابغ
 سیلاله ابغ تولغ اختیارکن جاغلله ایکوت فنداڤاتن سهیا لاکي سرت
 برتیه ایت دغن ایر متاڤ برچوچوران جاتوه کریباڤ مک ترلالوله بلس
 هاتی سکل یغ مغادف ایت ملیهکن حال فکولون دولی بکندا ستله سوده
 مک تروڤ فیثیت فون برتیه کفد داتوه تمونڤ متري کتاڤ سیافاته
 یغداڤت ممولیه اکن توانفتري سینر بولن کمیخ چهیا ایت مک سمبه
 سکل داتوه تمونڤ متري سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا اداله کفد
 فیکیران فاتیك ۲ سکلین تیاداله سیاف بوله ممولیهکن توانفتري این
 هپاله توانفتري سیتی دیوی انق نجوم یغروس متاله یغلا این درفد ایت
 تیاداله فاتیك تمقق سیاف ۲ فون کران ترلالوله سوکر سکالی فکرچان
 این ستله ددغر اوله تروڤ فیثیت دان فکولون دولی (بکندا) اکن سمبه
 داتوه تمونڤ متري ایت مک فکولون دولی بکندا فون برتیه کفد کلم
 دان جرون سوره فرکي ممبوت توانفتري سیتی دیوی ددالم استان
 دلوار فکن فسارا ستله ددغر جرون دان کلم اکن تیه بکندا ایت مک
 جرون فون برموهن کفد بکندا لالو تورن برجالن دغن سکران منوجو
 استان سیتی دیوی اد سکتیک لمان جرون دان کلم ایت برجالن مک

سلمڻيت دغن مارهن ڪٿان اين افاهه ابغ سلمڻيت دان مڦاڦاهه فڪرتي
 ابغ سلمڻيت دمڪين اين دودق ميڦساڪن سڪل رعيه بالا سوره سلم
 چاري سڪنڦ لوبوق فڻتي اداڪه هندق برجومڦا ابغ تاروه دباوه ڪاجغ
 جاوا ددالم ڦراهو دان دساڪيتي رعيه بالا دسورهن چاري ددالم سوڻي
 بسر اين ستله ددغر اوله سلمڻيت اڪن ڦرڪٿان تروغ ڦيڻيت دمڪين ايت
 مڪ ايڦون ديم تياڊ ترڪات ۲ غري سڊيڪيت هاتين ڪڦد تروغ ڦيڻيت
 ايت دان تروغ ڦيڻيت ڦون ددوڪڦن توانڦتري سينر بولن ڪميليغ چها
 ايت لغسوغ ماسوق ڪدالم ڪوت سهڻڪ نايڪ تروس ڪباليروغ دلٽڪڪن
 توانڦتري ايت دأٽس سوات ڪٿا سرت دلا بوهڪن تيري دان تابير ۲ دغن
 سچوڪڦن بتاف الت راج ۲ سرت فنوه سسق سڪل منٽري ڦڱاوا دان
 دمغ تمغڪوڦ دان استري سڪل منٽري دمغ تمغڪوڦ ڦون فنوهله منجڪاڪن
 توانڦتري ايت ماسيغ (۲) دغن ڦرچيتانن اڪن توانڦتري ايت مڪ ادڦون
 اڪن توانڦتري سينر بولن ايت سهڻڪ ڦيڻسن تياڊ خبرڪن ديرين سڦرت
 اورغ ماتي لاکون مڪ سڪل رعيه بالا دان اورغ بسر ۲ يغ مڦادف ايڦون
 ماسيغ ۲ هابيس تريق تاغيس سايڱڪن اڪن توانڦتري سينر بولن ڪميليغ
 چها ايت مڪ ادڦون اڪن ڦڪولون دولي بڪندا ايت جاغنه هندق
 دڪٿاڪن لاڪي سبنتر ڦيڻسن دان سبنتر سدرڪن ديرين اڦيل سدرڪن
 ديرين لالو مراتڦ برباڪي ۲ بويين ڪٿان اريا ايڱسون امس ميره رتن
 ڦرڪاچ جيوا ڪاڪ ماته ڪات توان هندق برستيا دغن ابغ تيا ۲ توان
 برجالن دهولو تياڊ منٽي ابغ دان اڦاله دوسا ابغ مڪ توان مراجوق
 ممبواڱڪن ڊيري تياڊ سمڦت منٽي ابغ لالو مملوق استرين سرت مڱمڱس
 ديرين لالو ڦيڻسن ڦول دان سڪراله دسمبوت اوله تروغ ڦيڻيت اڪن ڪڦلا
 ڦڪولون دولي بڪندا دان جرون ڦون سڪراله مڱميل اير ماور لالو دسیرمن
 سرات ۲ توبه (ڦڪولون) دولي بڪندا لالو بڪندا ڦون سدرله ڦول ستله
 سدرلالو دودق مناڱيس برباڪي بويين ستله دليته اوله تروغ ڦيڻيت اڪن
 يڱدمڪين ايت مڪ سمبه تروغ ڦيڻيت سمڦون توانڪو توان باتو ڪڦلا اداله

توان باتو كفلا اداله كيرا ۲ درفد فاكي هاري تادي دكت هندق توليه
 تغكالا سهفك سمهي سكارغ فتح اين فاتيک ۲ سکلين سلم چاري
 سرات ۲ سکنف لوبغ کاوځ ۲ دان لوبوق تياد جوک برتمو دغن توان
 باتو كفلا ايت ستله ددغر تروغ فيثيت اکن سنبه سکل رعية بالا ايت
 مک تروغ فيثيت فون برديم ديرين اد سکتیک لمان ستله سوده مک
 تروغ فيثيت فون برتاڻ قول کفد سلمثيت کتاڻ ابغ سلمثيت اداله تتکل
 ابغ سلمثيت موديق نايک کفکن فسارا اد ببراف لمان توانفتري ايت
 سوده غايب ددالم سوغي اين مک جواب سلمثيت دغن ماسم موکان کتاڻ
 تياد سهيا تاهو وقت ۲ مان تتکل سهيا سمهي ماري کفکن فسارا اين
 سهيا دغر هابيس کمغر ريوه رنده بلاک دانلاکي سهجاله اورغ نگري
 ليندوځ بولن قدح توا اين سوده براوبه ستياڻ دانلاکي بوکنکه ماس
 اميل دهولو برجيجي هندق بلا فليهارا توان فغهوولو سهيا دغن سچوکفن
 سکارغ اين مغافاکه دبوات دغن تياد سقرتين دان دبونهن دليمغر بواغ
 ددالم سوغي بسر اين دانلاکي جک تياد لارت هندق بلا فليهارا
 مغافاکه تياد ماهو سره باليق کفد سهيا سهجاله دبوات انياي دأتس
 توان فغهوولو سهيا ايت ستله ددغر اوله تروغ فيثيت اکن فرکتان سلمثيت
 ايت دمکين مک تروغ فيثيت فون ديم تياد منجواب اف فرکتان سلمثيت
 سرت تروغ فيثيت فون برجالن دغن سکران منوجو فراهو سلمثيت ستله
 سمهي کفراهو تروغ فيثيت فون نايک کأتس فراهو لالو تروغ فيثيت
 فون دبوکان کاجغ جاوا دودق تروتودغ دسام تغه رواغ فراهو ايت مک دمي
 تراغکتله کاجغ جاوا ايت مک تروغ فيثيت فون برتموله (دغن) توانفتري
 سينر بولن ايت فيغسن تياد خبرکن ديرين سقرت لاکو اورغ سوده ماتي
 فوچت لسيه سقرت مان بولن کسياغن هاري ترلالوله بلس راس هاتي
 تروغ فيثيت مندغ اکن حال توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چهيا ايت مک
 سکراله ددوکغ اوله تروغ فيثيت دباواڻ تورن درفد فراهو ايت مندافت
 سلمثيت ستله سمهي دکت سلمثيت مک تروغ فيثيت فون برکات کفد

هندق ماتي دغن سجوق دان كمبوغ سبب توانق تري سينر بولن ترجون
 كدالم سوغي دان رسف غايب انته كمان فرکين تياد تيمبولله لاكي
 دان ببراڤ دچاري اوله سكل رعية بالا تياد جوک برجومفا دغندي
 سكارغ اين سلمقيت دفرقن سكل رعية بالا تياد دبرين نايك كداراتن
 دان بارغسياڤ نايك هندق درفش كفلا سرت دغن مارهن دان دجرکهن
 (دجرکهن) دان دتغكيغن دان نكري فون هندق دباكرن جك تياد برجومفا
 دغن توان فغمولون ايت دان كغد سياڤ فون تياد دتاكوتن دان كتركن
 فد فيكيران سهيا جك تياد دكرقكن ابغ فون تياد كنا هالا دانلاكي درفد
 ماتي رعية بالا دان نكري فون هندق بناس بيرله سهيا ماتي ابغ بونه
 فيكير سهيا تياد منجادي اف سبب ايتوله يغ سهيا فركي باغونكن ابغ
 كالو تياد دمكين كيلاكه سهيا بوكنن سهيا تياد تاهو ستله ددغر اوله
 تروغ فيثيت اكن فركتان جرون ايت مك ايئون حيرانله ددالم هاتين
 لالو ديم تياد تركات ۲ لالو تروغ فيثيت دان جرون برجالن دوا برسودارا
 دتوجون دغكالن راج هندق منداقتن فكولون دولي بگندا سرت برتان
 كغد جرون اف سبب سلمقيت هندق باكر فكن فسارا ايت مك دچترا
 اوله جرون كغد تروغ فيثيت درفد فرمولان هغك سمفي اخيرن ستله
 ايت تروغ فيثيت دان جرون فون سميله ددالم فكن فسارا لالو لغسوغ
 سكالو دغكالن راج دان دليهت اوله تروغ فيثيت اكن حالن سلمقيت
 ايت سهغك دودق جرکه (جرکه) دان تغكيغ اكن سكل رعية بالا دغن
 بسر سواران سمرت هليلتر بويي سواران ايت مك تروغ فيثيت دان جرون
 فون سميله دكت سكل رعية بالا دان سلمقيت دمي سلمقيت ترفندغ كغد
 تروغ فيثيت مك سلمقيت فون بهاروله براس لمه سكل سندي اغكوتان
 دان فوچتله ورن موكان دان ايئون بهاروله برهنتي درفد جرکه (جرکه)
 تغكيغ سكل رعية بالا ايت مك تروغ فيثيت فون برتان كغد سكل رعية
 بالا كتان كغد وقت مان توانق تري سينر بولن كميلغ چها اين يغ ترجون
 كدالم سوغي اين مك سمبه سكل رعية بالا سكلين كتان سمفون توانكو

ایت تیاد سمفت هندق دتورنن ایکوت تفک مک جرون فون لاریله تیاد
 ترکیرا ۲۱ دهمبت اوله تروغ فیثیت راتاله سکنف لورغ ۲ دفکن فسارا
 ایت دان راتاله تمثت دسمبویی اوله (جرون) دچاری جوک اوله تروغ
 فیثیت سمفیله سکنف کندغ بابی ۲ چینا ایکوت فکن فسارا ایت سمیل
 لاری سمیل برکات صبرله دهولو ابغ جاغن دونه دغن تیاد فریقسا
 کران هایسله نکری روسق بناس دان رعیه بالا فون هایس ماتی
 کمبوغ فروتن دفریواتکن اوله سلمفیت چلاک دان ببرا فون جرون
 دخبرکن کفد تروغ فیثیت تیاد جوک دفاکین دبورو جوک اوله تروغ
 فیثیت مک ددالم حال یغدمکین ایت جرون فون لیهله فنت تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱
 دان مپاوا فون لله بهاس مک جرون برهنتیله لالو دبرالیهن بالیق مغادف
 تروغ فیثیت سرت دهونسن کریسن لوق (لوه) تغه تیک فوله بواتن جاوا
 سرای کنا سیلاله ابغ جک سام سجنیس دان سام سبغسا بیرله ماتی
 برتندیه بغکی درقد نکری هندق روسق بناس دان بناس هایس سکل
 پاوا رعیه بالا سکلین دانلاکی نیه دان قاول (قول) تاهیه انجیغ دمکین
 ایت تیاد بوله کرق باغونکن سمفی رومه تفکاکن سندیری دباکرکن اوله
 سلمفیت بهاروله فادن دغن نیه قاول (قول) ابغ ایت ستله ددغر اوله تروغ
 فیثیت اکن فرکتان جرون ایت بهاروله سدرکن دیرین کنا سهجاله
 ادیق جرون این بنته بین ساغت دان بارغ اف یغ کیت فریوات ایت
 سموث تا کنا بلاک دان دتوجین دال ۲ ن ماینکن درقد دودق بلایر
 دلاوت لتارا سهفک سمفی کدالم نکری دمکین جوک فکرتین بوکن ابغ
 تیاد تاهو دان ببرا فون ابغ دودق فسن ابغ هندق بایرکن قاول (قول) ابغ
 توجه هاری سهاج سبب سهاری لاکی تیاداکه بوله دنتیکن سهجاله
 هندق دبواتکن کیت این سفرت مان بودق ۲ ستله ددغر اوله جرون
 اکن فرکتان تروغ فیثیت مک جواب جرون بوکن سهیا هندق توجی
 ابغ دان نیه تاهیه انجیغ افاکه سدمکین ایت چوباله ابغ فرکی لیته
 سندیری اکن سکل حالن بوکنکه سکل ایسی نکری کیت این هایس

دولي بکندا اکن فرکتان جرون ایت ترلالوله سوک راس هاتین سرای
کتان بأیقله ابغ ایکوت یغمان ایلوق کفد ابغ کلم دان ابغ جرون
سیلاکنله کران سهیا این لپقله سکل کیرا ۲۱ ددالم هاتی سهیا ستله
سودهله قوتسله مشوارتن جرون دان کلم سرت فکولون دولی بکندا
ایت لالو جرون فون برموهنله کفد تغکو سلطان دولی بکندا سرت جرون
برسیقله دیرین لالو دامیلن سیله کریس لوق (لوه) تغه نیک فوله
فریواتن جاوا دسلین دفیگکش لالو جرون فون برجالنله منوجو کرومه
تروغ فیثیت تیاد براف لمان جرون برجالن ایت مک جرون فون سمفیله
کرومه تروغ فیثیت لالو نایک لغسوغ سکالی کاتسن لالو برتان کفد
ماینغ تروغ فیثیت کتان ماینغ سکارغ این براف هاریله سوده ابغ تروغ
فیثیت برقاؤل (برقول) ایت مک سمبه ماینغ تروغ فیثیت دشن تاکوتن
دان هالوس سواران برتوترا ایت سبب تاکوت اکن تروغ فیثیت ترکجوت
جاک کتان سمفون توانکو ابغ توان باتو کفلا ایت بهارو برادو ماسوق
انم هاری سهاج دان کات قول جرون چوباله ماینغ اندورله سدیکیت
سهیا هندق مباحونکن ابغ تروغ فیثیت کران نگری هندق هابیس روسق
بناس هندق دباکرکن اوله سلمفیت چلاک ایت مک ماینغ تروغ
فیثیت اندورله درقد تمفتن مک جرون فون دلغسوغن ماسوق کدالم
بیلیق فرادوان تروغ فیثیت دان دلیهت اوله (ن) تروغ فیثیت سدغ برادو
ترلالو پدر تیاد خبرکن دیرین داتس بوق تیلیم بلدو سرت دوا بیله
فدغ بنتوء الغ هولو سواس سدیا ترهونس دگیری کانن ستله سوده
مک جرون فون برسیقله دیرین ستله سوده سیف مک جرون فون دتاریقن
کاکي تروغ فیثیت دشن سکران لالو ایفون لاریله ستله سوده تروغ
فیثیت فون ترکجوتله ترکاف ۲ دان دچلیقن مات میره مپالا سفرت
بیجیء ساک دلیهتن جرون یغ مباحونکن دی مک تروغ فیثیت فون
باغونله دسمبرن فدغ بنتوء الغ هولو سواس لالو دبورو جرون ایت
تیاد ترکیب ۲۱ مک جرون فون دترجونن دری اتس رومه تروغ فیثیت

ایت مک ستغه هابیسله کمبوغ فروتن سبب سجوق ایت مک هیوهله
 ددالم نگرې لیدوغ بولن قدح توا ایت ستله ددغر اوله سلطان فکولون
 دولی بکندا دان جرون کلم اکن فرکتان سلمشیت ایت مک ماسیغ ۲ فون
 ماکین برتمبه سوسه ددالم هاتین دان تاکوت اکن سلمشیت مباکر اکن
 سکل نگرین دان سلمشیت فون ماکین برتمبه ۲ دفرقن سکل کلیغ چینا
 سیم ملایو دسورهن سلم دان تیاد دبرین نایک دان سکل رعیه بالا فون
 هابیسله کمبوغ سجوق سبب کیغ ماکن ایر ایت سرت دغن تاکوتن
 مک جرون کلم دان فکولون دولی بکندا فون دیمله تیاد ترکات ۲ سبب
 تاکوتن اکن سلمشیت ایت مک جرون فون برکات کغد فکولون دولی
 بکندا کتان سمفون توانکو توان باتو کثلا سکارغ این اقاله کیرا بچارا
 کیت جک سماچم این هابیسله سکل رعیه بالا کیت مانی دغن سجوقن
 دان نگرې فون هابیسله دباکر اوله سلمشیت دان اقاله عقل بچارا کیت
 مک تیته فکولون دولی بکندا سهیا تیاد تاهو هندق دکانن اف لاکي
 ملینکن فولغ کغد کیرا فیکیران ابغ جرون دان ابغ کلمله اف ۲ اختیارن
 مک سمبه جرون جکلو بکیتو بایقله کیت کرککن ابغ تروغ فیثیت دان
 برنیه افاکه سمفی نگرې هندق روسق بناس ایت مک تیته فکولون دولی
 بکندا سیافاته یغ چاکف هندق مغکرککن ابغ تروغ فیثیت ایت کران
 سهیا دغر خبارن کتان بارغسیاف کرک باغونن هندق درفککن کثلا دان
 دوا بیله قدغ سدیا ترهونس دکیری کانن ایت مک سیافاله یغ چاکف
 مغکرککن ابغ تروغ فیثیت ایت جک ای باغون فون فپاکیت جوک کغد
 کیت مک سمبه کلم سمفون توانکو توان باتو کثلا فاتیگ تیاداله برانی
 مباغونکن ابغ تروغ فیثیت ایت جک نگرې هندق روسق بناس فون
 روسفله ستله ددغر جرون اکن فرکتان کلم ایت مک سمبه جرون سمفون
 توانکو توان باتو کثلا درفد نگرې کیت هندق روسق بناس دان جهنم
 هابیس سکل رعیه بالا لاکي ۲ دان فرمشوان بایقله فاتیگ ماتی سئورغ
 درفد بناس یغباق بیر دبونه اوله ابغ تروغ فیثیت ستله ددغر اوله

این دغن سچوکفن سکارغ این مٹاف دیرکن باکي (بري) ترجون
 دسام تغه سوغي این سوده منجادي چاپت دان چلا اد سکتیک لمان
 مک وان چیک اتن بسی اتن تمباک فون سمفيله دفتکالن راج تمفت
 سکل رعية بالا دودق سلم منچاري اکن توانقثري سرت دغن کمثر
 کادوهن مک وان چیک اتن بسی اتن تمباک فون برتان کفد سکل
 رعية بالا ایت دغن امارهن کثان افاکه سپن یغ کمثر کادوه سلاکو این
 دان افاکه یغدچارین مک سمبه سکل رعية بالا تنترا دان جرون دان کلم
 کثان ابغ سلمثیت ۲ دغرله سهيا هندق خبرکن کفد ابغ سکارغ این توان
 قثري سینر بولن گمیلغ چها ایت سوده ترجون کدالم سوغي این رسف
 دویوب (غیوب) هیلغ تیاد کتهوان هالا تیاد تاهو افاکه سپن یغبوله
 توانقثري ایت مرک دان ببراف دسلم دان دچاري اوله سکل رعية بالا
 تیاد برجومثا لاکي ستله ددغر اوله سلمثیت فرکتان جرون دان کلم ایت
 مک سلمثیت فون ترلالو مرکان دان دجرکهن (دجرکهن) دان دتغکیغن
 دان دکفمن بیسر دجکیغن (دجکیغن) مات دان دهونسن فدغ بتتو الغ
 هولو سواس دتاغن سرت برتیه دغن مرکان کثان کفد هاري این
 جکلو تیاد دافت توانقثري توان فوهولو اکو ایت سکالي این لوچوتله
 ستیا کیت اکو هندق بونهکن فرهاییس سکل رعية بالا یغمان یغاد
 دان اکو هندق روبهکن سکل کدي ۲ اکو هندق باکرکن سکل فکن
 فسارا سکالي این کنلله اکن بکس تاغن تروغماس (ترماس) دهولو
 این برجنجي دغن اکو هندق بلا فلیهاراکن دغن سچوکفن سکارغ
 این مٹافاته دیرکن بوله منجادي دمکین رووف سرت برتیه قول کفد
 سکل رعية بالا دغن مرکان سرت دکارتن کیکیغن کثان سلمله کامو سکلین
 چاري بارغسیاف یغ نایک درفد سوغي ایت (این ؟) اکو هندق رفغکن
 کفلان ستله ددغر اوله سکل رعية بالا کلیغ چينا دان سیم ملایو اکن
 تیته سلمثیت ایت دغن مرکان مک ماسیغ (۲) فون تاکوتله تیاد ترکییر ۲۱
 کتر ملیکه (مغکیکیل) برتمبه کتر سبب سجوقن سبب لام دودق برندم

دغن ابغ سکارغ این مغاف ادیندا مینشکلکن ابغ دغن سئورغ دیری توان
برجالن دهولو تیاد ماهو منتتی ابغ برسام ۲ لالو بکندا فون ربه فیغسنله
فول تیاد سدرکن دیرین دان سکراله دسمبوت اوله کلم کفلا بکندا
ایت لالو دشکون دان سکراله جرون دسیرمن دغن ایر ماور مک لالو
تغکو سلطان (فکولون دولی بکندا) فون سدرله فول مراتف مناعیس
باکی ۲ بوپی مک ترلالوله بلس هاتی بارغسیاف یغ مندغرث ایت مک
سکل رعیة تنترا فون جاغن دکناکن لاکي براتوس ۲ اورغ مأنسی ددالم
سوغي ایت دان کفلا مأنسی ددالم سوغي ایت برهیم سفرت مان بواء
لوروو ماسق لاکون دمکینله حالن سکل رعیة بالا ایت *

سبرمول مک ترسبوتله فول فرکتان وان چیک انتن بسی انتن
تمباک شهنذر راج کوالا ایت اقیل ایر هیلیر دمودیقن نایک دان
اقیل ایر مودیق دهیلیرن دمکینله حالن سلمشیت ایت دلاون ایر
سهاری ۲ له ای نایک مغادف تغکو سلطان فکولون دولی بکندا ایت
کدالم کوت مک کفد هاری (ایت) شهنذر راج کوالا فون سدغ ملاون ایر
ددا یوغن اوله سکل انق دایوغن نایک فکن فسارا کران ایرن ترلالو
درس ایت هفک تروس لغسوغ کلاوت لتارا مک اداله کفد کتیک ایت
توانفتري فون تیمبولله لالو هاپوت دکت دغن سمفن توندا سلمشیت
ستله دلپت اوله سلمشیت اکن میت فرمشوان هاپوت لالو دامیلن دان
دأمت ۲ تی دکنلن توانفتري سینر بولن کمیغ چهیا ایت مک سلمشیت
فون حیران اف سینر توانفتري یغوله منجادی دمکین ایت لالو دباوان
نایک کدالم سمفن توندا دسیمفنن دان دتودغن دغن کاجغ جاوا ستله
سوده لالو وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک فون هیلیرله (مودیقله ؟)
فول لغسوغ کفکن فسارا دان دفسن کفد سکل انق ۲ دایوغن جوروباتو
دان جورومودی دفسنن هابیس بلاک کتاژ جاغن سیاف بر خبر دان برچاکف
اکن حالن توانفتري این کفد سیاف ۲ فون کران دهولون فکولون
دولی بکندا سکلین برججی دغن اکو هندق بلا فلیهارا اکن توانفتري

واهي ماینغ ماريله کیت فرکي مندي برسیرم کبالي ایر کران براس
 فانس توبه سهيا ستله سوده لالو توانفتري سینر بولن کملیغ چهيا
 فون باغونله منوجو بالي ایر دایریفکن اوله سکل اینغ فغاسوهن ایت
 مک ستله سمقیله توانفتري سینر بولن دبالي ایر لالو دترجونن دسام
 تغه سوغي ایت اداله کفد کتیک ایت ایر فون تغه فاسغ قنوه دان
 توانفتري فون رسقله تیاد کتهوان هلان دمی دلپت اوله ماینغ اکن
 حال توانفتري سوده منچمفقکن دیرین دمکین ایت مک سکل اینغ
 فغاسوه توانفتري فون مپابوقله تریق تاغیس تیاد کتهوان هلان مک
 کمقرله ددالم استان ایت سهشک کدالم فکن فسارا مغانن توانفتري
 سینر بولن کملیغ چهيا تله غایبله ددالم سوغي بسر ددالم فکن فسارا ایت
 سهشک تردغرله کفد جرون دان کلم دان کفد ماس ایت تروغ فیشت
 فون بلومله لقس لاکي درفد نیه قاولن (قولن) حتی سلطان فکولون دولي
 یکندا سدغ لاکي درومه استرین یفتوا دمی ددغرث اکن استرین سوده
 منجادی دمکین ایت مک سلطان فون برلاری ۲ بالیق سرت دغن تاغیسن
 سایشکن استرین مک کلم دان جرون فون دکرهن هاییس سکل رعیه بالا
 تنترا سکلین سیم چینا کلیغ ملایو اد بلاک دسورهن تورن کدالم سوغي
 ایت منچاری اکن توانفتري دان سلطان فکولون دولي بکندا فون
 مناغیس تیاد ترکیرا ۲ داستان بوندا ایت سرت مبري تیتہ کفد متري
 فغکاوا سکلین دسورهن منچاری اکن توانفتري ایت مک سکل رعیه
 بالا کلیغ چینا سیم ملایو فون هاییسله تورن کدالم سوغي ایت منچاری
 اکن توانفتري سینر بولن کملیغ چهيا ایت راتاله سکل گاوغ ۲ دان
 تیغ لوپوق ۲ ایت دسلمن چاری تیاد جوک برجومفا دغن توانفتري
 ایت مک ادفون سلطان فکولون دولي بکندا دان جرون کلم سرت دغن
 تاغیسن یغبرتمبه لاکي فکولون دولي بکنداله سنتر فیغسن دان سنتر
 سدرکن دیرین اقیل سدر لالو مراتف برباگی ۲ بویین کنان اریا
 نیغسون اورت رمبوت باتو کفلا ابغ دمناته کات توان هندق ماتی برسام ۲

ماس توانفتري سينر بولن كميلڻ ڇهيا ڦون نايقله دودق داتس فراڻين
 ڪمونچق مهليڪڻ سدڻ دهادڻ اوله سڪل اينڻ ڦڦاسوه توا دان مودا
 دودق برگورو سندا مڪ توانفتري سينر بولن (كميلڻ ڇهيا) ڦون برتائ
 ڪڦد مائينڻ ڪتائ واهي مائينڻ ادڦون اڪن ابڻ تروغ ڦيڻيت دان ابڻ ڪلم
 دان ابڻ جرون ايت دودق دمهيڪي مان دان دودق برسام ۲ ڪه ڪتيڪان
 دانلاڪي سودهڪه اي براستري مڪ سبهه مائينڻ يفتوا سمڻون توانڪو
 توان باتو ڪڦلا اداله ڪندا ڪتيڪ ايت تباد دودق برسام دان لائين ۲
 استان دتجوڦڪن اوله مائينڻ ڪڦد توانفتري رومه ۲ ڦاڪر ساسق ماسيڻ ۲
 دانلاڪي سبهه مائينڻ سمڻون توانڪو توان باتو ڪڦلا ادڦون اڪن ابڻ
 تروغ ڦيڻيت ايت بلومله لاکي اي براستري دان برفاڻ دڦينڻ ڦادوڪ
 بوندا دان ڦادوڪ ڪندا سلطان (ڦڪولون دولي بگندا) تباد جوڪ اي
 ماهو براستري دان ابڻ ڪلم دان ابڻ جرون ڪدوان ايت سوده براستري
 ستله سوده لالو برتپاله ڦول توانفتري سينر بولن كميلڻ ڇهيا ڪڦد اينڻ
 ڦڦاسوهن ڪتائ واهي مائينڻ سياڦاته يڻ امڻون استان يڦدسبله ڦڪن ڦسارا
 رومهن برانجوڻ ڪاديڻ دان دسام تغه برانق ڪلواڻ ايت دان اينده
 سڪالي استان سهيا لهيت مڪ سبهه مائينڻ سمڻون توانڪو توان باتو ڪڦلا
 ايتوله استان توانفتري ستي ديوي انق نينقندا نجوم يفتروس مات
 منجادي استري توا ڪڦد ڪندا سلطان ڦڪولون دولي بگندا دمي
 ددغر اوله توانفتري سينر بولن كميلڻ ڇهيا اڪن ڦرڪتائ مائينڻ ايت
 مڪ بردبر لڦله ددالم هاتڻ سراي برفيڪير سئورڻ ديرڻ ڦاتوتله
 ڦادوڪ ڪندا ايت تباد ڦرنه ڦولڻ ڪدالم استاڪو ڪران سبب اد
 استرڻ يڦلائين جڪلو ڪو تاهو درڦد مولائ اڪن منجادي دمڪين ايت
 (اين؟) تتتوله درڦد مولائ تباد اڪو ماري ڪليندوڻ بولن قدح توا
 اين بيرله اڪو ماتي برسام ۲ ايهندا بونداڪو ايتڦون اڦاته هندق دڪتاڪن
 لاکي سودهله دڻن انتوڻ نصيڪو سميل برلينڻ ۲ اير متائ ترڪڻڪن
 انتوڻ نصيڪن مڪ ستله سوده لالو برتپهه توانفتري ڪڦد مائينڻ ڪتائ

برجاج دمکینه حالن نگرې لندوڅ بولن قدح توا ایت مک ترهنتیله
فرکتان جرون کلم دان تفکو سلطان فکولون دولي بگندا ایت • مک
ترسبوتله فول فرکتان تروڅ فیثیت هندق فرلفسکن نیه قاولن (قولن)
ایت •

سبرمول مک ترسبوتله فرکتان تروڅ فیثیت ستله بالیقله درفد برتندڅ
دیس ایت تیاد براف لمان مک اداله کفد سوات هاري تروڅ فیثیت فون
بریتله کفد سکل اینغ فغاسوهن کتان واهي ماینغ سکلین اداله کفد
هاري این سهیا هندق برلفسکن قاول (قول) سهیا - سهیا هندق تیدور
توجه هاري توجه مالم سیغ سام مالم سروف جائنله سیاف کرق باغونکن
سهیا دانلاکي بارغسیاف کرق باغونکن سهیا - سهیا هندق بونه دغن
تیاد فریقسا سهیا رففکن کفلاډ دغن فدغ بنتوء الغ هولو سواس این
مک سکل اینغ فغاسوه تروڅ فیثیت فون ماسیغ ۲ مغفکت تاغن جاري
مپوسن دأتس کفلا کتان سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا یغمان تیه
فرینته توان باتو کفلا ایت فاتیکن سکلین جنجوغوله دأتس جمالا فاتیکن ۲
هیب یغتوا این ستله تروڅ فیثیت بریتله کفد اینغدان سکلین ایت مک
لالو تروڅ فیثیت فون لغسوغله ماسوق کدالم بلیق فرادوان لالو
برادوله اي دأتس بوق تیلیم دان بتل سراک سرت دهونسش تاروه دوا
بیله فدغ بنتوء الغ هولو سواس سیله دتاروهن دروسوقن کیری دان
سیله دتاروهن دروسوق کانن لالو برادوله اي دان سکل اینغ فغاسوهن
ایت ماسیغ ۲ هابیس دیم بلاک تیاد براني برتوتر کاسر سهغک سڤ
سویله ددالم استان تروڅ فیثیت ایت •

القصه مک ترسبوتله فول فرکتان توانقتری سینر بولن کمیلغ
چهیا استری بگندا فکولون دولي بگندا فون ترلالو سوک ددالم چیتا
ددالم هاتین سهاري ۲ دودق برسوک ۲ دغن سکل اینغ فغاسوه سوات
فون تیاد ککوراغډ اف ۲ دبلا فلیهارا اوله سلطان فکولون دولي بگندا
دمکینه حالن کفد (تیف ۲) هاري مک اداله کفد سوات هاري دان سوات

بولن فون سمايمله برسام ۲ فرميسوري توا دان ترلالوله كاسيه فرميسوري
 توا اكن منتئون ايت دان دبلاڠ دغن سچوكفن ستله سوده فكولون دولي
 بكندا دان تروغ فيثيت دان كلم جرون سوده برتمو دغن بونداڠ سكلين
 لالو كنوارله فول كباليروغ بالي ففهادف فنوه سستله سكل رعية بالا
 دان منتري هلبالغ دان ففليما ۲ سكلين هينا دينا مفادف بكندا منجنجوغ
 دولي بركتتي ۲ ستله سوده هاري فون ففغله فكولون دولي بكندا فون
 براغكتله ماسوق كدالم استاڠ دان تروغ فيثيت جرون كلم فون ماسيغ (۲)
 كمباليله كرومه تفك كمشوغ هلامن ماسيغ ۲ مندافتكن اينغ ففاسوهن
 دان ستغه مندافتكن استرين مك ادفون سكل رعية بالا تنترا ماسيغ ۲ فون
 كمباليله كرومه (ن) مك وان چيڪ اتن بسي اتن تمباك فون كمبالي
 كدالم ففجاففن مندافتكن استرين سكلين دمكينله حال ماسيغ ۲ افيل
 سيغ هاري ماسوقله مفادف فكولون دولي دبالي فسين اكوغ دمكينله
 حال نكري ليندوغ بولن قدح توا ايت مك فكولون دولي بكندا فون
 قرارله داٲس تخت كراجاڠ دنكري ليندوغ بولن قدح توا دطابلكن
 بركلر تفكو سلطان (فكولون) دولي بكندا دان تروغ فيثيت ايتفون
 دكركن اوله بكندا دان كلم جرون ايت ماسيغ (۲) دغن ففكت جاواٲن
 ادفون اكن وان چيڪ اتن بسي اتن تمباك ايت دفوهنكن كقد
 تفكو سلطان (فكولون) دولي بكندا منجادي شهنذر راج كوالا سفرت
 مان فكرجاڠن دهولو كالا زمان مرحوم راج جاوا مك دقا بولن (دقوبلن)
 اوله توانكو سلطان فكولون دولي بكندا كفاڠ سفرت مان كهندق
 ايت مك سلمثيت فون برفيندهله كفيتو كوالا دغن سكل انق استرين
 دان سكل همب سهياڠ دان دباواڠ ففجافف تمباك تيغ تيك دان
 كافل بسي ايتفون دسرهنن سلطان (فكولون دولي بكندا) كفاڠ مك
 سلمثيت فون قرارله ددالم فكرجاڠن منجادي شهنذر راج كوالا دنكري
 ليندوغ بولن قدح توا حتى نكري ليندوغ بولن قدح توا ايتفون ماكينله
 برتمبه ۲ رامين دان سكل داكغ ستري فون فنوه سسق ماسوق برجوال

بځندا دسمبهن منجنجوغ دولي بځندا ستله سوده لالو تورن كسمفن
 دغن سكران كمبالي كدالم نكري ميښكن سكل الت مېموتكن فكلولون
 دولي بځندا ستله سوده مستعيله سكلين الاتن مك فنجاجف امس
 لافس سواس فون سمفيله كداراتن فلا بوهن مك فكلولون دولي بځندا
 فون مېباوا تورن توانفتري سينر بولن كميلغ چها دان تروغ فيفت
 كلم جرون دان سلمفت دان سكل ايسي فنجاجف تيك بواه ايتفون
 هاپس تورن بلاك كداراتن ستله فكلولون دولي بځندا لاکي استري
 جيچقله داراتن مك مريم دان ليلا درقد كوت ليندو غ بولن قدح توا
 بر بويله كروغ كرف تيا د تركير ۲۱ سمرت اكن تر باليق لاکون نكري
 ليندو غ بولن قدح توا ايت دان دساهوتكن فول اوله نوبت نفيري سرونې
 بغسي دان كو غ فغراهن فون دفالو اورغله مك برهمقونله سكل رعية
 ايسي نكري ليندو غ بولن قدح توا ايت كچيل بسر توا مودا هينا دينا فون
 برهمقونله بلاك مېموتكن فكلولون دولي بځندا باليق درقد بر تنده ديسا
 ايت مك مريم درقد كوت ليندو غ بولن (قدح توا) فون تيا داله بر فو تن
 لاکي بوپن تمباهن فول دساهوت اوله نوبت نفيري هغك فكلولون
 دولي بځندا ايت لغسو غله كدالم كوت نكري هغك نايك لغسو غ
 كمهليكي بوندا دان دباوا استرين لغسو غ مغادف بوندا مك تر لالوله
 سوک بوندا فكلولون دولي بځندا مليهتن انقندا باليق دغن سلامت
 دان مېباوا استري تر لالو بايك فارس مك فرميسوري توا فون دفتوق دان
 دچيومن انقندا بردوا لاکي استري ايت سرت بر تاغيس ۲ تر كنغن مرحوم
 راج جاوا سرت بوندا تروغ فيفت جرون كلم فون دانغله منداقتكن
 انقندا سكلين سرت دغن تر لالو سوکچيتا ددالم هاتن لالو دفلوق
 دچيومن مك اوله فكلولون دولي بځندا توانفتري سينر بولن كميلغ
 چها ايتفون دودقله دمھليكي فرميسوري توا دان دسره اوله فكلولون
 دولي بځندا سكل اينغ فغاسوه مملهاراكن توانفتري ايت دغن سچوكفن
 بتاف عادة استري راج ۲ يغبر ۲ دمکيله حالن مك توانفتري سينر

يغتوا سبب ريوه رنده تياد بوله تيدور براه لمان سلام دودق بلاير دتغه
 لأوت لتارا لالو تروغ فيفيت فون بركات كغد فكلون دولي بگندا سراي
 كنان سمفون توانكو توان باتو كفلا جك سلامة كيت سمفي كنكري
 كيت ليندوغ بولن قدح توا فاتيک هندق برقاؤل (برقول) دان هندق
 تيدور توجه هاري توجه مالم سيغ سام مالم سروف جاغن سياف كرق
 باغون فاتيک - فاتيک هندق رفغن كفلا دغن تياد فريقسا ستله سوده
 انتارا تياد براه لمان فنجاجف تيک بواه ايت برلاير دتغه لأوت لتارا
 ايت مك اдалه سكير ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم لمان برلاير ايت مك
 تمثقله فيتو كوالا نكري ليندوغ بولن قدح توا اد سكتيک لمان لالو
 سمفيله كفيتو كوالا ليندوغ بولن قدح توا مك لانو دباريسله مريم
 اوله تروغ فيفيت دان جرون كلم كروف كرف بويين كلمكابوتله اسفن
 دفيتو كوالا ايت مك تركجوت هابيسله سكل اورغيغ ددالم نكري ليندوغ
 بولن قدح توا ايت مك كمثر هابيسله سكل رعية بالا تتران دسگكان موسه
 اكن ماسوق ملغكر كدالم نكري ايت مك توء فغليما دان سكل هلبالغ
 اورغ بسر ۲ ددالم نكري ليندوغ بولن قدح توا فون ماسيغ ۲ دكرهن
 سكل رعية بالا برسيغن سكل الت سنجات برچاكن (برچاچكن ؟)
 ستله سوده مك توء فغليما يغ منجاك نكري ليندوغ بولن قدح توا فون
 برسيغه لالو كلوار فركي كفيتو كوالا مناتفكن مريم اف يغ كروف
 كرف دفيتو كوالا اد سكتيک لمان مك توء فغليما فون سمفيله دفيتو
 كوالا مك دري جاوه دكنلكن اوله توء فغليما اكن فنجاجف امس لافيس
 سواس ايت مك توء فغليما فون ترلالو سوکچيتا ددالم هاتين لانو
 دكايوهن فراهون ماسوق دكت دغن فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت
 مك سكل رعية بالا تتران فون ترلالو سوکچيتا ددالم هاتين مليهتن
 توان ففهلون باليق درفد برتندغ ديسا ايت دان بايق قول براوله
 رمفاسن دان كافل سبواه منجادي تيک دان بوله قول ايگوت سكهندق
 هاتين مك توء فغليما يغ منجاك نكري فون نايقله مغادف فكلون دولي

تمفت (د) تیغکلکن فنجاجف دوا بواه ایت لالو ماسوق برلا بوه ددالم فولو
ایت ستله دلیهت اوله سکل رعیة یغددالم کافل بسی تیغ تیک دان
فنجاجف تمباک تیغ تیک دان سکل کوندیق ۲ سلمفیت اکن فنجاجف
امس لافیس سواس ایت بالیق درفد نگری تنجوغ فورا دغن تیاد روسق
بناس دان مباوا همب سهیا ترلالو بایق ایت مک ماسیغ ۲ فون ترلالو
سوکچیتان تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ لاکي ستله ایت مک سلمفیت فون برموهنله کفد
(فکولون) دولی بکندا دان تروغ فیثیت لالو کمبالی کفنجاجف فنجاجف
تمباک تیغ تیک مندافتکن سکل انق استرین ستله سوده اداله سکیرا ۲۱
دوا هاری دوا مالم لمان فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس برهنتی دفولو
تمفت دتیغکلکن فنجاجف تمباک تیغ تیک دان کافل بسی تیغ تیک
ایت مک ستله کنفله ماسوق وقت دغن کنیکان مک فکولون دولی بکندا
دان تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم دان سلمفیت فون برسیفله ستله سوده برسیف
کف بلاک سکلینش مک جرون کلم سرت تروغ فیثیت فون دبوغکرکن
سأوه فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس دان سلمفیت مموغکر سأوه کافل
تمباک دان کافل بسی تیغ تیک منوجو لأوت لتارا هلوانن منوجو
نگری لیندو غ بولن قدح توا دغن تمقیق سورقن ربوه رنده کتک کفیتا
کتیک بواه کافل ایت مک یغبرتمبه رامین دفنجاجف امس لافیس
سواساله تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ کران فکولون دولی بکندا مغمیورکن هاتی
توانقتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا ایت مک برماچم ۲ له لاکون اینغ دریکا
دان اد یغ ستغه بردودوی (بردودو) دان برلالا دان اد یغ ستغه دودق
کیسیق ربب دان سندغ بیولا دان سولیغ بغسی اد بلاک دان کوغ
بسر جمالا راج کوقوق چراچف اد بلاک چکغ کلت لاکون اینغ دریکا
لاکون فیشین بهاس جاوا دمکینله حالن کافل تیک بواه ایت ترلالو
رامین دتغه لأوت لتارا ایت مک ادقون جرون دان کلم جاغن دکات
لاکي سهغک سیغ دان مالم دودق برتندق پایی لوف ۲ ایغت دمکینله
حالن سهاری ۲ مک فیسله تروغ فیثیت تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ کران ای سودارا

دولي بگندا مك سلمثيت فون بردانغ سمبه-سمبهن سمفون توانكو توان
 باتو كفلا اداله سكل حال فركاكس ۲ ايت سموان تله سيفله بلاك هان
 فاثيك اينيله سهاج يغ كورغ بکل فاثيك افیون جاوا ایتوله یغ کورغ
 سدیکیت سیاف تاهو بارغکالی فوتس رنتس دتغه لأوت لتارا دمناله
 هندق فرکي منچارین ستله ددغر اوله فکولون دولي بگندا اکن فرکتان
 سلمثيت ایت مک تیتہ فکولون دولي بگندا سبرله جوک سفرت مان
 فرکتان ابغ سلمثيت ایت جکلو بکتو بأیقله ابغ سلمثيت باوا انق
 دایوغ بارغ دوا تیک اورغ نایک کداراتن فرکي منچاري اکن بکل ابغ
 سلمثيت ایت ستله ددغر اوله سلمثيت اکن تیتہ (فکولون) دولي بگندا
 دمکین ایت مک سلمثيت فون دباوا پاله سکل انق ۲ دایوغ یغمان ماکن
 افیون جاوا ایت ددایوغن سمفون توندا نایک کداراتن نکري تنجوغ فورا
 ستله سمفيله کداراتن لالو سلمثيت فون برجانله منوجو کفکن فسارا لالو
 دتوجون دکدي فاجق چندو لالو سلمثيت دامیلن قتي افیون جاوا
 یغبرفوله قتي یغبرتانه ایسي سهاج ایت دباوان بالیق کفنجاجف امس
 لافیس سواس دأوسوغ دان دتندو اوله سکل انق ۲ دایوغ مک سوکاله
 سلمثيت تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ ستله سوده مک سلمثيت فون ماسوق مغادف
 فکولون دولي بگندا دفرسمبهکنش کتان سمفون توانکو توان باتو كفلا
 سکارغ این سوده سیف هابیس بلاک هان منتیکن تیتہ توان باتو كفلا
 سهاج مک تیتہ فکولون دولي بگندا جک سوده سیف سکلیشن تیلیقله
 ابغ کفد کتیک یغأیک دان ساعتی یغسمفرن کیت بلایرله ابغ ستله
 سوده مک سمفيله کفد کتیک یغأیک دان ساعه یغسمفرن مک تروغ
 قیفیت جرون کلم فون دبوغکرث ساوه فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس ایت
 درفد نکري تنجوغ فورا ایت منوجو لأوتن دتوجون کنکري لیندوغ
 بولن قدح توا مک ترلالوله لاجون فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس ایت
 سفرت لاکو بورغ تربغ سیغ مالم تیاد برهنتي لاکي اداله سکیران توجه
 هاري توجه مالم مک فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس فون سمفيله دقولو

الخ هولو سواس ایت دتمشوهن ددالم فکن فسارا ایت هابیس سکل رعیة
 بالا ترکجوت هابیس لاری سرات ۲ ماسوق هوتن دان اد یغ ستقه تیاد
 دن (تأدن) هندق لاری ایت هابیس ماتیی دپونه اوله سلمشیت سرت تروغ
 فیثیت امفت برسودارا دبواتن اسم سکل الت سنجتان مک اداله سکیران
 درفد فاکئی سمشی ریمغ جیجق کفلا مک هابیس سکل فکن فسارا نگری
 تنجوغ فورا ایت دباکرن دان درمفس سهغک لغسوغ کدالم کوت راج
 دان درمفسن تیاد ترکیار ۲ لائی باقن بوله رمفاسن دان یشمان قرمشوان ۲
 ایت دتاوانن سهغک هابیسله نگری تنجوغ فورا ایت سپف سوپی ستله
 سوده مک سلمشیت دان فکولون دولی بکندا سرت جرون کلم تروغ
 فیثیت فون ماسیغ ۲ کمبالیله کفنجاجف امس لافیس سواس دغن ممباوا
 تاوانن دان هرت بندا ترالو باقن مک تتکل سمشیه فکولون دولی
 بکندا کفنجاجف (امس) لافیس سواس دباوانن نایک سکل هرت بندا
 رمفاسن دان تاوانن ایت مک توانفتري سینر بولن کسلخ چها فون
 ترلالوله سوکچیتا ددالم هاتین ملیهتکن هرت بندا تاوانن لاکئی ۲ قرمشوان
 ترلالو باقن مک تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم فکولون دولی بکندا سرت دغن
 سلمشیت فون ماسیغ ۲ دودقله برهتیی برسوک ۲ ماکن مینوم برهتیکن
 لله بکس فقراغن اد سقدر لیم هاری لیم مالم هیلغله قیصهن نگری
 تنجوغ فورا ایت *

مک ترسبوتله قول فرکتان تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم فکولون دولی
 بکندا ستله چوکفله لیم هاری لیم مالم دودق برسوک ۲ ن ایت مک بکندا
 فون برتیه کفد سلمشیت دان انق دایوغ ۲ سکلینن کتان ابغ سلمشیت
 بأیقله ابغ برسیف اکن سکل کلغکافن کیت - کیت هندق برتولق
 بالیق کلیندوغ بولن قدح توا کران سکارغ این سوده سلسیله هوتغ
 کیت دنگری تنجوغ فورا هان تیغکل لائی دوا فرکارا ایت دبلاکغله
 کیت، تتوتکن کران لماله سوده سهیا منیغکلکن نگری لیندوغ بولن
 ایت، انتهنکن اف ۲ حالن ستله ددغر اوله سلمشیت اکن تیه فکولون

برسودارا ایت هاریفون جاؤه هاری لمفو کتیک مک فکولون دان توان
 فتری فون ماسوق برادوله ددالم کوروغ برندا دأتس بوق تیلیم بتل
 سراک دان ماسیغ (۲) فون ماسوقله برادو ماسیغ (۲) کدالم تمفتن حتی
 اد سکتیک لمان ماسیغ (۲) ماسوق برادو ایت هاری قون سیغله ایم فون
 برکوکوء موری فون مباچ کیچق کیچو بویی سواران فجر فون مپیسیغ
 متهاری فون مبالا مک تروغ فیثیت کلم جرون فکولون دولی بکندا سرت
 سلمفیت فون باغونله ماسیغ (۲) بیغکس دغن سکران لالو فرکی ماسیغ (۲)
 مباسوء موک دفاغن توتف موک ستله سوده باسوء موک مک ماسیغ ۲
 فون مغادف هیداغن ماکن مینوم چوکف کنف بلاک ستله سوده ماکن
 مینوم مک ماسیغ ۲ فون ممالیکه فکاین فرغ سرت سچوکف دغن الت
 سنجان کریس فنجج کریس فندق تومبوق لادا بادیق والی دان تمفیغ
 لمبیغ دان تومبوق فدرغ بنتوء الغ هولو سواس فون سدیاله دتاغن ماسیغ ۲
 ستله ماسیغ (۲) ماککی مک وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک فون سیغله
 مک ایفون برجالنله دهولو تورن درفد فنججف امس لافیس سواس
 ایت کران وان چیک ایت منجادی فغلیما فرغ سرت دغن کاکه فرکسان
 لاککی برانی تیاد ممیلغکن لاونن لاککی دان میسین فون سفرت ایجوق
 کمبر تیگ برجالنله ای سفرت کاجه متا لاکون دان دیلاکغ سلمفیت
 ایت بهاروله تروغ فیثیت امفت برسودارا برجالن منوجو کفکن فسارا
 اد سکتیک لمان برجالن ایت مک وان چیک تروغ فیثیت کلم جرون
 سرت فکولون دولی بکندا فون سمفیه ددالم فکن فسارا مک وان چیک
 انتن بسی انتن تمباک فون برتمفیق سفرت کاجه دارا مک سکل رعیه
 بالا سیم ملایو کلیغ چینا یغددالم فکن نگری تنجوغ فورا فون هابیس
 ترکیجوت کتر ملیکیه (مغکیکیل) سفرت دم کورا لاکون دان ستغه ربه
 دان ستغه هابیس لاری چری بری تیاد کتهوان هالا لاکون ستله سوده
 سلمفیت برتمفیق ایت مک سلمفیت دان تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم فکولون
 دولی بکندا فون ماسیغ ۲ فون برسیکف اکن دیرین لالو دهونسن فدرغ بنتوء

دودق برچاکف بریک ۲ دتغه میدن ففراغن ایت مک فکولون دولی
 بکندا میمشین تاغن استرین دباوان برجالن بالیق کفنجاجف امس
 لاقیس سواس دایریغ اوله تروغ فیثیت سلمفیت کلم جرون اد سکتیک
 لماث مک ماسیغ ۲ فون سمفیله کفنجاجف امس لاقیس سواس لالو
 نایک دودق ماسیغ ۲ کفد تمفتش سکتیک لماث هاری فون مالمله مک
 ماسیغ ۲ فون سنتف ماکن مینوم ستله سوده ماکن مینوم مک فکولون
 (دولی بکندا) تروغ فیثیت سرت کلم جرون دان سلمفیت فون دودقنه
 برچاکف بریک ۲ مشواره اکن فریحال هندق کدومبوق فکن فسارا
 نکری تنجوغ فورا ایت مک جرون فون برچتراله کفد تروغ فیثیت دان
 فکولون دولی بکندا اکن تتکل ماس هندق فرکی مغمیلکن اکن وان
 چیک تتکل ترسفیت دچله توکون تیک ایت دان دباوان اکن توانفتري
 سینر بولن کمیلغ چها ایت نایک کداراتن کفکن فسارا فرکی برهونغ
 کاین فونیه کورا دان ریل امفت ریل توا دکدی مامق کلیغ توا دان
 سهیا برجنجی هندق نیکحکن توانفتري این اکندی دان سهیا (فتتا)
 تیمشوه کفداتن توجه هاری سهیا فیکیر ایسوقله کفد توجه هاری
 بیلاغن ستله ددغر اوله فکولون (دولی بکندا) دان تروغ فیثیت اکن
 فرکتان جرون ایت مک ماسیغ ۲ فون سوک ترتاوا ۲ دان کات تروغ
 فیثیت جکلو بکتو ایسوقله بایک هارین کیت فرسمفیکن اکن مقصود
 مامق کلیغ توا ایت.

مک ادفون اکن مامق کلیغ فون سدیاله برچوکر براندم سکل
 باوق ۲ بولو دادا دان دچوکرث سکل میسی جفکوثن دیلغن هاری
 منتیکن جرون داتغ دسکاکن سغکوه سفرت مان فرکتان جرون ایت مک
 کات فول جرون کفد تروغ فیثیت ابغ ۲ ایسوقله ابغ کیت فرسمفیکن
 جنجی سهیا دغن مامق کلیغ ایت بیر دتاهوکن دیرین دان دکاوین راس
 کیت روبهکن سکل کدی دان رومه کیت رمفسکن بیر هابیس سرت کیت
 باکرکن کدین ستله سوده تروغ فیثیت دودق برچاکف مشوارتن لیم

ٲٲٲٲ ٲٲٲ برسودارا دٲاروه اوله سلمٲٲٲ سوات تمٲٲ كٲٲكان دمي
 توانٲٲري سٲر بولن كمٲلخ چها ترٲٲدغله كٲد فٲكولون دولي بٲندا
 دان تروغ ٲٲٲٲ كلم ٲٲٲ برسودارا اٲٲ مك توانٲٲري ٲون مناعٲس
 باٲٲكن هندٲ ٲٲٲسن لاکون اوله سبب ترٲٲدغ اكن فٲكولون (دولي
 بٲندا) ٲٲٲ برسودارا كسٲهن بلس سرت كاسٲه ساٲغن كٲد فٲكولون
 دولي بٲندا اٲٲ مك توانٲٲري سٲر بولن كمٲلخ چها ٲون سكراله
 دباوان كلوار اٲر بنجارن ساري لالو دٲرچٲن كٲد فٲكولون دولي بٲندا
 ٲٲٲ برسودارا دان دسٲرمٲ سرات ٲ توبه سكلٲنٲ اد سكلٲك لماٲ ستله
 فٲكولون دولي بٲندا دان تروغ ٲٲٲٲ سرت كلم سوده مٲنأٲ اٲر بنجارن
 ساري اٲٲ مك كٲٲكان اٲٲون تر برسٲنله لالو بٲكٲٲ بٲكس باغون دغن
 سكران سرت ممكخ سنجٲان دسلوٲن كٲٲري دان ككانن لالو ترٲٲدغله
 اٲٲ كٲٲكان كٲد توانٲٲري دان سلمٲٲٲ سرت جرون دان دلٲٲ اوله
 فٲكولون دولي بٲندا اكن توانٲٲري اٲٲ دودٲ مناعٲس دغن اٲر مٲان
 مك تروغ ٲٲٲٲ ٲون برٲان كٲد توانٲٲري سراٲ كٲان سكارغ اٲن
 كمان فركٲن تٲكو سلطان مها مليا اٲٲ مك جواب توانٲٲري سٲر
 بولن كمٲلخ چها كٲان سكارغ اٲن تٲكو سلطان مها مليا سوده
 ماتٲ سوده هٲلخ حٲاة دباوه ٲوهن ٲوكوء بوغا چمٲاك سرت دچٲراكن
 اوله توانٲٲري درٲد اولن سهٲكٲ اٲٲرن ستله ددغر اوله فٲكولون (دولي
 بٲندا) دان تروغ ٲٲٲٲ سرت كلم اكن چٲرا توانٲٲري دمكٲنله اٲٲ -
 توله (اٲٲوله) بهارو دكٲهونٲ اكن دٲٲٲن ماسٲغ (ٲ) سوده ٲٲٲسن كٲا
 سنجٲات تٲكو سلطان مها مليا اٲٲ مك ترلالوله كاسٲه ماسٲغ ٲ اكن
 توانٲٲري سٲر بولن كمٲلخ چها اٲٲ ادٲون اكن فٲكولون دولي بٲندا
 جاغنكن دكات لاکٲ توله (اٲٲوله) بهارو دكٲهونٲ اكن هاتٲ استٲرن
 كاسٲه سٲكوه اكٲدٲ سرت دغن نكوه ستٲان ددالم هاتٲن بركات ٲاتوتله
 توانٲٲري اٲن كو جادٲكن اٲٲ ٲرمٲسوري ددالم نكري لٲندوغ بولن ٲدح
 توا دان ٲاتوتله دجولشن اكٲدٲ دأٲس تٲٲ ستله سوده ماسٲغ (ٲ)

هابيس دماکن اوله ايکن کران ببراف هاري سوده دودق ترسئيت دچله
 توکون تيک ايت مک ستله دليهت اوله جرون اکن حال سلمئيت يغمکين
 ايت لالو جرون فون دبنچوه افيون جاوا ايت دباواڻ تورن لالو دتيتيقن
 ماسوق کدالم مولت سلمئيت اد سکتیک لمان سلمئيت فون براساله
 مابوق افيون جاوا ايت لالو سلمئيت فون ملوڤورله (مغکلوڤورله) دان سکل
 باتو ۲ فون هابيس فچه بله تياد کتهوان هالا لالو جرون فون دبرين کاین
 فوتيه سکايو ايت دبواتن فاکی سلمئيت لالو سلمئيت نأيقله دأتس سمئن
 کالغ سمئن توندا ايت لالو ددايوغ اوله انق دايوغ باليق کفنجاجف
 امس لافيس سواس اد سکتیک لمان سمئن توندا ايتفون سمئيله
 کفنجاجف امس مک توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها فون نأيقله
 دغن جرون دان سلمئيت کفنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت
 مک سلمئيت فون (د) لغسوغن ماسوق کدالم بليقن لالو دفاغن فليتا
 داودوتن افيون جاوا تيغکلله توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها ايت
 سهغک دودق مناغيس ممباغ اير متان ترکئغن اکن فکولون دولي
 بکندا دان تروغ فيئت سرت دغن کلم يغ فيغنسن دنغه ميدن فغراغن
 ايت ببراف دجارين تياد ماهو برجومفا کران بئکي سکل مانسي
 برتديه ۲ تياد کتهوان لاکي.

حتى تياد ببراف لمان وان چيک اتن بسي اتن تمباک فون
 سودهله مغودوت افيون جاوا ايت مک وان چيک فون مغاجقله توان
 فتری سينر بولن سرت دغن جرون نأیک کداراتن فركي منچاري تروغ
 فيئت تيک برسودارا ايت مک ستله سوده مک ماسيغ ۲ فون برسئيله
 لالو تورن کدالم سمئن کالغ سمئن توندا لالو ددايوغن نأیک
 کداراتن ستله سمئيله کداراتن مک توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها
 جرون سرت وان چيک اتن بسي اتن تمباک فون برجالنله دنغه
 ميدن فغراغن اد سکتیک لمان مک توانفتري برتيک برسودارا فون
 سمئيله دتمفت تروغ فيئت تيک برسودارا ربه فيغنسن ايت کران تروغ

كفكن فسارا انتارا تباد براه لمان برجالن ايت مك جرون دغن توان
 فتري سينر بولن كميلغ چها فون سميله ددالم فكن فسارا دباوا جرون
 برجالن سرات ۲ ددالم فكن دان سكتف كدي ۲ كليغ لالو ماسوقله سبواه
 كدي مامق كليغ توا لالو جرون فون فيتاله كفد كليغ ايت كتان مامق ۲
 جك بوله دغن بوليهن سهيا فيتاله برهوتغله كفد مامق سباقن كاين
 فوته سكاو دان دوءيت امفت ريل توا نتتي سلسي فكرجان سهيا - سهيا
 هاري باير باليق كفد مامق دانلاكي اف يغ كهندق مامق سهيا هندق
 تورت بلاك ستله ددغر مامق كليغ اكن فركتان جرون ايت مك جواب
 مامق (كليغ) هي اديكو جك بوله دغن بوليهن اف فون سهيا تباد
 بركهندق ملينكن سهيا هندق برتان سديكت ادفون اديق فرمقوان (ايت)
 اف دغن اديكو سوداراكه اتو بيني سوداراكوه مك جواب جرون
 ادفون فرمقوان (ايت) سودارا جوكت كفد سهيا جك مامق بركهندق
 بوله سهيا كهوينكن دغن مامق اكننتاين سهيا فيتا برتغكوه توجه هاري
 سهاج سهيا هندق سيفكن سكلينن ستله ددغر اوله كليغ ايت اكن فركتان
 جرون ايت ترلالوله سوكتچيتان لالو دبرين كاين فوته دان ريل توا كفد
 جرون ستله سوده مك جرون دغن توانفتري سينر بولن كميلغ چها فون
 برجالن فول منوجو لورغ توءفق (امقيق) چينا توا لالو ماسوق ددالم
 كدي چينا توا سرت دبليش افيون جاوا چوكف كنف بلاك ستله سوده
 دبليش چندو ايت لالو جرون دغن توانفتري سينر بولن كميلغ چها فون
 برجالنله كمبالي كفنجاجف امس لافيس سواس انتارا تباد براه لمان
 اي برجالن ايت مك جرون دغن توانفتري سينر بولن كميلغ چها فون
 سميله كفنجاجف امس لافيس سواس لالو دباوا تورن سمئن كالغ
 سمئن توندا سرت دغن انق دايوغن لالو دكايوهن كلوار كفتيتو كوالا
 دتوكون تيك تباد براه لمان مك جرون فون سميله دتوكون تيك
 لالو دچاققن كاله دنتين اير سوروت اد سكتيك لمان اير فون تيمفسله
 مك سلمفيت فون تمفقله متان تركليف ۲ كاين باجو فون تباد (تيشكل)

کادیغ تمفت مغکور پاوان ایت لالو دباوان کلوار تتکل ایت تغکو
 سلطان مها ملیا سدغ هندق منجولي^۵ کرتیغ سبله لالو توانفتري فون
 دهمشکنن مغکور پاوا ایت دفردو فوهن چمفاک ایت مک تغکو سلطان
 مها ملیا فون جاتوهله دري اتس فوهن چمفاک ایت کبومي ملو فور
 (مغکلو فور) اد سکتیک لمان مک تغکو سلطان (مهاملیا) فون هیلغ حیاة
 فادم جیوا دباوه فوهن بوغا چمفاک ایت.

ستله دلپهت اوله توانفتري سینر بولن گمیلغ چهیا اکن تغکو سلطان
 مها ملیا سوده ماتي ایت لالو توانفتري فون برجالنله بالیق کفنجا جف
 امس لافیس سواس اد سکتیک لمان توانفتري سینر بولن (گمیلغ چهیا)
 فون سمفیله دفنجا جف امس لافیس سواس لالو دامیلن فینغ مودا لالو
 دفولیهن بالیق جرون ایت سفرت سدی کالا ستله سوده جرون فولیه بالیق
 سفرت سدی کالا ایت مک توانفتري فون برتان کغد جرون کتان ابغ ۲
 سکارغ این اقاله عقل کیرا بچارا کیت هندق کتهوي سکین سودارا
 کیت یغ ربه دتغه میدن ففراغن دمان ۲ تمفتن کران بغکی تدیهن
 بریو لقسا دتمفت فادغ ففراغن ایت دان ابغ سلمفیت فون سوده دلیمفر
 اوله تغکو سلطان مها ملیا کلاوت لنتارا ترسفیت دچله توکون تیگ
 ستله ددغر جرون اکن فرکتان توانفتري سینر بولن گمیلغ چهیا ایت
 مک کات جرون سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا اداله کغد فیکیر فاتیگ
 جکلو تیاد بوله امیل ابغ سلمفیت تیاد دای اوفایاله یغ کیت کتهوي
 اکن سکل سودارا کیت ایت کران ابغ سلمفیتله یغ بوله کتهوي ربه
 دمان ۲ جکلو بگیتو بایقله کیت اختیارکن کیرا امیل ابغ سلمفیت
 دهولو ستله سوده توانفتري سینر بولن گمیلغ چهیا فون برکات قول
 کغد جرون جکلو بگیتو بایقله کیت فرکی کفکن فسارا کیت چاری
 کاین فوتیه سکایو دان ریل امفت ریل توا کران سهیا هندق بوات
 فولیهکن سکل سودارا کیت ستله سوده فوتسله کیرا بچارا توانفتري
 دغن جرون ایت لالو کدوا ۲۱ فون نایفله کداراتن لالو برجالن منوجو

تاهو کفد ابغ کران ابغ سلمشیت سوده بیلوت دان ای ماسوق دسبله
 انق راج لیندوغ بولن قدح توا کران سکل فکرجان فرغ ایت ای
 تغکورغ بلاک اینیله سبین یغ سهیا تیفو سمو اجق ماری جوک
 کتنجوغ فوراً این سکارغ این بهاروله راس فواس دهاتی سهیا ستله
 ددغر اوله تغکو سلطان مها ملیا اکن فرکتان توانفتري سینر بولن
 گمیلغ چهیا ایت ترلالوله امت سوکچیتا ددالم هاتین دسگک سغکوه
 توانفتري سینر بولن گمیلغ چهیا ایت برستیا سغکوه بردغدی سغله
 راس ددالم هاتین ستله سوده دودق برکات ۲ ایت اد سکتیک لمان مک
 کات توانفتري کفد تغکو سلطان مها ملیا کتان ابغ ۲ جک ابغ کاسیه
 سغکوه کفد سهیا سیلاله ابغ تولغ امیلکن بوغا چمفاک ایت کفد
 سهیا کران ترلالو ایغین سهیا هندق منچیوم باهون سفای بوله مغمیلغکن
 لته تالارت سبب براف لمان سوده سهیا تیاد فرنه مپوتیشن ستله ددغر
 اوله تغکو سلطان مها ملیا اکن فرکتان توانفتري ایت مک تغکو سلطان
 (مهاملیا) فون ترلالوله سوک هاتین سرت دغن کسین بلس مندغر
 فرکتان توانفتري ایت لالو باغون هندق نایک فوکوه بوغا چمفاک
 ایت دغن سکل الت سنجان کریس فنجغ کریس فندق اد بلاک ستله
 دلیمت توانفتري اکن حال تغکو سلطان مهاملیا ایت مک کات توانفتري
 ابغ ۲ جک ابغ تیاد هارف دکت سهیا افاکه گونان ابغ هندق باوا ماسوق
 کدالم کوت بلا فلیهارا بأیقله ابغ بونه بواغ دکت سهیا تیاد گون لاکی
 دبلا تاروه جک ابغ تیاد هارف کفد سهیا ستله ددغر اوله تغکو سلطان
 مها ملیا اکن فرکتان توانفتري ایت مک تغکو سلطان مها ملیا فون
 دبوکاکن سکل سنجان دان درویشکین بیت فیغکغ لالو دلغکو فکنن داتس
 ربان توانفتري ستله سوده دبوکاکن سکل سنجان ایت لالو تغکو
 سلطان (مهاملیا) فون نایقله فوکوه بوغا چمفاک ایت ستله سوده تغکو
 سلطان مهاملیا نایک فوهن بوغا چمفاک ایت مک توانفتري فون دراسان
 ددالم بیت فیغکغ تغکو سلطان مهاملیا ایت لالو برتموله سیجی چمبول

چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک تادي دميدن فثراغن فاتيک ليهت توانفتري
 ايت نايک کداراتن انتن کمان فرکين فاتيک سکلين اين تيا د کتهوين
 ستله ددغر اوله تغکو سلطان مها مليا اکن فرکتان انق ۲ دايوغ ايت
 لالو تغکو سلطان مها مليا فون دنایقن باليق کداراتن دچاري ايت
 سکنف تقي فتتي ايت تيا د برتمو جوک دان هابيسله سکل انق کايو
 باکو دان تخر ايت دچابوت اوله تغکو سلطان مها مليا دبالغکنن کلاوت
 سهغک هابيس منجادي فادغ اداله سکتیک لمان مک تغکو سلطان
 مها مليا فون برتموله دغن توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها ايت
 دودق دباوه فوهن بوغا چمفاک دغن سئورغ ديرين سراي مناغيس
 ممباوغ اير مات مک تغکو سلطان مها مليا فون برتان کفد توانفتري
 کتان توان سکارغ اين توان هندق لاري کمان دان مغافاکه دودق دغن
 سئورغ ديرين اين مک جواب توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها بوکنله
 سهيا هندق لاري کمان سبب سهيا نايک کداراتن کران سهيا تاکوت
 مليهت اورغ برفرغ ايت اداله نيه دهاتي سهيا - سهيا هندق ماسوق
 کدالم کوت مندافت ابغ جوک سهيا هندق برخيرکن کفد ابغ فريحال
 انق راج ليندوغ بولن ممبوات انياي دأتس سهيا دان هابيسله ايه بوندا
 سهيا دان سکل اينغ فغاسوه دان رعيه بالا تتترا سکلين هابيس دبونهن
 دان نكري فون هابيس روسق بناس منجادي فادغ جارق فادغ تکوکر
 دان بيراف لاکي فرکتان توانفتري ايت يغ مانيس ۲ ستله ددغر اوله
 تغکو سلطان مها مليا اکن فرکتان توانفتري يغ لمق مانيس ايت مک
 راس سگرله سکل سندي اغکوتان دسغکاډ سغکوه توانفتري سينر بولن
 کميلغ (چها) ايت برستيا بردغندي لالو تغکو سلطان فون مربيله اکن
 ديرين دريان توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها سراي برکات کفد توان
 فتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها کتان مغافاله اديندا توان تتکل منجادي
 فرکادوهن ايت تيا د ماهو ممبري تاهو کفد ابغ دنکري تنجوغ فورا اين
 مک جواب توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها تيا د سياقاله يغبوله ممبري

چھیا اکن حال ففراغن سلمفیت دان فُری فکولون دولی بگندا دان کلم
 تروغ ففیت سوده ربه دتغه میدن ففراغن ایت مک توانفتري سینر
 بولن کمیلخ چھیا فون مناعیسله بواغ ایر مات سایخ اکن فکولون دولی
 بگندا لالو توانفتري سینر بولن کمیلخ چھیا فون تورنله درقد فنجاجف
 امس لافیس سواس ایت نایک کداراتن سرت دغن ایر متان منوجو ددالم
 هوتن لالو توانفتري سینر بولن کمیلخ چھیا فون براس لته لسو
 دیرین لالو برهتیلہ سکتیک دودق برسندر دقوہن بوغا چمٹاک سرت
 برتریق مناعیس ترکنگکن اکن انتوغ نصیٹ ادفون اکن وان چیک
 انتن بسی انتن تمباک سرت تغکو سلطان مها ملیا فون دودق برکلاھی
 دتغه میدن ففراغن برسام تیاد برنیواسن لاکي ببراف برتمفر برکوچوہ
 دان برتندغ سیف سرت برهمقوق دان برهتق برهمش تیاد ترکیرا ۲
 ادالہ ستغه هاري لمان مک وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک فون
 براسالہ لته لسو دیرین سبب کتاکہ افیون جاوا مک تغکو سلطان
 مہاملیا فون دقکش اکن سلمفیت ایت لالو دبالغن (د) لآوت لتارا دفتیتو
 کوالا مک سلمفیت فون جاتوہلہ ددالم لآوت لالو ترسفیت دچلہ توکون
 نیک تیاد بولہ برکرق لاکي دان افیل ایر فاسخ تغکلملہ اي دان افیل
 ایر سوروتلہ تیمبوللہ تمفق متان ترکلیف ۲ سہاج دمکینلہ حالن وان
 چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک ایت مک ادفون اکن تغکو سلطان مہاملیا
 ستلہ سوده دبالغن اکن وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک کدالم لآوت
 لتارا ایت مک تغکو سلطان مها ملیا فون دلغسوغن نایک کفنجاجف
 امس لافیس سواس ایت دان دچارین اکن نوانفتري سینر بولن کمیلخ
 چھیا ایت ہابیس سرات ۲ ددالم فنجاجف ایت تیاد برجومٹا لاکي ستلہ
 (ایت) تغکو سلطان مہاملیا فون دتبالہ اکن (توانفتري) کقد سکل انق
 دایوغ یغ تیغکل ددالم فنجاجف ایت کتان کمنالہ فرکین توانفتري سینر
 بولن کمیلخ چھیا این مک سبہ سکل انق دایوغ سمٹون توانکو اتھلہ
 فاتیک تیاد کتھوی کمان فرکین ادالہ تتکل توانکو برہادف دغن وان

بکندا برتیکم^۲ من ایت مک فکولون دولی بکندا فون ترسالهله لگهن
 لالو ترکنا کریس تگکو سلطان مها ملیا ایت دروسوقن مک فکولون دولی
 بکندا ربهله لالو فیغسن تیاد سدرکن دیرین ستله دلیهت اوله تروغ
 فیقیت اکن حال فکولون دولی بکندا ایت مک تروغ فیقیت فون تمفیلله
 کهداقن تگکو سلطان مها ملیا ایت لالو دتقن دغن فدغ بتتو الغ
 (هولو) سواس برسگوه^۲ هاتی کناله تگکو سلطان مها ملیا ایت اکنتتافی
 تیاد منجادی اف کدشان کران پاوا(ن) تیاد ددالم بادن (بدن) ببراڤ
 کالی فیغسن فون لالو هیدوف کمبالی دان ببراڤ دتیکم اوله تروغ
 فیقیت هابیس سکل سنجتان تیاد منجادی اف مک ددالم حال یغدمکین
 ایت کد تروغ فیقیت فون ترسالهله تفکیس فیکم تگکو سلطان مها ملیا
 ایت لالو کناله ددادان سدیکیت مک تروغ فیقیت ربهله فیغسن کران
 ترلالوله بیسان اکن کریس تگکو سلطان مهاملیا ایت ستله دلیهت اوله
 کلم اکن سوداران ربه ایت لالو کلم فون تمفیلله برتیکم دغن تگکو
 سلطان مها ملیا ایت اد سکتیک لمان مک کلم فون فیغسنله قول ربه
 برتندیه^۲ برکتیک سودارا ستله دلیهت اوله وان چیک انتن بسی انتن
 تمباک مک سلمفیت فون دهادقله دغن تنکو سلطان مها ملیا ایت لالو
 برتیکم دان برتتق^۲ کن فدغ سام تیاد (بر) تیواسن مک اوله سلمفیت دسمبر
 فیغکغ تگکو سلطان مهاملیا ایت لالو دهمقسن کبومی تیاد جوک منجادی
 اف دان تگکو سلطان فون دمکین جوک ببراڤ دهمقوق دان (د)همقسن
 اکن سلمفیت ایتفون تیاد جوک منجادی اف مک اوله سلمفیت دقکهن
 تگکو سلطان (مها ملیا) ایت لالو دبالیغن سکیرا^{۲۱} سایوف مات ممدغ
 دسناله جاتوهن اد سکتیک لمان تگکو سلطان (مها ملیا) برلاری^۲
 تردیری جوک دهادقن سلمفیت دان ببراڤ دبالیغ اوله سلمفیت
 اکن تگکو سلطان مها ملیا ایت سکتیک جوک تردیری دهادقن
 دان سلمفیت ایتفون دمکین جوک دبالیغ اوله تگکو سلطان مهاملیا
 برسام تیاد کتیواسن ستله دلیهت اوله توانقتری سینر بولن کمیغ

دان جرون کلم فکولون دولي بکندا اکن تنترا تفکو سلطان مها مليا ايت ترالو باقن سمرت سموت کلوار درفد سارغ لاکوڻ ايت مک تروغ فيثيت سرت سلمثيت سکلين فون ماسيغ ۲ برسيقله لالو دأيسين اکن سکل مريمڻ يأيت سيم بايو سغ کيغک توجه کوق سميلن تيلا (کتتالا؟) کتتر بومي کونخ برلاک دان مريم کاتق فورو هاروغ داره دوا سروغ دامر ترغ کاتم تبو دان ليلا تمباک سکلين هابيس دأيسين بلاک ستله سوده دأيسين ايت لالو دباريسن نأیک کداراتن باهو کوالا کروف کرف تياد کتهوان اف لاکي کدغارنن کلمکابوت کابور کيالا ادفون سکلين رعيه بالا تفکو سلطان مها مليا فون هابيس ماتي دماکن اوله فلورو مريم ۲ تروغ فيثيت سکلين چرهله دميدن ففراغن ايت اد سکتیک دباريس اوله تروغ فيثيت ليم برسودارا دغن مريمڻ مک فرغ تفکو سلطان (مها مليا) فون فچهله دان سکل رعيه بالا تنتران فون هابيس تياد تيغکل لاکي هان تفکو سلطان مها مليا سئورغ جوک يغ تيغکل تياد روسق بناس سوات اف فون دان سکل فلورو مريم ۲ ايت سوات تياد منجادي اف باکين سرت تفکو سلطان مها مليا برسرو ۲ ممگیل اکن فکولون دولي بکندا دان تروغ فيثيت کلیم.

ستله ددغر اوله سلمثيت دان تروغ فيثيت دان فکولون دولي بکندا دان جرون کلم مک ماسيغ (۲) فون برسيقله اکن ديرين سرت مماکي چوکف کنف دغن سنجات لالو ملومثت نأیک کداراتن ادفون اکن جرون ايت ايفون هندق نأیک جوک کداراتن مک اوله توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چهيا لالو دتفوقن کفد جرون - جرون فون منجادي فينغ مودا ترکوليق ۲ تياد بوله نأیک کداراتن هان تروغ فيثيت دان سلمثيت دان فکولون دولي بکندا دغن کلم کأمثت اورغ سهجاله يغ نأیک کداراتن مهادف فرغ دغن تفکو سلطان مها مليا ايت مک فکولون دولي بکندا فون برهادفله دغن تفکو سلطان مها مليا لالو برتيکم تومبق دان برتتقن فدغ دان برتيکم کريس اد سکتیک لمان فکولون دولي

ڪوت چوڪف دغن الت سنجتان دليهت نومبق سفرت بوغا لالغ دان
 رعية بالاڻ ايت سفرت لأوت لاكون ادفون اكن تشكو سلطان مها مليا
 ستله كآيسوقن هارين درفد فاكي ۲ مك تشكو سلطان مها مليا فون
 برسيغله ماکي چوڪف دغن فکائين لالو دفاکين سهلي سلوار تغکيروغ
 راكي جاوا بنغ امس برسوگيت دري ثقي لغسوغ کفها لالو دفاکين فون
 سهلي کمفوه بوکيس ستر لالو داميل سهلي باجو سروسه بوغا سروج
 کنچيغ براتور دلفکغ دادا ستله سوده داميلن فديغ چوتم دکاچيت
 (دکاچيف) دفيغکغن داميل فون سهلي کآين چأوي (چأول) تليفوق
 چأوي (چأول) تلثي دبثن فون دفيغکغ دي لالو دبوات لافيقت الت
 سنجات کريس فندق کريس فنجغ برترافغ (برترافن) امس برسغ سواس
 دان دفکغن سييله فدغ بتوء الغ هولو سواس دتاغن ادفون اکن تشگو
 سلطان مها مليا ايت پاوان تياد ددالم بادن دباوا کلوار تاروه ددالم
 چمبول کاديغ دأیکت ددالم ببت فيغکغن دان ستله سوده ماکي ايت
 لالو سلطان مها مليا فون دکانکن جمباغن مهکوت تيک فثکت ستله
 سوده مک تشگو سلطان مها مليا فون دتيلقن مارا امثت فوله امثت ايت
 اداله کورغ سديکيت بسر بيغيء لادا اکتتافين تشگو سلطان مها مليا
 ايت اورغيغ قهر فوکاس لاکي کاکه براني تياد (د)فدولين ستله سوده
 مک تشگو سلطان مها مليا فون تورنله دهادف استنان لالو دکندرأين
 شيکور کودا فوته برفلان امس دان برفايوغ قرطاس کونيغ منوجو فينتو
 ڪوت فوهله دأيريشن اوله سکلين رعية بالا تتران دان دمغ دان تمغکوغ
 جادي چوچوق الت سنجات ستله ايت گندغ تابوه فون دفالوله ککق کمفينا
 دان تفکول فجي ۲ فون برکيارنله دفينتو ڪوت دان سنجتان سفرت
 ددث تمبوغ خنجر لميغ فريسي فون برسيلغ ميلغ فوه سسق دلوار
 ڪوت دان رمبو نومبق سکل هلبالغ سفرت مان بوغا لالغ فوهله دفينتو
 ڪوت ايت سفرت لالت برجالن منوجو فينتو کوالا تمثت فنجاجف امس
 لاقيس سواس برلابوه مک ستله دليهت اوله تروغ فيثيت دان سلمثيت

ماري ددالم نكري سودارا همب اين جكلو اد فچاغن توناغن توان
 قثري سينر بولن كميلغ چھيا ايت سيلاله سيف دغن الت سنجٹان ماري
 اميل لكس توانقثري ايت جكلو تيا د بيت هندق ممباوا باليق كنكري
 بيت ليندوغ بولن قدح توا اينيله يغ بيت بري سورة كغد سودارا بيت
 تڱكو سلطان مها مليا يغ قهر فھلاون كاڱھ ڦركاس سيلاله (داتغ) دغن
 سكران جاغن دبوات الفاكن اداڻ.

حتي ستله ددغر اوله تڱكو سلطان مهمليا اكن بوپي ڦرڪٽان ددالم
 سورة (ڦڪولون) دولي بڪندا ايت مك تڱكو سلطان مها مليا ڦون مارھ تيا د
 تركيرا ميرھ ڦادم ورن موڪاڻ مندرڪن كات توناغنن سوده دباوا اوله
 ڦڪولون دولي بڪندا راج ليندوغ بولن قدح توا ايت لالو تڱكو سلطان
 (مهمليا) ڦون برتيه كغد اوتوسن ايت كٽاڻ هي اوتوسن كمباليله اڱكو
 دهولو كٽاڪن كغد ڦڪولون دولي بڪندا ايسوق هاريله اكو هندق ڦرڪي
 سبوتن دغن الت سنجات جاغله اي شك والغ دهاتي لاڪي ستله ايت
 مك جوروباتو دوا سودارا ڦون ميمبه دغن تاكونن لالو برمھن ڦولغ
 كفنجاڄف امس لافيس سواس منداثت ڦڪولون دولي بڪندا امثت
 برسودارا سرت سلمقيت دڦرسمبھڪن سفرت مان ۲ ڦرڪٽان تڱكو سلطان
 مها مليا راج تنجوغ ڦورا سوات ڦون تيا د تيغكل لاڪي ستله ددغر اوله
 ڦڪولون دولي بڪندا دان تروغ ڦيقيت سرت جرون كلم دان سلمقيت اكن
 ڦرڪٽان جوروباتو دغن جورومودي ايت لالو تروغ ڦيقيت ممبري تيهه كغد
 سڪلين اورغ ۲۸ سورة سيف الت سنجات جاغن بوات الفاكن.

سبرمول مك ترسبوتله ڦرڪٽان تڱكو سلطان مها مليا سفنيغكل
 اوتوسن ايت لالو سلطان مها مليا ڦون ممبري تيهه كغد سڪلين منثري
 تمڱكوغ بندھارا سرت دمغ ۲ سڪلين دسورھن سيفڪن الت سنجات
 سرت مڱرھڪن سڪلين رعيه تنتران دغن سكران ستله ددغر اوله دمغ
 تمڱكوغ اكن تيهه راجاڻ ايت لالو كلوارله دغن سڪتيك جوڪ دكرھن
 سڪلين رعيه بالاڻ ڦون برھيمفونله ڦنوه سسق دڦيتو كوت هڱك كدالم

بکندا فون برتیه کفد تروغ فیفت دسورهن بوات سفوجق سورة کفد
 راج تگکو سلطان مها مليا ستله سوده مک تروغ فیفت فون دبواتله
 سفوجق سورة ستله سوده دسورهن جوروباتو دان جورومودي سلمفت
 باوا سورة ایت فرسمبهکن کفد راج تنجوغ فوراً مک جوروباتو دان
 جورومودي فون مېموت سورة ایت لالو مېمبه فکولون دولي بکندا ستله
 سوده لالو تورنله کسمقن کالغ سمقن توندا لالو ددایوغ اوله انق دایوغ
 اد سکتیک لمان سمقن ایتقون سمفیله کداراتن مک جوروباتو دغن
 جورومودي فون نایک کداراتن نکري کتنجوغ فوراً لالو برجالن
 منوجو کوت تگکو سلطان مها مليا.

مک اداله کفد کتیک ایت تگکو سلطان مها مليا فون کلوار
 کفیسین اکوغ فنوه دهادف اوله داتوء تمغکوغ لقسمان سرت بندهارا
 فنوه سسق دغن رعیة تتراڼ مک جوروباتو دغن جورومودي فون ماسوقله
 کدالم کوت لالو لغسوغ کفیسین اکوغ ستله سمقي لالو مېمبه راج تنجوغ
 فوراً لالو دفرسمبهکن کفد راج تنجوغ فوراً مک تیه راج (تنجوغ فوراً)
 هي اوتوسن سورة دري مان داتغن مک سمبه اوتوسن کدوا ایت اینیله
 توانکو سورة درفد فکولون دولي بکندا راج لیندوغ بولن قدح توا ادفون
 سورة ایت لالو دسمبوت اوله تمغکوغ دفرسمبهکن کفد دولي تگکو سلطان
 مها مليا مک تیه راج تنجوغ فوراً کفد داتوء منتری بیچاله داتوء منتری
 سفای بوله کیت دغر اکن بویین مک داتوء فردان منتری مېمبه (تگکو)
 سلطان مها مليا لالو دیوکاڼ سورة ایت سرت دیچان دمکین بویین سلام
 تعظیم درفد بیت فکولون دولي بکندا کراجان دنکري لیندوغ بولن قدح
 توا سمقیکن کفد سودارا بیت تگکو سلطان مها مليا کراجان دنکري
 تنجوغ فوراً احوال اداله سکارغ این بیت ماري دنکري جوهر مشکالیه
 تانه جاتا سرت اد بیت مېباوا ماري توانفتري سینر بولن گمیلغ چها ایت
 فترا راج جوهر مشکالیه تانه جاتا کران بیت اد منغر خبر کات اد
 فنچاغن توانفتري ایت دنکري تنجوغ فوراً این - اینیله یغ بیت ماسوق

ڦرکي لڱر دهولو نڱري تنجوڻ ڦورا ايت ستله سوده ڦوتس کيرا ۲۱ ايت
 مڪ تروغ ڦيڻيت ڦون برتائن ڪڦد سلمڻيت ڪٿان ابغ ۲ جڪلو ڪيت ڦرکي
 ڪتنجوڻ ڦورا سڪلين ڦراهو ۲ ڪيت اين بآيڪ باوا سڪلنپاڪه اتو ڪيت
 هندق تيڱل ستڱهڪه ڪران بايق ساغت ڦرمڦوان ۲ اين مڪ جواب
 سلمڻيت سمڦون توانڪو توان باتو ڪڦلا فد کيرا ۲ ڦاتيڪ همب يڱتوا
 اين اداله سڪل ڦراهو ۲ دان جوغ سابوق اين دان سڪلين ڦرمڦوان ۲
 بايقله ڪيت تيڱلڪن دان ڪيت سليندوڻ ڦولو مان ۲ هاڻ ڪيت باوا
 ڦنجاڄف امس لاقيس سواس سبواه سهاج دانلاکي توانڦتري سينر بولن
 ڪمليغ چنپا اين ڪيت باوا برسام ۲ بوله ڪيت هنترڪن ڪڦد تڱکو سلطان
 مها مليا جڪلو اي برڪهندق بوله اي ماري (امبيل) ددالم تاغن ڪيت
 دانلاکي جڪلو ڪيت هيلغ حيا فادم پاوا بوليئه اي اميل ڪران سوده
 ڪيت باوا هنتر دڪت دي ادڦون سڪلين اورغ ۲ يڱ ڪيت هندق باوا ڦرکي
 برسام ۲ ايت ڪيت باوا اورغ بركلس بلاڪ ستله ددغر اوله ڦڪولون
 دولي بڪندا دان تروغ ڦيڻيت جرون ڪلم سڪلين ڦون برڪنله سڦرت
 مان کيرا ۲ سلمڻيت ايت مڪ تيته ڦڪولون دولي بڪندا ڪڦد سلمڻيت
 ايلوق ساغتله سڦرت مان ڦرڪٿان ابغ ايت جڪلو بکيتو بايقله ڪيت سيف
 سڪلين ڪيت ڦرکي بير دغن سڪران ستله سوده مڪ سلمڻيت سرت انق
 دايوغن جوړو باتو جوړو مودي ڦون نايقله ڪڦنجاڄف امس لاقيس سواس
 دان تروغ ڦيڻيت جرون ڪلم ڦون برسيڦله دان ڦراهو ۲ جوغ سابوق
 سرت ڦرمڦوان ۲ ايت دتيڱلپاله دججاهن لاوتن جوهر مڱاليه ايت.

ستله سوده ڪڦد ڪتيڪ يڱبايڪ دان ساعه يڱسمڦرن مڪ ڦڪولون
 دولي بڪندا تروغ ڦيڻيت سرت سلمڻيت جرون ڪلم ڦون ديوڱرڪن ساوه
 ڦنجاڄف امس لاقيس سواس ايت لالو برلايرله ڪلاوت لتارا منوجو نڱري
 تنجوڻ ڦورا سيغ (سام) مالم سروڦ برلاير ايت اداله کيرا ۲ توجه هاري
 لمان ڦنجاڄف امس لاقيس سواس ايتڦون سمڦيله ڪتنجوڻ ڦورا لالو
 ماسوق تروس ڪدالم ڪوالا لالو برلابوه ستله سوده مڪ ڦڪولون دولي

فولو ۲ ایت مھپیورکن هاتي توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چھيا ایت
 مک ددالم حال یغدمکین ایت توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چھيا ایتفون
 هيلغله فرچیتان اکن ایهندا بوندا دان سکلین اینغ فغاسوهن ایت
 دهییور اوله فکولون دولي بگندا دان دباوان برماين سکف ۲ فولو ۲
 دان توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چھيا ایتفون ترلالو کاسیه سایش اکن
 فکولون دولي بگندا ایت مک اداله کیرا ۲۱ توجه هاري لمان فکولون
 دولي بگندا دان تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم سرت دشن سلمفیت سکلین
 کلوار درقد نكري جوهر مشکالیه تانه جاتا ایت بلایر سیغکه سکف
 فولو ۲ ایت برماين مپوکاکن هاتي توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چھيا
 ایت *

مک اداله کفد سوات هاري تروغ فیثیت سرت فکولون دولي
 بگندا دان جزون کلم دان سلمفیت دودق برکیرا ۲۱ هندق بلایر کمالی
 کنکري لیندوغ بولن قدح توا مک تروغ فیثیت فون برتان کفد سلمفیت
 کتان ابغ بکیمان سکارغ این کیت سکلین هندق بالیقکه کیندوغ بولن
 قدح توا دان تیاداکه اد هوتغ فیوتغ نكري جکلو اد بأیقله کیت کیرا
 بایر بیر سلسیکن دهولو سفای تیاد کیت فایه بالیق کنکري کیت مک
 جواب سلمفیت اداله توه فغلیما کیت ترهوتغ دنکري تنجوغ فورا دان
 راجاں برنام تغکو سلطان مها ملیا ای فتچاغن توانفتري سينر بولن
 کميلغ چھيا توناغن درقد کچیل هغک سمفی فنوه دارا اکتتافین
 سبب ای تیاد امیل لاکی سبب تیاد بوله لاکی بلنجان سفرت بوغا رقنا
 مالا دان گاجه فوتیه یغدودق دنکري فیسغ بغکالا ایت مک سکارغ
 این جکلو ای کتهوي کات توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چھيا این اد
 ددالم نكري کیت تیاد دافت تیاد تتوله ای فرکی فرغ کنکري کیت
 کران تغکو سلطان مها ملیا ایتفون سورغ راج یغتریلغ جوک ستله
 ددغر تروغ فیثیت سکلین مک تیه فکولون دولي بگندا سغکوه جوک
 سفرت کات ابغ سلمفیت ایت جکلو بکیتو بأیقله کیت برسیف کیت

ستله سوده مك جرون فون دباواله نايك اكن توانفتري
 سينر بولن كميلغ چهيا ايت كفنجاجف امس لافيس سواس لالو دباوان
 لغسوغن كدالم كوروغ برندا تمثت فكلون دولي بگندا ستله سوده توان
 فتري سينر بولن كميلغ چهيا نايك كفنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت
 مك توانفتري فون دودقله ددالم كوروغ برندا ستله گنله تيگ هاري
 لالو جرون فون دبوغكرن ساوه فنجاجف ايت لالو ددايوغن تربيت درفد
 فغكالن جاوا ايت كلوار كموك كوالا ستله سمقي كموك كوالا تروغ
 فيثيت فون دفغكيل اكن جين لايه جين لانغ جين امثت فوله امثت بوجغ
 جوارا ستله برميمثونله جين ۲ سكلين ايت مغادف تروغ فيثيت مك
 كات تروغ فيثيت هي كامو سكلين كفد اين هاري سمثيله مسان اكو
 برجنجي دغن ميك (ميك) سكلين اكو هندق سرهكن كوت جوهر مگكاليه
 تانه جا تا اين سكالن اين اغكو تريماله سكلين مك جين امثت فوله
 امثت فون دتريماله اكن كوت جوهر ايت ۰ ستله سوده مك تروغ فيثيت
 دان فنجاجف تباك تيغ تيگ سرت كافل بسي تيغ تيگ سرت ببراڤ
 قول فراهو فيلغ مغيرفكن كفنجاجف امس لافيس سواس لالو كلوارله
 درفد كوالا جوهر مگكاليه تانه جا تا ايت برلاير منوجو لاوت لتارا دان
 اڤيل برجومفا تلوق اتو قولو يغ تمثت بايك ۲ دسيگه اوله تروغ
 فيثيت سرت فكلون دولي بگندا سكلين برماين ۲ موك ۲ هاتي ادقون
 اكن توانفتري سينر بولن كميلغ چهيا ستله سوده ماسوق كدالم كوروغ
 برندا مك فكلون دولي فون ماسوقله كدالم كوروغ برندا ايت مموجق
 اكن توانفتري ايت مك توانفتري فون سباكي مناغيس تباد تركيرا ۲۸
 مليهت فكلون دولي بگندا دان دفوجق اوله فكلون دولي بگندا دان
 ببراڤ فركتان يغ لمه لموت مپوكاكن هاتي توانفتري ايت تباد ببراڤ
 لماڻ مك توانفتري سينر بولن كميلغ چهيا فون بهاروله هيلغ سديكيت
 درفد مناغيس تركفكن ايه بوندان سبب دهپور اوله فكلون دولي بگندا
 دان تروغ فيثيت دان جرون كلم دباوان برسوك ۲۸ برماين سكف

کیت بالیق کنگری لندوغ بولن قدح توا بندا یغ دوا فرکارا ایت موده
جوک کیت منجاری اکندی جکلو بکیتو جک سغکوه توانکو هندق
منورت فاتیگ بایقیله کیت سیف دغن سکران کیت بوله کلوار برلایر
جاغن باکی (بری) برسام ۲ دغن اورغ یغ هندق بالیق کلندوغ بولن قدح
توا ایت ستله ددغر اوله توانقتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا مک توانقتری
سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا فون برسیغله برسیغمن لالو مماکي برکمفوه
چیندی ناتر کونوغ برسوغ ایتن رقنا چمرلغ فیغکغن رمفیغ دادان بیدغ
رمبوتن باکی مایغ سلودغ ستله سوده مماکي چوکف کئف فکانین ایت
ادفون اکن توانقتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا ایت ستله سوده مماکي ایت
ماکین برتمبه بایک فارسش سشرت بولن امفت بلس هاریبولن روفاش
اکستافی سایغ سدیکیت متان ایت بالوت بکس مناعیس اکن ایه
بوندان ستله سوده مک توانقتری سینر بولن دغن جرون فون تورنله
دری اتس مهلیگی ایت مک توانقتری مناعیسه راس سایو هاتین هندق
مینغکلکن مهلیگین ایت تمباهن قول ترکغکن ایهندا بوندان مک توان
قتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا فون برجالن ایکوت بالاغ جرون لالو
سمفی کفینتو کوت اد سکتیک لمان برجالن ایت مک جرون دغن توان
قتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا فون سمفیله لالو سیغکه دبالی ایر دفغکالن
جاوا دهوجغ فکن فسارا تمفت فنجاجف امس برلابوه ایت مک جرون
فون دفغکیلن اکن انق دایوغش دسورهن فرکی کات کفد تروغ فیغیت
دان کلم سرت فکولون دولی بکندا براندور بواغ درفد فنجاجف امس
لاقیس سواس ایت کران هندق دباواش نایقکن توانقتری سینر بولن
ایت کفنجاجف امس لاقیس سواس ستله ایت انق دایوغ فون
دفرسمبهن سشرت مان کات جرون ایت کفد فکولون دولی بکندا دان
تروغ فیغیت سکلین مک فکولون دولی بکندا سکلین فون براغکنله
فرکی ککافل بسی تیغ تیگ سرت ماسیغ (۲) موجی ۲ جرون کات فکولون
دولی بکندا سکلین کتان قندی امت ابغ جرون برماین بالیق مات سرت
قندی فغنهوانن مبری ماسوق دهاتی توانقتری ایت *

لمبوتله هاتين سرت جاتوه دغن اير متان سراي برکات کفد جرون
 سکارغ اين جک ابغ جرون تيا د باليق کليندوغ بولن قدح توا کمناله
 ابغ هندق فرکي ممباوا ديری ابغ مک جواب جرون فاتيک هندق فرکي
 نياد تنتو هندق دکتان لاکي دان دبوجق اوله جرون اکن توانفتري
 سينر بولن کميلغ چها ايت دغن بيراف فرکتان يغ لمه لمبوت دان
 فرکتان يغ بلس ۲ سفاي دماسوق هاتي اوله توانفتري ايت مک توان
 قري سينر بولن کميلغ چها فون ماسوق هاتيله مندر اکن فرکتان
 جرون لالو توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها فون برکتاله کفد جرون
 کتان ابغ ۲ جک ابغ هندق فرکي ممباوکن ديری ابغ باواله سها اين
 برسام ۲ جک ابغ جرون هندق بوات همب فون سها تورته بلاک جک
 سغکوه سفرت مان ابغ کات ايت ادفون ابغ تروغ فثيت دان ابغ کلم
 ماري هندق اميل سها - سها تيا د ماهو منورتن تمباهن قول فکولون
 دولي بکندا ايت فوسله سکالي ۲ سها تيا د ماهو کران ايله يغ مروسقکن
 نكري سها دانلاکي جکلو ابغ جرون سودي دهاتي هندق بلا فليهارا
 سها دمان فون ابغ فرکي سها هندق تورته بلاک دانلاکي سغکوه
 فون دمکين ايت اداله امانه ايه بوندا سها اداله فصل بلنجا سها ايت
 فايه امت هندق دچارين جکلو تيا د بوله سفرت کهندق تنتوله کيت تيا د
 سلامة سمفرن کران سومفهن مک جواب جرون افاله جوک کهندق
 ايهندا توان باتو کفلا يغ توانکو کات فايه ايت چوباله توانکو تيتهکن
 کفد فاتيک سفاي فاتيک هندق کتهوي اکن بلنجان ايت مک کات
 توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها اداله بلنجا سها ايت سکتوم بوغا
 رقنا مالا دودق ددالم فروت اولر ناک دانلاکي سوات سيکور کاجه
 فوته توبهن برچولا دان گاديغن ايت برلاريق سواس تمباک دودق
 ايت ددالم نكري فيسغ بگالا ايتوله سهاج اکن بلنجا سها ايت ستله
 ددغر اوله جرون اکن فرکتان توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها ايت
 مک کات جرون اداله سفرت مان بلنجا توان باتو کفلا ايت جکلو بوله

ایت مک جرون فون سمفیله دمهلکی گادیغ بردندیغ کاج تمثت توان
 قتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا ایت لالو جرون فون نایک لغسوغ
 منداقکن توانقتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا ستله دلیت اوله توان
 قتری اکن جرون ایت داتغ لالو توانقتری فون برتان کفد جرون
 کتان ابغ جرون هندق کمان دان افاته کرجان یغ منداقکن سهیا این
 ستله ددغر جرون اکن فرکتان توانقتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا ایت
 لالو جرون فون مپمبه سرای برکات سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا اداله
 یغ فاتیگ داتغ این سهجاله سبب فاتیگ دغر توانکو دودق برجیتا دان
 مناعیس دخبرکن ابغ کلم کفد فاتیگ تادی ستله ددغر اوله توان
 قتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا اکن فرکتان جرون ایت کتان سغکوهله
 ابغ سهیا دودق سئورغ دیری دغن فرجیتان سهیا سبب دتیگل ایه دان
 دتیگل بوندا قد فیکیر سهیا سوک ماتیله ابغ دغن سگران درقد دودق
 برجیتا یغ سدمکین این مک جواب جرون فاتیگ فون سدمکین توان
 باتو کفلا جوک سبب فاتیگ فون دتیگل ایه دتیگل بوندا جوک
 دانلاکی دغن سودارا برسودارا فون تیاد برستوجو سکارغ این سسلله
 فاتیگ تیاد دوا تیک سبب فاتیگ ماری کجوهو مشکالیه تانه جاتا این
 دانلاکی سفرت مان ۲ کیرا ۲۱ بیچارا فاتیگ سموان تیاد دتورت اوله ابغ
 تروغ فیقت دان ابغ کلم سرت فکولون دولی بکندا سکارغ این قد
 فیکیر فاتیگ - فاتیگ هندق فرکی بواغن دیری فاتیگ ایکوت کمان ۲
 فاتیگ تیاد ماهو بالیق لاکلی کلیندوغ بولن قدح توا دانلاکی اداله
 تتکل هندق کدومبوق فکن فسارا دان هندق روبه کوت راج ایهندا توان
 باتو کفلا ببراف فاتیگ نصیحه جاغن بمناساکن دان جاغن بونهکن
 راج جوهر ایت کران بوکن اورغ لاین جوک دغن کیت فاتیگ سوره
 تغکف تاونکن سهاج سئورغ فون تیاد دفاکین اکن فرکتان ایت دان
 ببراف قول ماسیغ ۲ ماره دان چرچ اکن فاتیگ ستله ددغر اوله توان
 قتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا اکن فرکتان جرون ایت توانقتری فون

چھيا اکن ڦرڪٽان ڪلم ايت مک کات توانڦتري سينر بولن ابغ ڪلم
 دڦرله ابغ سهيا هندق کات ادڦون اکن انق راج ليندوڦ بولن قدح توا
 ايت تياداله سهيا دافت ايڻڪن ڪران لوڪ ساغت ددالم هاتي سهيا
 اداله يڄبوله نڪري سهيا روسق بناس دان ايه بوندا سهيا هيلغ ڦون دغن
 سبب انق راج ليندوڦ بولن ايت جوڪ سڪارڦ اين سهيا ڦينتا امڦونله
 ڪڏ ابغ ڪلم دانلاڪي تياد ڦاتوت ساغت بوڦا هندق دسونتيغ دان فردون
 دچينچڦ بواڦ ملينڪن نيه سهيا - سهيا هندق ماتي دسينيله برسام ۲
 ايه بوندا سهيا ستله ددڦر اوله ڪلم اکن ڦرڪٽان توانڦتري سينر بولن
 ڪميلغ چھيا ايت مک ڪلم ڦون هيلغ عقله بيراڦ دنصيحتڪن اکن
 توانڦتري سينر بولن ايت تياد جوڪ دڦاڪين اوله توانڦتري سينر
 بولن ايت مک ڪلم ڦون برموهنله ڪمبالي ڪڦنجاجڦ منداڦتڪن ڦڪولون
 دولي بگندا ستله سمڦيله ڪڦنجاجڦ مک ڪلم ڦون دڦرسمبھڪن ڪڏ
 ڦڪولون دولي بگندا اکن ڦرڪٽان توانڦتري سڪالي تياد ماھو منورتڪن
 ڦرڪٽانن دان سڪارڦ اين ڦاتيڪ ڦون هيلغ عقل ملينڪن ايڪوت سوڪ
 توان باتو ڪڦلا دانلاڪي ڪٿان سڪالي ۲ اي تياد ماھو دان تياد بوله
 ڪڻڪن اکن ڦربواتن توان باتو ڪڦلا سبب نڪرين روسق بناس دان ايهندا
 بوندان يڄ هيلغ ايت ستله ددڦر اوله ڦڪولون دولي بگندا اکن ڦرڪٽان
 ڪلم ايت مک ڦڪولون دولي بگندا ڦون ديم اد سڪتيڪ تياد برتوتر کات
 مک لالو ڦڪولون دولي بگندا ڦون برتيه ڦول ڪڏ جرون ڪٿان ابغ
 جرون چوباله ابغ جرون ڦول ڦرڪي ميمبوتڪن توانڦتري ايت بارغڪالي
 ڪوت (ڪوء) اي منورتڪن ڦرڪٽان ابغ جرون ستله ددڦر جرون اکن ڦرڪٽان
 (ڦڪولون) دولي بگندا ايت مک کات جرون جڪلو ڦاتيڪ ڦرڪي ڦد
 ڦيڪير ڦاتيڪ تياد ڦايه موده جوڪ ڪيران اڪتتائين ڦاتيڪ هندق دغن
 سئورغ (ديري) ڦاتيڪ جوڪ ڦاتيڪ تياد ماھو مباواڪن رعيه بالا.

ستله سوده مک جرون ڦون برموهنله ڪڏ ڦڪولون دولي بگندا
 لالو تورن برجالن منوجو ڪدالم ڪوت اد سڪتيڪ لمان جرون برجالن

بکندا سراي مېمبه کتاښ سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا تياډ داي فانېقله
 بېراف ڤاتېک نصيحه دان بېراف ڤاتېک ڤوجق رايو فون توانفترې
 سينر بولن کميلغ چهيا ايت تياډ ماھو جوک سېھک دودق مناغيس بواغ
 اير مات ملينکن ڤولغ کفد توان باتو کفلا ڤولاله هندق منيتهکن کفد
 سياډ ڤول ستله ددغر ڤکولون دولي بکندا اکن ڤرکتان تروغ ڤيڤيت
 ايت مک ڤکولون دولي بکندا ڤون برتېته ڤول کفد کلم کتاښ ابغ کلم
 چوباله ابغ کلم ڤول ڤرکي مېمبوت اکن توانفترې سينر بولن ايت
 بارغکالي اي منورتکن ڤرکتان ابغ کلم ستله ددغر کلم اکن تېته ڤکولون
 دولي بکندا ايت لالو کلم ڤون برموهنکله کفد ڤکولون دولي بکندا
 لالو تورن کداراتن منداڤکن توانفترې سينر بولن کميلغ چهيا
 دمھليکي کاديغ بردندېغ کاج دايړېغن اوله سکل انق دايوغن برجالنله
 ادسکتيک لمان برجالن ايت مک کلم ڤون سمفيله لالو نايک منداڤکن
 توانفترې سينر بولن ايت ستله دليھت اوله توانفترې سينر بولن
 کميلغ چهيا اکن کلم ايت مک تېته توانفترې کتاښ ابغ کلم اڤاکه
 کرجاښ ابغ کلم يغ ماري منداڤکن سهيا اين ستله ددغر اوله کلم
 مک کلم ڤون مېمبه کتاښ سمفون توانکو اداله سپين يغ ڤاتېک داتغ
 اين ڤاتېک هندق مېمبوتکن توان باتو کفلا نايک کفنجاجف دانلاکي
 سکارغ اين اډاکه هندق کسوداهنن توانکو دودق مناغيس دغن سڅورغ
 ديري ڤد ڤيکير ڤاتېک بايقله توانکو سيلاکن کفنجاجف دانلاکي يغ
 سوده ايت جاغلنه توانکو دودق کنځکن اکن ايه بوندا يغ سوده هيلغ
 ايت تياډ اکن کمبالي لاکي سکارغ اين ڤاتېک ڤون هندق کمبالي
 لکس کليندوڅ بولن قدح توا دانلاکي توانکو هندق داميل اوله
 ڤکولون دولي بکندا هندق دبلا ڤليهاراښ دغن سڅرتين دانلاکي ڤد
 ڤيکير ڤاتېک توانکو دغن ڤکولون دولي بکندا ايت سام سېغسا مانيس
 دليھت دهادڤ اوله سکلين رعيه بالا تترا منجادي ڤرميسوري دنکري
 ليندوڅ بولن قدح توا ستله ددغر اوله توانفترې سينر بولن کميلغ

ڪمليغ چها ايت مڪ جواب فڪولون دولي بگندا جڪلو بگيتو ابغ
 سلمقيتله ڪنا فرڪي مپموتڪن توانفتري سينر بولن ڪمليغ چها ايت
 ڪران اي سوده بياس ڪنل دغندي مڪ سمبه سلمقيت سمقون نوانڪو
 توان باتو ڪفلا فاتيڪ تياد بوله فرڪي ڪران فاتيڪ اين تتتوله توان
 فتري ايت مرڪ ڪران فڪرجان فاتيڪ يغ لفس دهولو ايت مڪ سڪارغ
 بايتنه توء فغليما فرڪي سنديري ڪران توء فغليما فون قندي جوڪ
 برڪات ۲ ستله سوده مڪ تروغ فيقيت فون برسيقله چوڪف لڱڪفن دغن
 سڪل انق ۲ دايوغن لالو تورن فرڪي هندق مپموتڪن توانفتري سينر
 بولن ڪمليغ چها ايت (ددالم) مهليڪي ڪاديغ بردنديغ ڪاچ ستله سوده
 مڪ تروغ فيقيت فون سمقيله دمهليڪي توانفتري سينر بولن ڪمليغ چها
 ايت مڪ دليهت اوله تروغ فيقيت اڪن توانفتري سينر بولن ڪمليغ
 چها دودق مناغيس سرت دغن مراتفن ترڪنڱڪن اڪن ايه بونداڻ يغ
 سوده هيلغ ايت لالو تروغ فيقيت فون برڪات سمقون توانڪو توان باتو
 ڪفلا اداله يغ فاتيڪ داتغ ڪماري اين فاتيڪ هندق سمپوتڪن توان
 باتو ڪفلا نايڪ ڪفنجاجف سڪارغ اين اداڪه هندق ڪسوده ۲ هنن
 توانڪو دودق مناغيس برچيتاڪن دغن سئورغ ديري اين ستله ددغر
 اوله توانفتري اڪن فرڪتان تروغ فيقيت ايت مڪ جواب توانفتري
 سينر بولن ابغ تروغ فيقيت دغرله ابغ سهيا هندق ڪات اداڪه فاتوت
 هندق دڪوتيفڪن سهيا دانلاڪي بوغا هندق دسوتيفغ دان فردون دچينچغ
 بواغ تياد فاتوتله ابغ هندق دبواتڪن دمڪين ايت سڪارغ اين بايقله
 بونهڪن سهيا اين سهيا فون سوڪاله ايڪوت برسام ۲ ايهندا بوندا سهيا
 ستله ددغر اوله تروغ فيقيت اڪن فرڪتان توانفتري سينر بولن ڪمليغ
 چها ايت مڪ دبوجق اوله تروغ فيقيت دغن بيراڻ فرڪتان يغ لمق مانيس
 تياد جوڪ دتورت اوله توانفتري سينر (بولن) ڪمليغ چها هيلغله عقل
 تروغ فيقيت ايت مڪ تروغ فيقيت فون برموهن ڪفد توانفتري سينر
 بولن ڪمليغ چها ايت لالو ڪمبالي ڪفنجاجف منداڪن فڪولون دولي

فيثيت كلیم فون مشوارتله فول سکارغ این اقاله عقل کیت هندق
امیلکن توانفتري سینر بولن کمیغ چھیا ایت ماسیغ ۲ فون دودقله
کلیما ۲۸ بریک ۲ مشوارتکن اکن حال توانفتري ایت *

سبرمول مک ترسوتله فول اکن فرکتان توانفتري سینر بولن کمیغ
چھیا ایت ستله سوده دلیهتن اکن نینقدان توء رنچغ بسی مهاراج دیندا
سوده ترکنا جالا ایت مک توانفتري سینر بولن کمیغ چھیا فون سھاري ۲
دودق برندم دغن ایر متان کران تیاد سیافاله لاکي یغ هندق دھارثن دان
هندق دھیتا بنتون دان تمباھن فول ترايغتکن ایھندا بوندا یغ سوده
(ھیلغ) دان نگرې فون ھایس سافن (صفا) ساف (صفا) دودق دغن
سورغ دیرین تیاد سیاف هندق دلاونن برکات ۲ ایت مک ادفون اکن
تروغ فيثيت جرون کلم فکولون دولي بکندا سرت سلمشيت ماسیغ ۲
برمشوارتله اف عقل هندق دامیلن اکن توانفتري ایت ادفون اکن
کھندق تروغ فيثيت اکن توانفتري سینر بولن ایت هندق دفرجامون
اکن الت سنجات ادفون کھندق فکولون دولي بکندا اکن توانفتري
سینر بولن کمیغ چھیا ایت هندق دامیلن بلا فلیھارا هندق دفربواتن
اکن استرین یغمودا دان کات سلمشيت جک توء فغلیما هندق فرجامو
اکن توانفتري سینر بولن کمیغ چھیا اکن الت سنجات سکالي این
فوتسله ستیاله کیت بردوا کران اداله ماس سھیا هندق بواغکن راج جوھر
مغکالیه تانه جاتا ایت سکلین ھایس دفسنن دان دواکیلن مطلق دکت
سھیا دانلاکي یغ نیه ددالم ھاتي سھیا توانفتري ایتولہ منجادي کتي
توان فھولول سھیا ستله ددغر اولہ تروغ فيثيت اکن فرکتان سلمشيت ایت
مک کات تروغ فيثيت جکلو بکیتو سکارغ کیت فولغکن دمناکن تیتہ توان
باتو کٹلا کیت - کیت تورتلہ بلاک ادفون سکلین کیرا ۲ بچارا این
کیت سکلین تتنولہ کات برفاکت ۲ کران کیت سوده مغاکو سودارا بلاک
ستله سوده ایت مک برکات فول تروغ فيثيت ایت ۲ سکارغ این اف
بچارا فول سیافاله یغولہ فرکي سمبوتکن کماري توانفتري سینر بولن

کات سلمښت کښد تروغ ښځيت اديق توه څښلما دودق تڼکو بايک ۲ اکن
 لاوق کيت اين بير سهيا هندق څرکي څڼکيل سکلين کاون کيت بوله کيت
 سمبله اکن کربو سابوغ راج اين ستله سوده مک سلمښت ځون څرکيله
 دڅڼکيل اکن جرون کلم سرت څکولون دولي ستله ايت مک څکولون دولي
 بکندا سرت جرون کلم ځون برلاريله منوجو کښتو کوټ ستله سمښله دکت
 دليهن اکن توه رنچ ښي مهاراج ديندا ايت دودق ددالم جالا ښي
 رمت تمباک دغن څوتيه مټان مک سمبه سلمښت کښد څکولون دولي
 بکندا سمځون توانکو توان باتو کڼلا ادځون اکن کربو سابوغ راج اين
 سماچم مناله کيت هندق څرکون دي اتو کيت هندق څرکون خندوريکه
 اتو کيت هندق څرکون تولق بالا ستله ددغر بکندا څکولون دولي بکندا
 اکن څرکټان سلمښت ايت مک تيتهن ايکوټ مان ايلوق کښد ابغ
 سلمښت سهيا ځون برکنن بلاک مک سمبه سلمښت سمځون توانکو
 توان باتو کڼلا جکلو بکيتو تيه توان باتو کڼلا بايقله کيت باوا څرکي
 فرجامو اکن هتو لاوت دځولو سبتو دغن ځولو تيک ستله سوده مک تروغ
 ښځيت سلمښت څکولون دولي بکندا سرت جرون کلم ليم ۲ سودارا ځون
 دهيرتله اکن توه رنچ ښي مهاراج ديندا دباوان دڅڼکالن جاوا
 دهوجڅ څکن څسارا دتمځ څنجاڅ امس دغن څنجاڅ تمباک نيغ
 تيک ستله سمښله لالو دباوان توندا دغن څنجاڅ تمباک تيغ تيک
 لالو کلوار کلاوت لتارا اد سکتیک سمښله دځولو سبتو دغن ځولو تيک
 لالو درنڅ تالين دان دتمځن دځولو سبتو دغن ځولو تيک ايت درجنم
 نيک هاري تيک مالم دکلورن هاييس کروه اير لاوت ايت ستله کڼله
 تيک هاري تيک مالم مک توه رنچ ښي مهاراج ديندا ځون هيلغله حياه
 قادم جيوا دځولو سبتو دغن ځولو تيک ايت ستله سوده مک څنجاڅ
 تمباک تيغ تيک ځون دموديقه باليق ماسوق کدالم کوالا دڅکن څسارا
 ستله سوده مک تروغ ښځيت سلمښت جرون کلم سرت څکولون دولي
 بکندا ځون ستله سوده ماتي توه رنچ ښي مهاراج ديندا ايت مک تروغ

ایت مک ایفون تردغرله اکن سوارا تروغ فیثیت دودق برپایی ایت لالو
 توء رنجغ بسی فون دسربون دان دهمبتن اکن تروغ فیثیت مک تروغ
 فیثیت فون لاریله فول تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ سمفی دکت دفالون اکن تروغ
 فیثیت دوا تیک کالی دغن توغکت بسی چابغ تیک ایت دساله اوله
 تروغ فیثیت تیاد کنا لالو تروغ فیثیت فون لاریله منوجو دفتیتو کربغ
 ستله دکت تروغ فیثیت فون برکات کفد سلمفیت جالاله ابغ لکس دغن
 سکران مک توء رنجغ بسی فون سمفیه دفتیتو کوت لالو سلمفیت فون
 دگاگه تاهن هاتین سرت دکارت کیکی لالو دلمبوغپاله اکن جالا بسی
 رمبت تمباک ایت کانس اودارا مک جالا ایتفون دکمغ تورن لالو
 دسکوفن داتس توء رنجغ بسی مهاراج دیندا ایت مک توء رنجغ بسی
 فون کناله جالا ایت لالو ربه ترکولیغ دتفی کوت ستله دلیهت اوله
 تروغ فیثیت توء رنجغ بسی ایت سوده ترکنا جالا ایت لالو ایفون
 برلاری ۲ دغن سکران دریمشوغن کاکي جالا لالو دتمبتن کفد توء
 رنجغ بسی دان ببراڤ دکلوڤور دان درونتاش تیاد دای اوقایان هندق
 ملفسکن اکن دیرین دان سلمفیت فون سکراله تورن دری اتس فیتو
 کوت لالو دتولغن برکسکن تمبه کفد توء رنجغ بسی مهاراج دیندا
 ایت مک توء رنجغ بسی مهاراج دیندا فون تیاد بوله هندق ملفسکن
 دیرین لاکي درفد جالا ایت تمباهن فول دایکت تمبه اوله سلمفیت
 سفرت اورغ مغیکت لغت لاکون مک کات توء رنجغ بسی کفد سلمفیت
 بهکیاله ساعت چوچو توق این ممبوات اکن توق یغ سلاکو این روف
 مک جواب سلمفیت بهکیا سغکوه توق چوچو این جک سهیا تیاد
 مفربواتکن دمکین این سهیا هندق کتاکن ماتی دنماکن اد جک فچه
 کفلا سهیا تتوله سهیا برجومفا دغن توغکت بسی برچابغ تیک (این)
 سکالی سهیا تیاد تاهو هندق کات اف ملینکن توق نینیق چوچو چیچیت
 فون (تیاد برجومفا) سکالی (این) توق برجومفاله راس سهیا هندق باوا
 فرکي فرجامو اکن ایکن یو سرت بوای ددالم لأوت لتارا ستله سوده مک

سکلین سفای بوله فاتیگ هندق دغرکن ستله ایت مک کات ترورغ فیثیت
 هی جین لایه جین لانغ کر بو جای اداله یغ اکو فگیل اغکو سکلین این
 اکو هندق سورہ بو بو یکن (بو بولکن) جالا این اکو هندق جالا کن توء
 رنجیغ بسی دان هندقله اغکو بو بوی (بو بول) دغن سکران کران ایسوق
 هاری اکو هندق جالا اکندی دانلا کی جکلو لکت جالا این دغن فمبو بوی
 (فمبو بول) اغکو کوت جوهر مگیالیه تانه جاتا این اکو هندق سرہ بریکن
 کفد اغکو سکلین ستله سوده مک جین بو جغ جوارا ایتفون دامیلن
 اکن جالا ایت لالو دغر بایقن اد سکتیک مک جالا ایتفون بایقله سفرت
 سدیکالان لالو دسرهن کفد ترورغ فیثیت مک ترورغ فیثیت فون دامیلن
 اکن جالا ایت لالو ترورغ فیثیت برجالنله ماسوق کفیتو کوت لالو ای
 فون فرکیله کتلاک تمثت سلمثیت امثت اورغ دودق برسمبوپی ایت
 لالو دبوکان توتف تلاک ایت مک سلمثیت فون ترکجوت قول تیاد
 ترکیرا ۲۸ دسگان توء رنجیغ بسی ایت مک کات ترورغ فیثیت ابغ
 سلمثیت نایقله ماری لکس دغن سکران کیت فرکی منجالا قول اکن
 توء رنجیغ بسی مهاراج دیندا سکالی این بولیهله ابغ سمثی سفرت
 مقصود کیت ستله سوده مک سلمثیت دغن ترورغ فیثیت فون برجالنله
 قول ماسوق کفکن فسارا دکوت راج ستله سمثیله کفیتو کوت راج مک
 سلمثیت فون نایقله قول کأتس فیتو کوت ایت دغن سربو دایان تاکوت
 اکن توء رنجیغ بسی مهاراج دیندا ایت دان دکاکهن جوک تاهنکن
 هاتین ایت ادفون اکن ترورغ فیثیت ستله سلمثیت سوده نایک کأتس
 فیتو کوت ایت مک ایتفون دتوجون کدالم فکن فسارا دچارین اکن توء
 رنجیغ بسی مهاراج دیندا ایت سرت برپایی دان برگندغ کفها دبرین
 سوارا سفای ددغر اوله توء رنجیغ بسی ادفون اکن توء رنجیغ بسی ایت
 ترلالو مارہ سرت دغن کمیران اکن ترورغ فیثیت کلیم ایت دچارین
 سرات ۲ سکف ۲ رومه کلیغ چینا ددالم فکن فسارا ایت سرت درودوق
 دان دراجهن سرات ۲ دغن توغکن ایت مک ددالم حال ای دودق چاری

کیت سکلین ستله ایت مک توء رنچ بسی مهاراج دیندا فون سمفیله
 دښتو کوت ایت مک سلمښت فون دگاځهښ دغن سربو دای اوځای سرت
 دغن کتر ملیکيه (مځکیکل) سږت اورغ دم کتیک (کتیک ؟) لالو
 دلمبوغن اکن جالا بسی رمبت تمباک ایت کانس اودارا مک جالا
 ایتفون دکمغن لالو دسرکوفن کانس توء رنچ بسی مهاراج دیندا مک
 توء رنچ بسی مهاراج دیندا فون ربهله ترکولېخ دتانه مک تروغ ځیښت
 فون سکراله برلاري ۲ دریمځوځکن کاکي توء رنچ بسی ایت مک توء
 رنچ بسی فون ملوځور (مځکلوفور) اد سکتیکان مک جالا ایتفون ځچهله
 ستله دلېت اوله سلمښت اکن جالا ایت ځچه مک سلمښت فون لاریله
 تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ مېاوا اکن دیرین لالو دتوجون اکن تلاک تمثت ای
 برسېوې دهولو ایت.

ادفون اکن تروغ ځیښت اځیل سوده ځچه جالا ایت لالو دسېرن
 جالا ایت دباوان لاري لغسوغ کښتو کوالا دځنچ تیک تمثت جین
 لایه جین لانغ کربو جاي ادفون اکن توء رنچ بسی مهاراج دیندا
 ستله سوده ځچه ایت جالا مک توء رنچ بسی فون بیځس باغون دغن
 سکر دلېت ککانن ککیري سیاف فون تیاد دلېتن مک کات توء رنچ
 بسی مهاراج دیندا کمان فول دځرکښ بودق ۲ چلاک این فندی
 فول دباوا لاریکن پاوا تیاد ماهو نتي چوب اکو هندق بری کنلکن
 بکس ناغن توءتیرین دان چوب اکو هندق فرجاموکن توځکت بسی
 برچاڅ تیک این مک توء رنچ بسی فون دچاریله اکن سلمښت جرون
 کلم سرت فکولون دولي بکندا دان تروغ ځیښت ایت رات سکف فکن
 فسارا ایت مک ادفون اکن تروغ ځیښت ستله سمفیله ای دښتو کوالا
 دځنچ تیک دباهو کوالا لالو دځکیلن اکن جین امثت فوله امثت جین
 لایه جین لانغ کربو جاي ایت مک جین امثت فوله امثت ایتفون داتغله
 سراي برکات سراي مېمبه جارین مپوسن داتس کځلا سمېن افاته کرج
 توء فلیما فکلیل فاتیک ۲ این چوباله تېهکن دغن سکران کځد فاتیک ۲

فغليما بوله اكن كماتين اورغ توا كوتوء لعنة چلاك ايت دان بكيما
هندق بوات اكن اورغتوا چلاك ايت مك جواب تروغ فيثيت بوليمله
ابغ اكن كماتين (ن) اينيله جالا يغبوله ماتي اكندي ماريله لكس دغن
سكراڻ كيت فركي جاري اكندي.

ستله سوده مك تروغ فيثيت دان سلمثيت سرت فكلون دولي
بگندا جرون كلم فون فركيله منچاري اكن توء رنچ بسى ايت ددالم
كوت اد سكتيك لمان مك تروغ فيثيت كلیم فون سمثيله دثيتو كربغ
راج لالو تروغ فيثيت فون بركتاله كغد سلمثيت ابغ ۲ هندق ابغ اميل
جالا اين سرت ابغ نايك دأتس فیتو كربغ اين جالاكن اكن توء رنچ
بسي ايت بير سهيا هندق فركي منچاري اكندي دان سهيا هندق اچن
باوا ماري دثيتو كربغ اين ستله سوده مك سلمثيت فون داميلن جالا
ايت لالو نايقله دأتس فیتو كربغ دان ادفون اكن جرون كلم سرت
فكلون دولي بگندا دسمبويكن اوله تروغ فيثيت كغد سوات تمثت
مك تروغ فيثيت فون برجالله فركي منچاري اكن توء رنچ بسى
مهاراج ديندا ايت كغد لورغ فكن فسارا سرت برپايي سرت برسوارا
سفای ددغر اوله توء رنچ بسى ايت ادفون اكن توء رنچ بسى ايت
دچارين اكن تروغ فيثيت كلیم ايت رات سكنف لورغ فكن فسارا ايت
درووقن دغن توغكتن سرات تمثت اد سكتيك توء رنچ بسى فون
ترليهته اكن تروغ فيثيت ايت لالو دسربون دهمبت اكن تروغ فيثيت
ايت مك تروغ فيثيت فون لاريله دتوجون دثيتو كوت تمثت سلمثيت
دودق هندق منجالا ايت ستله دليهت اوله سلمثيت اكن توء رنچ بسى
دودق بورو اكن تروغ فيثيت ايت مك سلمثيت فون بركريو مراوغ كتر
مليكيه (مككيكل) تاكوت اكن توء رنچ بسى ايت سرت هندق ترجون
دري اتس فیتو كوت ايت مك كات تروغ فيثيت كغد سلمثيت جاغلنه
ابغ ترجون كاكله جوگ فجمكن مات جالاكن جوگ جك ابغ
ترجون تياد برلاكوله (مقصود كيت) ننتي بوله جالا دكت دي تتو هيلغ

لالو دتیلیقاله بیراف لمان اد سکتیک مک توء مهاراج کورو فون
برتموله دغن کما تین توء رنچغ بسی مهاراج دیندا ایت اد سوات جالا
بسی رمبتن تمباک جالا ایتوله یغبوله ماتی اکن توء رنچغ بسی ایت
لأین درفد ایت تیاد سوات یغبوله ماتین دان سکل بسی ۲ فون سوات
تیاد ماکن دی لالو دخبرکنن کفد تروغ فیثیت ادفون اکن جالا ایت
لأین درفد سلمفیت سیاف فون تیاد لارت ممفقن دانلاکی جکلو فچه
جهنم جالا ایت لأین درفد جین امفت قوله امفت سیاف فون تیاد بوله
مبأیقکنن ستله سوده دأجر دفسن اوله مهاراج کورو اکن تروغ فیثیت
ایت لالو دامیلن اکن جالا ایت دسرهن بری اکن تروغ فیثیت مک اوله
تروغ فیثیت لالو دسمبوتن اکن جالا ایت لالو مپمه اکن مهاراج کورو لالو
برموهن تورن بالیق کدالم دنیا اد سکتیک لمان مک تروغ فیثیت فون
سمفیه کجوه ر مشکالیه تانه جاأنا لالو فرکی کتمفت سلمفیت دان جرون
کلم فکولون دولی بکندا ستله سمفی کتمفت ایت مک تروغ فیثیت فون
دبوکاله تلاک تمفت یغد تودغ سمبوی اکن سلمفیت سکین ایت مک
سلمفیت فون ترکجوت برکریو سقرت کاجه دارا سرت کتر ملیکیه
(مغکیکیل) سکین اغکوتان دسگکان توء رنچغ بسی مهاراج دیندا ایت
داتغ منچارین لالو دلپت تروغ فیثیت یغ ممبوکاکن فینتو تلاک ایت لالو
سلمفیت فون برکات کفد تروغ فیثیت مغافاکه نوء فغلیما ممبوات دمکین
تو (ایت) روف تیاد ماهو ممبری سوارا دری جاوه ترکجوت فاتیکی تیاد
ترکیرا ۲ فاتیکی سگکاکن اورغ توا کوتوء لعنه چلاک ایت داتغ کماری
ستله سوده مک کات تروغ فیثیت نأیقله ابغ لکس دغن سکران کیت
فاکت بوات کیرا بچارا اکن توء رنچغ بسی ایت مک سلمفیت دان
جرون کلم سرت فکولون دولی بکندا فون نأیقله دغن (سکرا) درفد
تلاک ایت ادفون اکن سلمفیت سمیل نأیک دالم تلاک ایت متان
تربلیاق ۲ سقرت تلور ایتیق اغسا دسیلو ککیری کانن تاکوت اکن
توء رنچغ بسی مهاراج دیندا سرای برتانا کفد تروغ فیثیت اداکه توء

ستله سوده مك تروغ فيثيت فون دفاكين باجو تربغ لالو كلوار
 سئورغ ديرى دفكن فسارا لالو داچنن توء رنچغ بسي مهاراج ديندا
 ستله دليهت اوله توء رنچغ بسي اكن تروغ فيثيت ايت لالو توء رنچغ
 بسي فون دتركمئن سرت داغكت توغكت درفد جاوه هندق دبالونن كهد
 تروغ فيثيت مك تروغ فيثيت فون دسيلتن دسالهكن درفد فالو توء رنچغ
 بسي ايت لالو دنايكن ايكوت بادن (بدن) توء رنچغ بسي ايت لغسوغ
 كاتس اودارا اد سكتيك مك تروغ فيثيت فون سميله داتس اودارا
 لالو لغسوغ ماسوق مغادف مهاراج كورو توكنغ كتيك داغكتن
 تاغن جاري مپوسن داتس كفلا كتان سمفون فكلون نينقدا مهاراج
 كورو توان باتو كفلا اداله يغ فاتيكن ماري اين فاتيكن هندق سمبه
 معلومكن اف عقل تيفو دغن كيرا اداله سكارغ اين توء رنچغ بسي
 سوده ماري داتغ بنتو اكن (راج) جوهر مكاله تانه جاتا افاله عقل
 تيفو دغن كيرا هندق بونهكن توء رنچغ بسي كران فاتيكن اف سكلين
 جاغنكن هندق بونهكن دي هندق هادف فون تباد براني كران نوء
 رنچغ بسي ايت اورغى كاكه فركاس دان تفكين فون مپافوت اون
 مودا ادفون اكن ابغ سلمفيت ايت جاغنكن اي هندق لاون اكن توء
 رنچغ بسي ايت دغر سواران ايتفون ابغ سلمفيت كتر مليكه (مغكيكل)
 باكي اورغ دم كتيك (كتيك؟) اينيله يغ فاتيكن ماري مغادف
 اكن نينقدا اين فوهنكن فيتا بنتو افاله اختيار توان باتو كفلا ستله ددغر
 اوله نينقدا مهاراج كورو اكن فركتان تروغ فيثيت ايت مك مهاراج
 كورو فون ديم سكتيك لالو مهاراج كورو فون بركات كهد تروغ فيثيت
 دغرله چوچندا نينقدا هندق كات ادفون اكن توء رنچغ بسي ايت سام
 ساتو علم دغن توق دان سام توا سمينيت فون تباد لبه درفد توق دان
 تباد كورغ علمون ايتفون چوباله توق هندق تيليق ليهت ددالم رامل
 نجومئن ستله سوده مك مهاراج كورو نينقدا توكنغ كتيك فون
 داميلن سورغ كالغ فتي دبوكن لالو داميلن كلوار سكلين كتاب ۲۸

تيري دي ادفون اكن نگري جوهر اين اكو هارڦ دالم تاغن دي سكارڦ
 اين دي ڦول تيارڦكن سرت بيلوت بوات درهاڪ ستله ددغر سلمڻيت
 دان تروغ ڦڻيت سرت جرون ڪلم ڦڪولون دولي بگندا ڪليم ۲ ڦون لاريله
 سرات ۲ سڪنڦ لورغ ڪليغ چينا دان لورغ باتق دان لورغ جاوا هابيس
 سرات ۲ دغن ڦت للهن تباد مندرينا لاکي لالو دلغسوغن لاري ماسوق
 ڪدالم ڪوت مڪ توء رنجڻغ بسي ڦون دراجهن دان درودوق دغن توغڪت
 دچاريڻ سرات ۰۲

ستله تروغ ڦڻيت ڪليم لاري ماسوق ڪدالم ڪوت ايت مڪ
 تروغ ڦڻيت ڦون برڪات ڪڏ سلمڻيت ابغ ۲ ڦڏ ڦيڪير سهيا تباد دغن
 ڪسوداهن يغ ڪيت دودق لاري اين بايقله ڪيت برڪير ۲۱ جڪلو ڪيت
 برتمو دغندي تتوله ڪيت تباد (انته؟) منجادي اف جڪلو بگيني بايقله
 ڪيت اندور بير جاوه سديڪيت ڪڏ ڪمڦوغ ۲ يڦاد دڪت سيني مڪ جواب
 تروغ ڦڻيت (سلمڻيت؟) ايڪوت مان ڪات توء ڦغليما ايت سبرله ڦاتيڪ
 اين ڦاتيڪ تورت بلاڪ ستله سوده مڪ تروغ ڦڻيت ڪليم ڦون
 براندورله درڦد دالم ڪوت ايت لالو ڦرگي ڪڏ سوات ڪمڦوغ يڦجاوه
 درڦد ڦڪن ڦسارا ايت دسناله سلمڻيت ڪليم برهتي برمشواره اكن حال
 توء رنجڻغ بسي ايت ستله ايت مڪ ڪات تروغ ڦڻيت ابغ ۲ دغرله ابغ
 سهيا هندق ڪات سكارڦ اين ماريله ابغ دان توان باتو ڪڦلا سرت
 دغن اديق ڪلم دان اديق جرون ڪامڦڻ سهيا هندق سمبويڪن ددالم
 تلاڪ دان سهيا هندق تودغ ڦول دانسن دان سهيا اين سهيا هندق
 نايڪ مڦادڦ مهاراج ڪورو مهاراج ديندا مڪ جواب سلمڻيت ڪامڦڻ
 ايڪوت مان ۲ ڪات توء ڦغليما ايت ابغ تورت بلاڪ ڪران ابغ ڪڏ
 ڪتيڪ اين سوده تڦڪلم ڦونچا دغن سبب اورغ توا چلاڪ ايت ابغ
 تباد براني هندق هادڦن ستله سوده مڪ سلمڻيت دان ڦڪولون دولي
 بگندا دان جرون ڪلم ڪامڦڻ ڦون تورنله ڪدالم تلاڪ مڪ تروغ ڦڻيت
 داميلن ڦيتنو ڪرڦغ لالو دڪاتوڦن دري اتسن.

فتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چہیا ایت لالو بیفکس باغون دغن سگراں سرت
 داغکن نوغکت بسی ایت لالو برجالنله منوجو لورغ فکن فسارا
 دچارین سلمثیت دان تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم سکلین ایت ددالم حال
 یغدمکین ایت سلمثیت ترلیهتله اکن توء رنجغ بسی ایت دودق برجالن
 ددالم فکن فسارا ایت لالو سلمثیت فون برکات کغد فکولون دولی
 بکندا کتان سمثون توانکو توان باتو کثلا سکارغ این چوباله توان
 باتو کثلا دان ادیق توء فغلیما تروغ فیثیت لیہت سوده ماریلہ قول اورغ
 توا کوتوء لعنہ چلاک ایت سکارغ این سیاقالہ یغ برانی ہندق
 ہادفکن اورغ توا چلاک ایت ستلہ دلیہت اولہ تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم
 دان فکولون دولی بکندا اکن توء رنجغ بسی ایت دودق برجانن دتغہ
 لورغ فکن فسارا ایت مک کات جرون دمنالہ ماری قول مالا فستاک
 یغدمکین تو (ایت) روغ کثلان مپافوت اون مودا مک تروغ فیثیت جرون
 کلم فکولون دولی بکندا سرت دغن سلمثیت فون تاکوت تیاد ترکیرا
 کتر ملیکیہ (مغکیگیل) باکی اورغ دم کتیک (کتیک ؛) ادسکتیک
 تء رنجغ بسی مہاراج دیندا فون سمثیلہ دکت سلمثیت سکلین سرائی
 برکات دمنالہ وان چیک اتتن تمباک سرت دغن کاوان ۲ ایت چوب
 کلوار ماری کسینی چوب اکو ہندق باکی (بری) کنلکن بکس تاغن
 تروغماس (ترماس) ستلہ ددغر اولہ سلمثیت دان تروغ فیثیت سرت
 جرون کلم فکولون دولی بکندا اکن سوارا توء رنجغ بسی ایت مک
 سلمثیت کلیم ۲ اورغ فون لاریلہ تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ ہایس سگنہ رومہ
 دسمبویکن دیرین دان سگنہ کندغ بابی چینا ہایس دلارین سمبوی
 سرات ۲ دفکن فسارا ایت مک ادفون توء رنجغ بسی مہاراج دیندا لالو
 دہمبتن اکن تروغ فیثیت کلیم ۲ ایت دان (د) چارین سرات ۲ رومہ ددالم
 فکن فسارا ایت دان درودوقن ہایس سرات کندغ ۲ بابی دان رومہ ۲
 دغن توغکت بسین ایت سرائی کتان وان چیک اتتن تمباک مغاف
 اغکو لاری چوب نتتی اکو ہندق باکی (بری) کنل بکس تاغن توء

کټان سکالي ۲ اکو تيا د سڅک اکن سلمښت اين هندق مېوات دمکين تو
 (ايت) روډ کران نګري جوهر مځکاليه تانه جأنا ايت اکو هارډ دکت
 دي ستله سوده مک توء رنچ ېسي مهاراج ديندا ځون باغون لالو داميلن
 توڅکت ېسي لالو برجالنله دڅن سګران منوجو نګري جوهر مځکاليه
 تانه جأنا بېراف دلالون ځولو ۲ دان لآوت ۲ هاروس دالم چڅکت تيا د
 دځدولن اځون توء رنچ ېسي مهاراج ديندا ايت سدالم ۲ لآوت ايت
 درندوق ستاکت ځيځګځن سهاج سمبل برجانن ايت هان دودق ماره دکت
 سلمښت سهاج کټان سکالي اين چوب اکو هندق باګي (بوي) دکل
 سديکت کات بکس تاغن توق دي اتارا تيا د براف لمان توء رنچ ېسي
 مهاراج ديندا ايت برجالن مک ايځون سمځله کجوهر مځکاليه تانه جأنا
 اځون اکن توء رنچ ېسي ايت ترلالو امت کاکه ځرکسان دان کټلان ايت
 مېافوت اون مودا ستله سوده مک توء رنچ ېسي مهاراج ديندا ځون
 دلغسوشن ماسوق کمهليکي توانځتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها لالو
 دودق برسيلا دېومي داګون ايت سمځي کمونچق مهليکي توانځتري
 سينر بولن کميلغ چها مک توانځتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها ځون
 کلوار برجومفا دڅن نينځن توء رنچ ېسي مهاراج ديندا لالو دچتراکځن
 نګري سکلبن هابيس روسق بناس دان ايهندا دان بوندا ځون هابيس
 ماتي بلاک دان دځبرکځن ځول ځريحال سلمښت سوده درهاک دان
 دماسوق منجادي هلبالغ انق ۲ راج ليندوځ بولن قدح توا ستله ددغر
 اوله توء رنچ ېسي مهاراج ديندا اکن ځرکټان توانځتري سينر بولن
 کميلغ چها ايت مک توء رنچ ېسي مهاراج ديندا ځون ترلالو مارهن
 سرت نايک کرم کميرا سراي برتان کځد توانځتري سينر بولن کميلغ
 چها کټان سکارځ اين دودق دمان تمځن سلمښت دڅن بودق امځت
 سباي ايت مک جواب توانځتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها توق ۲ اداله
 تمځت برهتي سلمښت دڅن بودق ۲ امځت سباي ايت دهوجځ فکن
 ځسارا دځکالن جاوا ستله ددغر اوله توء رنچ ېسي اکن ځرکټان توان

بيلوت منجادي هلبالغ فکولون دولي بکندا هان تیغکل فون اي سئورغ
 جوک ستله سوده فتری سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا ایت دفر بوات سورة ایت
 لالو دبریکن کفد بورغ چقراي ایت لالو فتری سینر بولن فون دفسنکنله
 کفد بورغ چقراي کتاڻ هی بورغ چقراي دغرله اکو هندق برفسن دکت
 میک (میدا) ادفون اکن سورة اکو این هندقله دغن سکران اغکو فرسمفیکن
 کفد نینیق اکو توء رنچغ بسی یغدودق دنکری جووده (جده) دودق تغکو
 قبور توء حوی ستله سوده لالو بورغ چقراي ایتفون دگکوڭپاله سورة ایت
 دغن فاروهن لالو ایتفون تر بقله دغن سکران منوجو ددالم اون تیک هاری
 تیک مالم سیغ سام مالم سروف مک بورغ چقراي ایتفون سمثیله دتانه
 جووده (جده) لالو دلیمت (ن) اورغ دودق تغکو قبور توء حوی لالو بورغ
 چقراي ایتفون دباواله سورة ایت برتنغ دغن کتلا هب توء رنچغ بسی
 ستله دلیمت هب توء رنچغ بسی اکن سورة ایت لالو دبوکاڻ دان دپچان
 ترسبونله ددالم ایت فریحال اکن نکری جوهر مگکالیه تانه جاتا سوده
 روسق بناس دان فري سلمثیت فون سوده درهاک دان راج جوهر فون
 هابیس ماتیی بلاک دان هان یغ تیغکل چوچون سئورغ جوک ستله
 سوده دباج اوله هب یغدودق جاک توء رنچغ بسی ایت لالو هندق
 دگرقله اکن توء رنچغ بسی ایت لالو دفاغن مریم سدس مک توء رنچغ
 بسی فون بهارو دچلیقن سبله مات ستله کئقله دوا کالی دفاغن مریم
 ایت بهاروله توء رنچغ بسی ایت جاک ستله سوده جاک مک سورة
 ایتفون (د) انجوقکن اورغیغ دودق منجاک ایت کتاغن توء رنچغ بسی
 لالو دباج اوله توء رنچغ بسی مهاراج دیندا لالو دکتھوپپاله اکن نکری
 جوهر مگکالیه ایت سوده روسق بناس دان انق ۲ منتون فون هابیس
 ماتیی بلاک دان سلمثیت فون سوده درهاک هان تیغکل چوچون سئورغ
 جوک.

ستله سوده دکتھوپن ددالم سورة ایت مک توء رنچغ بسی مهاراج
 دیندا فون فبی تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ میره فادم ورن موکاڻ سفرت بوغا رای سرت

ددالم نكري جوهر مڱكاليه ايتئون سپڻ سويي لاکي ۲ فرمڱوان هابيس
دبونه بلاک دان اديغ ستغه لڻس لاري سرات ۲ سڱڻ هونن ريمبا
دان ستغه لاري (کلاؤت) دان (برلڻس) دڱن فراهو ڦيلغ سهڱڻ هابيسله
دأموق اوله جرون کلم دان تروغ ڦيڻيت سرت وان چيک انتن بسي
انتن تمباک سهڱڻ هابيس ساڦن (صفا) ساڦ (صفا) هان نيڱکل لاکي
سئورغ انق راج جوهر جوک يغبړنام توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ
چهيا دودق داتس کمونچق مهليکي گاديغ بردنديغ کاج.

مک توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چهيا فون هڱڻ دودق مناڻيس
بواغ اير مات سئورغ ديرين سهاج هندق برچاکف برکيغ دڱن ساڦ
ڦون تبادکران سکين اينغ ڦڱاسوهن هابيس ماتي بلاک ادڦون اکن تروغ
ڦيڻيت ليم برسودارا هڱڻ دودق مرڦس دان دباکرڻ هابيس سکين
رومه ۲ يغاد ددالم نكري جوهر مڱکاليه تانه جاتا ايت سهڱڻ هابيس
ساڦن (صفا) ساڦ (صفا) هڱڻ ستيف ۲ هاري دمکينه کرجاڻ تروغ
ڦيڻيت جرون کلم سرت سلمڻيت ايت مک ادڦون اکن توانفتري سينر
بولن کميلغ چهيا ايت ستله سوده دودق مناڻيس ايت مک توانفتري
سينر بولن کميلغ چهيا ڦون ترايغته اکن نيڱندان يغبړنام توء رنچغ
بسي يغادودق دجوده (دجده) ادڦون توء رنچغ بسي ايت ترلالوله مکه
سرت دڱن سڦتين ستله توانفتري سينر بولن ترايغتن اکن نيڱندان ايت
لالو توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چهيا ڦون دبواتله سوات حکمه درڦد
سڦه ڦينغن لالو منجاديله سڻکور بورغ چقراي فاروهن ايت درڦد امس
دان بولون درڦد سواس ستله سوده منجادي بورغ چقراي ايت لالو
توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چهيا ڦون دڦربواتن سڦوچق سورة دمکين
بوين مڱاکن ڦريحال نكري جوهر مڱکاليه تانه جاتا اين سوده روسق
بناس هابيس ساڦن (صفا) ساڦ (صفا) دان دځبرکن مڱاکن ايهندا
بوندان ڦون دان سکين اينغ ڦڱاسوه ڦون هابيس ماتي دبونه اوله ڦکولون
دولي بکندا دڱن تروغ ڦيڻيت دان جرون کلم دان ڦري سلمڻيت ڦون سوده

فكولون توان باتو كفلا اداله يغ فاتيک منيگلکن نكري فاتيک ليندوغ
بولن قدح توا فاتيک بلاير کلاؤت لتارا ببراف سوسه فايه مندي
اومبق مندي اغين فاتيک ماري کجوهـر مـغـکـاليـه تانه جأتا اين فاتيک
نية هندق باير هوتغ ايه فاتيک مرحوم راج جاوا سمفون توانکو سکارغ
اين اقاله توانکو هندق کات ستله ددغر اوله راج جوهر اکن فرکتان
فکولون دولي بکندا ايت لالو راج جوهر فون برکات تياد داي اوفاياله
انقندا کران هوتغ اين تتو کنا باير جوک ستله ددغر اوله فکولون دولي
بکندا اکن فرکتان راج جوهر ايت لالو فکولون دولي بکندا فون برتیه
کفد وان چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک کتاش ابغ ۲ سیلاله ابغ- ابغ بوات
کرج سفرت مان ابغ بواتکن اکن مرحوم راج جاوا ايت جاغلله بوات
باکي (بري) ترلییه اتو ترکورغ جک ابغ بوات باکي (بري) ترلییه
ترکورغ تتوله دتیمفا دوله توله فاف ستله ددغر اوله سلمشیت اکن
فرکتان (فکولون) دولي بکندا ايت لالو وان چيک انتن بسي انتن
تمباک فون برکتاله کفد راج جوهر مغکاليه تانه جأتا (فکولون
دولي بکندا؟) سمفون توانکو توان باتو كفلا ايسوق هاريله توانکو
فاتيک هندق بوات کرج ستله سوده مک سکلين بغسا اورغ يغددالم
نکري جوهر مغکاليه تانه جأتا ايت ستله ددغر اکن راج جوهر
مغکاليه ايت هندق دبواغن ايت مک ماسيغ ۲ فون مناغيس بواغ اير
مات کسيهن اکن راج جوهر مغکاليه تانه جأتا ايت ستله سوده
کأيسوقن هاري مک سلمشیت فون دباواله اکن راج جوهر مغکاليه
تانه جأتا ايت کسيمشغ تيک هندق دبواتن سفرت مان تيه فکولون
دولي بکندا ايت سفرت مان دبواتکن اکن مرحوم راج جاوا ايت
دمکينله هندق دفر بواتن ستله سوده مک سلمشیت فون دبواغله اکن
راج جوهر مغکاليه دسيمشغ تيک دان دکرتن کفلا دسولاکن دفر بواتن
سفرت مان دبواغکن اکن مرحوم راج جاوا ايت تياد برسلاهن لاکي
ستله سوده راج جوهر مغکاليه هيلغ حياة فادم جيوا ايت سکلين اورغ

تو سلامه منجادي دمکين ايت لالو جرون فون دترفاڻ لالو دٺارڻ
 دغن ٺڊڻ بتوء الغ هولو سواس توءٺيق (امشيق) چينا فون هابيس
 ماني اد يڻ ستغه ٺوتس تاغن دان اد يڻ ستغه ٺوتس ٺها دان ڪٺلا دان
 اد يڻ ستغه هابيس لاري ماسوق سڪنٺ هوتن ريمبا لتارا (بلتارا)
 ادٺون اڪن تروغ ٺيٺيت سلمٺيت جرون ڪلم فون داموقن ددالم ٺڪن
 ٺسارا لغسوغ تروس دٺيتو ڪريغ راج دان ستله سمٺي دٺيتو ڪريغ
 راج لالو سلمٺيت فون داموقن دان دٺونهن سڪلين سلدادو يڻدودن
 تڱو ڊڪوت راج ايت ماني تياڊ ترڪيرا ۲۱ اد سڪتيڪ لمان ٺچه ٺرغ
 دٺيتو ڪوت راج ايت مڪ سڪلين سلدادو دان منٺري هلبالغ فون هابيس
 لاري برچمٺرا تياڊ ڪتهوان هالا دان يڻمان ملاون هابيس دٺونه بلاڪ
 دان ٺڊ تتڪل ايت سلمٺيت برليم فون دٺجهله ٺيتو ڪريغ راج لالو
 ناٺيڪ تروس دٺالي ٺسين اڪوڻ راج جوهر مڱكاليه تانه جاٺا لالو
 دتڱڪن اڪن راج جوهر مڱكاليه تانه جاٺا ايت ٺڊ تتڪل ايت راج جوهر
 مڱكاليه فون تياڊ ملاون دان تياڊ ترڪات ۲ مڪ وان چيڪ اتنن بسي
 اتنن تيباڪ فون برڪات ڪٺڊ راج جوهر مڱكاليه تانه جاٺا ڪٺان سمٺون
 ٺڪولون توان باتو ڪٺلا دهولو اين بوڪنن ٺاتيڪ تياڊ ڪات جاغن دٺونه
 اڪن راج جاوا تيته توان باتو ڪٺلا سوره بونه جوڪ سڪارغ اين اقاله
 توانكو هندق ڪات ڪران سوده سمٺي مسان اڪن تتوت بالوي (ميلا .)
 مرحوم راج جاوا ايت مڪ راج جوهر مڱكاليه فون تياڊ ترڪات ۲ لالو
 دسيلو ٺ ليٺ ڪٺڊ ٺڪولون دولي بڪندا مڪ راج جوهر فون ترڪنڱله اڪن
 مرحوم راج جاوا لالو برهمبوران اير مٺان نيه دهاتين راج جوهر مڱكاليه
 سوڪ مانيله دغن سڪران ڪران سوده سمٺي جنجي دغن ڪتيڪان
 ستله ايت مڪ راج جوهر فون برڪتاله ڪٺڊ وان چيڪ ڪٺان سڪارغ
 اين ايڪوت يڻمان ۲ تيتهله وان سهيا تڱوڻ بلاڪ ڪران سوده
 نصيب اتتوڻ سهيا اٺانه لاکي سهيا هندق اميل ڪات ستله ايت
 مڪ ٺڪولون دولي بڪندا فون برڪات ڪٺڊ راج جوهر ڪٺان سمٺون

برتگم دادا دغن راج بلندا دان راج بلندا دغن تروغ فيثيت فون
 برنيكمه كي ري ككانن اد سكتيك لمان مك راج بلندا جوهن فهلاون
 فون سيلفله (خيلفله "خلافله") لفكهن لالو دتيكم اوله تروغ فيثيت
 دغن كريس فننجف كناله ددادا راج بلندا لالو تروس دبلاكشن مك راج
 بلندا جوهن فهلاون كاكه فركاس فون ربهله دتغه فكن فسارا ادفون
 هلبالغ راج بلندا يغبرنام جودين ايتفون دهادفله دغن كلم دان
 سئورغ لائي يغبرنام تمفينوغ ايت برهادف (دغن) جرون ماسيغ (۲)
 برتيكم كريس فننجف كريس فندق دان انق تومبوق لادا اد سكتيك
 برتيكم ايت جودين دان تمفينوغ فون ماتيله دتيكم اوله جرون دغن
 كلم ادفون هلبالغ يغبرنام جوخي دان توفي هوتن اصيل دليهتن راجان
 سوده ماتي ايت لالو ايفون لاريله باليق كهيتتو ريمبا دكونغ كتيك
 ستله سوده راج بلندا جوهن فهلاون كاكه فركاس سوده ماتي ايت
 مك تروغ فيثيت جرون كلم سرت وان چيك انتن بسي انتن تمباك
 سرت فكولون دولي بگندا دغن سكلين انق دايوغ جوروباتو جورومودي
 فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس دغن فنجاجف تمباك تيغ تيك سكلين
 فون هاييسله نايك كداراتن لالو داموقن دفكن فسارا جوهر مكاليله
 تانه جااتا ايت دبونه دان يغمان ملاون دبونه دكرت كطلا دان دباكرن
 هاييس رومه ددالم فكن فسارا.

اداله تتكل تروغ فيثيت سلمفيت دان جرون كلم مغاموق دفكن
 فسارا ايت توء سلامة فون اداله برسام ۲ دان توء سلامة فون دتوجون
 فركي مغاموق دفكن چينا دلورغ توءفيق (امفيق) چينا توا دتق دان
 دتيكم تيا دتركير ۲۱ دان سكلين توءفيق (امفيق) چينا فون ماسيغ (۳)
 دباوان كلوار سنجات تات (مات؟) برچايغ تيك دتمفون دفروت
 توءسلامة ترهمفيله دكندغ بابي توءسلامة فون مولت ترغاغا ۲ مات
 ترجكي (ترجكيل) دتمفو دوا تيك اورغ چينا توءسلامة فون سبب
 كوكه كوليت جوگ تيا دروسق بناس ستله دسيلو جرون دليهتن

ایت دوا تیک کالی دڦکښل اوله راج بلندا اکن سلمښت - سلمښت
 ڦون دیم تیاد برتوتر کات هڅک دودق برسندر دښتو کوروغ برندا
 دبتل سراک ادڦون کښد تنکل ایت وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک
 تروغ ښیت دان کلم جرون ڦون سوده ممکي سکلینن چوکښ دغن
 الت سنجات هندق نایک کښکن ڦسارا ستله دلیهن اکن راج بلندا
 دودق ڦکښل وان چیک انتن تمباک ایت دان وان چیک ڦون تیاد
 برکات ۲ ایت مک کات تروغ ښیت کښد وان چیک کتائ ابغ ۲ بکیماته
 ابغ منکیر که ابغ جنجی کیت جک ابغ منکیر ابغ خبرله دغن سکران
 کران براف کالی اورغ دودق ڦکښل ابغ دودق دغر سهاج ستله ددغر
 سلمښت اکن فرکتان تروغ ښیت ایت مک سلمښت ڦون باغون سرای
 برتمښق سمرت هللیتر مبله بومي لاکون لالو دلومښتن نایک درقد
 ڦنججف تمباک تیغ تیک فرکی کداراتن منداښکن راج بلندا جوهن
 ڦهلان ستله دلیهن اوله راج بلندا اکن سلمښت ملومښت منداښکن ای
 ایت سمرت بابی کیلا روڦان داتغ ایت لالو راج بلندا ڦون دڦوکلن دغن
 لیلا تمباک توغکن ایت کناله سلمښت - سلمښت ڦون ترښتیغ جاتوه
 بالیق کدالم سوغي ڦکښالن جاوا ایت دوا تیک کالی سلمښت دلمبوغ
 نایک کداراتن ڦون دمکین جوک دڦوکل اوله راج بلندا سهڅک دودق
 کدالم سوغي سنتیاس ستله دلیهن اوله ڦکولون دولی بکندا اکنحال
 سلمښت ایت مک ڦکولون دولی بکندا ڦون برتیه کښد تروغ ښیت
 کتائ کښد تروغ ښیت مغافانه ابغ تروغ ښیت دودق لیهن سهاج توه
 ڦهلیم کیت سهڅک دودق تیواس جاتوه کدالم ایر سنتیاس ستله ددغر
 اوله تروغ ښیت اکن فرکتان ڦکولون دولی بکندا ایت لالو دسیتنن
 کریس ڦنجج لالو دلومښتن نایک منداښکن راج بلندا ستله دلیهن اوله
 راج بلندا لالو دڦوکلن ڦول کښد تروغ ښیت دغن توغکن لیلا تمباک
 ایت لالو جاتوه کدالم سوغي ڦکښالن جاوا تیاد (برجیجق) دان تروغ
 ښیت ایت هندق باسه تڦی کاین ڦون تروغ ښیت دلومښت نایک ڦول

این جک ای تیاد کلوار بولیله ای کنلکن بکس تاغن تروغماس (ترماس)
 فاهیت مأوغ ماسم کلت سکالی این برجومقاله ای ستله سوده مک راج
 بلندا فون برموهنله کغد راج جوهر مشکالیه تانه جأتا دغن سکین
 هلبالغ دی یغبرنام ۲ بلاک امفت اورغ یغترسبوت نام دی سئورغ برنام
 جودین دان سئورغ برنام تمشینوغ دان سئورغ برنام جوخی دان توفی
 هوتن * ادفون هلبالغ کامفت ایت ترلالوله دهارف اوله راج بلندا سفرت
 سوداران دکاسیه اکن هلبالغ ایت ستله سوده مک راج بلندا فون
 برجالن دغن هلبالغن ایت سرت دباوان اورغ ددالم کوت دسوره
 تنجوقکن اکن تمفت وان چیک اتن تمباک ایت هرته (برهتتی؟)
 لالو دتنجوقکن اورغله اکن تمفت وان چیک ایت برلابوه هوجغ
 فکن فسارا دفغکالن جاوا اد سکتیک لمان مک راج بلندا دغن هلبالغ
 کامفت فون سمثیله دفغکالن جاوا دتمفت فنجاجف تمباک تیغ تیک
 برلابوه لالو راج بلندا جوهر فهلان فون دبرداهیم (دبرداهیم)
 تیک کالی ستله سوده دبرداهیم (دبرداهیم) مک راج بلندا فون
 برتمیق کتان هی وان چیک اتن بسی اتن تمباک سیلاله کلوار
 ماری کسینی کیت فرغ تندغ بردوا جک وان چیک تیاد کلوار ماری
 کسینی هندقله وان چیک اندور بواغ درفد نگری جوهر مشکالیه تانه
 جأتا این جاغلنه وان چیک تیاد کتهوی ادفون بیت اینیله یغبرنام
 راج بلندا جوهر فهلان یغدودق برتاف دفیتو ریمبا دکونغ کتیک
 تیک تاهون برتمو موسیم نیه دهاتی هندق هادفکن سرت هالوکن اکن
 وان چیک اتن بسی اتن تمباک جوک درفد نگری جوهر مشکالیه
 تانه جأتا این اکن سکارغ این نگری جوهر مشکالیه اینفون سوده
 دسرهن اوله راج جوهر کتاغن بیت دان انق راج جوهر یغبرنام
 توانفتري سینر بولن کمیلغ چهیا ایتفون سوده دکهونکن کغد بیت
 هندقله دغن سکران وان چیک اتن بسی اتن تمباک کلوار په
 فرکي بواغ جک تیاد هندق ماتی ددالم تاغن بیت ددالم حال یغدمکین

کران توانفتري سينر بولن کميلغ چها ايت کفد ماس سکارغ اين دودقه
 ددالم گريغ دم ساکيت کفلا دانلاکي نگرې ددالم موسه دادوه دان.
 توانفتري سهارې ۲ دودق مناغيس سبب موسه ماسوق ددالم فکن فسارا
 ستله ايت لالو راج جوهر مځکاليه فون برتته کفد راج بلندا واهي انقندا
 راج بلندا جوهرن فهلاون کاکه فرکاس جاغنه انقندا سوسه دهاتي
 لښکم دادا سکالي ۲ ايهندا تياد منکيرکن اقرال جنجي کيت دانلاکي
 ايهندا فيتا سمستارا فادوک اديندا ايت ددالم گريغ دان سوسهن
 سبب موسه اد ددالم نگرې کيت ستله سوده مک راج بلندا جوهرن
 فهلاون فون دجامو اوله راج جوهر مځکاليه تانه جاتا کفد مالم ايت
 سرت برسوک ۲ دن دغن هلبالغ منتري برسوک ۲ مک راج بلندا جوهرن
 فهلاون کفد مالم ايت فون برچاکف برباکي ۲ چکافن ريوه رنده ککق
 کمفينا باکيکن روبه کوت جوهر مځکاليه تانه جاتا ايت کفد مالم ايت
 مابوقن سولغ ميلوغ کفد مالم ايت ماکن مينوم برباکي ۲ برسوک ۲ دن
 ستله هاري فون جاوه هاري لمفو کتيک مک راج بلندا جوهرن فهلاون
 فون برادوله داتس بوق تيلم بلدو دبتل سراک اد سکتیک لمان ايم
 فون برکوکوله دان موري فون مباح کيچق کيچو بويي سوارا هاري
 فون سيغ متهاري مالا مک راج بلندا فون باغونه درفد تيدور برادو
 لالو فرکي مباسوه موک ستله سوده لالو ماکن مينوم کنف بلاک ۰

ستله سوده مک راج بلندا جوهرن فهلاون فون سيفله ماکي فکايين
 فغراغن چوکف لښکف الت سنجات دفاکين لالو دفوهنکنن قول کفد
 راج جوهر مځکاليه تانه جاتا سفوجق ليلا تمباک اد کيرا ۲۱ بسرڼ باتغ
 پيور ريمبا دان فنجغن امفت هستا ستله سوده مک راج بلندا جوهرن
 فهلاون فون برمونهله کفد راج جوهر مځکاليه تانه جاتا سراي برکات
 سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا سکالي اين هاري بولييله توان باتو کفلا
 ليهت فاتيک هندق فرجامو اکن وان چيک اتن بسي اتن تمباک دغن
 ليلا تمباک اين سرت فاتيک هندق هالوکن اي کلوار درفد فکن فسارا

میشیکن اکن مقصود ایهندا این اف یغ کهندق انقندا ایهندا تورت
 بلاک اصلکن انقندا بوله مباسوهکن ارغ یغترچونتیغ دموک ایهندا
 دان ایهندا هندق لتکن منجادی راج مودا دان نگرې این ایهندا هندق
 سره باکې (بهاکې) دوا دانلاکې ادا انقندا ایهندا یغبرنام توانفتري سینر
 بولن کملیغ چھیا ایت ایهندا هندق کهوینکن برې کقد انقندا ستله
 ددغر اوله راج بلندا اکن فرکتان راج جوهر مگکالیه تانه جاتا ایت
 مک راج بلندا فون سوک تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ لالو مگقرق لیگم دکارتن
 کیکی دان دکربوتن میسین دان دثغکوغ موک دان سیلو ککیري
 ککانن متان میره مپالا سفرت بیجی ساک مک سکلین داتوء هلبالغ
 راج جوهر فون یغمان ملیهتن اکن راج بلندا ایت ماسیغ (۲) کتر دان
 غریله ملیهتن روفا ایت مک راج بلندا فون مگشکت تاغن جاری
 مپوسن داتس کفلا کتان سمفون ایهندا توان باتو کفلا اداله یغ نیه
 فاتیگ درقد دهولو یغ فاتیگ فرکې برتاف دفتسو ریمبا دکونخ کتیک
 ایت تیک تاهون برتمو موسیم لمان نیه فاتیگ فون فاتیگ هندق مغادف
 اکن وان چیگ اتن بسی اتن تمباک ایت جوک سکالی این بوله
 ایهندا لیهت بکس تاغن تروغماس (ترماس) تاریق فونتو غ فادام مپالا انتارا
 بلندا دغن جاوا دانلاکې سمفون توانکو توان باتو کفلا اداله سدیکت
 مقصود فاتیگ جک بوله دغن بولیهن فاتیگ فوهنکن توان باتو (کفلا)
 کهوینکن دهولو اکن انقندا توانفتري سینر بولن کملیغ چھیا ایت
 دغن فاتیگ دهولو بهاروله سدق دان سمفرناله اکن فکر جان ایت
 ستله ددغر اوله راج جوهر مگکالیه اکن فرکتان راج بلندا ایت مک
 بکندا راج جوهر فون دیم سکتیک تیاد ترکات (۲) لالو بکندا راج جوهر
 فون دسیلو کقد داتوء فردان متري یغتوا ستله دلپهت داتوء فردان
 متري اکن فنداغن راج جوهر ایت مک داتوء متري فون ارتیله اکن
 فنداغن ایت لالو داتوء متري فون برکات کقد راج بلندا سمفون
 فکولون توان باتو کفلا بکیمناله سکارغ این هندق نیکج (نکاج) کهوین

کفد انقندا ستله سوده دباچ اوله راج بلندا اکن سورة راج جوهر ایت
 مک راج بلندا فون سوک نیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ سرت دبرداهیمن (دبرداهیمن)
 سفرت نوره دأتس اودارا سراي راج بلندا برکات سمفيله سکالي این
 حاجه دهاتي اکو-اکو برناف تیگ تاهون برتمو موسیم دغن کتیکان نیه
 دهاتي اکو-اکو هندف هادفکن اکن وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک
 ستله سوده مک راج بلندا فون دغفگیلن اکن هلبالغ دي باقن دوا فوله
 دوا اورغ سهاج یأیت سکلین مک ۲ بلاک ستله سوده مک راج بلندا
 فون برجالنله منوجو جوهر مگکاليه تانه جأتا برجالن ایت سیغ سام مالم
 سروف تیاد برهتسي لاکي کران هندفکن سگرا ادفون سفنیگل بارت
 کتیک برجالن فرکي ممباوا سورة کفد راج بلندا ایت مک فیتو کوت
 جوهر مگکاليه فون دتوتفکن اورغ دان فونه سکلین کوت ایت دجاک
 اوله سلدادو دان سکف فکن ۲ فسارا ایت *

سبرمول مک ترسوتله فول فرکتان راج بلندا برجالن ایت تله
 کف توجیه هاري مک راج بلندا فون سمفيله کفیتو کوت جوهر مگکاليه
 تانه جأتا دغن بارت کتیک سرت دغن هلبالغن مک دفرسمبهکنله کفد
 راج جوهر مگکاليه مگتاکن راج بلندا سوده سمفي دفیتو کوت مک
 تیه راج جوهر دسورهن منتری هلبالغ مپمبوت راج بلندا دان فیتو کوت
 فون دبوکاکن اورغله مک راج بلندا دان دغن هلبالغن یغدوا فوله دوا
 اورغ ایتفون ماسوق کدالم کوت لالو نایک لغسوغ کفسیین اگوغ
 مغادف راج جوهر مگکاليه تانه جأتا مک تیه راج جوهر مگکاليه تانه
 جأتا کفد راج بلندا انقندا راج بلندا یغ قهر فهلان کاکه فرکاس
 دغرله توان ایهندا هندق کات اداکه چاکف انقندا ملاون اکن وان
 چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک ایت سکارغ این اي سوده بیلوت دغن
 ایهندا دان دماسوقن دغن بودق ۲ امفت سباي اکن تنوت بالوي (بیلای؟)
 مرحوم راج جاوا دهولو این اي منجادي هلبالغ کیت سکارغ این اي
 بیلوت فول اقاله عقلن کیرا بیچارا کیت جکلوا انقندا چاکف ملاون دان

تاروه هاتي هندق سرغکن نگري کيت نيتن هندق دهادئن اکن وان
چیک انتن بسي انتن تمباک قد فيکير فاتیک اياله يغبونه لاون اکن
وان چیک انتن بسي انتن تمباک ايت سام فادن ساعت سقرت فينغ
دبله دوا.

ستله ددغر راج جوهر اکن فرکتان داتوء منتری ايت مک بکندا
فون بهاروله راس سغ سديکيت ددالم هاتين لالو راج جوهر فون مبري
تیه سوره داتوء منتری بوات سورة فرکي فغکيل لکس دغن سگران ستله
ايت مک داتوء منتری فون دبواتله سقوجق سورة ستله سوده لالو دبرين
کقد بارت کتيک دسورهن باوا فرکي باکيکن (بريکن) کقد راج بلندا
يغ دودق برتاف دفيتو ريما مک بارت کتيک فون دسمبونن سورة ايت
لالو برجالن دغن سگران منوجو کفيتو ريما سيغ سام مانم سروف برجالن
ايت اداله کيرا ۲۱ توجه هاري لمان مک بارت کتيک فون سميله کقد
راج بلندا لالو ماسوق مصادف راج بلندا دودق برتاف دگونغ کتيک
لالو بارت کتيک فون دفرسمبهکن اکن سورة راج جوهر مگکاليه تانه
جأتا ايت کقد راج بلندا مک دسمبونن راج بلندا لالو دبوکا لالو
دبچان دمکين بويين اينيله سورة سلام تعظيم درفد ايهندا راج جوهر
مگکاليه تانه جأتا سمثيکن کقد انقندا راج بلندا يغ قهر فهلان کاکه
فرکاس يغ دودق برتاف دفيتو ريما دگونغ کتيک کالو اد کسيهن
بلس انقندا اکن ايهندا اين ايهندا فيتا تولغ سيلا ماري دغن سگران
ماسوق کدالم نگري تولغ باسوهکن ارغ دموک ايهندا بواغکن کارت
دهاتي ايهندا هندق سوره لاونکن وان چیک انتن بسي انتن تمباک
ايت جکلو انقندا چاکف ملاونکن دي نگري سييجي ايهندا هندق
بله دوا ايهندا هندق لتقکن منجادي راج مودا دانلاکي انق ايهندا
يغبیرنام توانقنتری گميلغ چها ايت ايهندا هندق کهوينکن بري کقد
انقندا جکلو انقندا چاکف سقرت مان ترسوت ددالم سورة ايهندا اين
ايهندا فيتا سيلا لکس دغن سگران هان اينيله سهاج ايهندا بري تاهوکن

القصه مك ترسبوتله فؤل اكن فركتآن راج جوهر مڭكاليه تانه
 جأتا مك ددالم حال يڭدمكين ايت مك راج جوهر مڭكاليه تانه جأتا
 فون دكتهوپياله اكن وان چيڪ انتن بسي انتن تمباڪ سوده بيلوت
 دڭندي دان سوده منجادي هلبالغ بودق ۲ امفت سبائي ايت مك راج جوهر
 مڭكاليه تانه جأتا فون دتيهن سوره فڭكيلكن سكلين داتوء منتري دان
 تمڭكوغ داتوء فڭليما ۲ دان راج شهنذر فكن فسارا ستله سوده برهمشونله
 سكلين ايت دبالي فڭهدافن راج جوهر مڭكاليه مك تيته بڭندا راج جوهر
 مڭكاليه كغد داتوء منتري دان تمڭكوغ اورغ بسر ۲ سكلين سكارغ اين
 اف عقل كيت كران وان چيڪ انتن بسي انتن تمباڪ سوده بيلوت
 دغن كيت دان اي سوده منجادي هلبالغ بودق ۲ امفت سبائي دان
 سياقاله يڭ براني برچاكف هندق ملاون اكن وان چيڪ انتن بسي انتن
 تمباڪ ايت اكو هندق لتفنن منجادي راج مودا دان نڭري (اين) اكو
 هندق بله دوا دانلاڭي اكن انق اكو يڭبرنام توانفتري سينر بولن
 كميلغ چهيا ايت اكو هندق كهوينكن بري دكت (دي) ستله ددغر اوله
 سكلين داتوء هلبالغ سكلين اورغ ۲ يڭ دودق دبالي فڭهدافن راج جوهر
 ايت ماسيغ (۲) مڭشكت تاغن جاري مپوسن دأس كفلا كات سؤورغ كات
 دوا سمفون فڭكولون توان باتو كفلا ادفون اكن وان چيڪ انتن بسي
 انتن تمباڪ ايت جاغنكن فاتيڪ ۲ سكلين اين (هندق) ملاون دي تنشغ
 مات فون فاتيڪ ۲ تباد براني سمفون توانكو ادفون اكن وان چيڪ ايت
 جك اي برداهيم (برداهم) فون فاتيڪ ۲ سكلين هاييس كتر سفرت اورغ
 دم كتيڪ (كتيڪ؟) ستله ددغر اوله راج جوهر مڭكاليه تانه جأتا اكن
 فركتآن سكلين منتري هلبالغ رعية سكلين ايت مك بڭندا راج جوهر فون
 توندوق مناغيس بواغ اير مات هيم تباد كات قوتيه تباد بركات دغن
 مشغولن ددالم هاتي مك سمبه داتوء منتري يفتوا سمفون توانكو توان
 باتو كفلا اداله فاتيڪ مندغر خبر اداله سؤورغ راج بلندا دودق برتاف
 دڭيتنو ريمبا جوهن فهلون برنام دي دان ديهاله فاتيڪ دغر دودق ارم

دسځکوټکن کباهو جرون سراي برکات ابغ ۲ اينيله کاین چيندي ټکهارا
 ابغ سيلانه اميل باليق دانلاکي سهيا تيا د سمځي دهاتي هندق اميلکن
 هر دن دان هر ټ چوچر يغ ابغ ماکن ايت سهيا حلال بلاک ادځون
 امن جرون ايت دتارين همځير ۲ امن لوڅ تروغ ځيځيت ځون لغوهله مولتن
 دودق (اوتيت) سرونې ايت دان کلم ځون هابيس فديه راس ځهان (دودق
 برکنډغ کځها ايت) مک کات تروغ ځيځيت جاديله اديق جرون سوده
 کران هاري همځير اکن مالم اين مک تروغ ځيځيت ځون بځيکيت لالو
 دځځځن سبله تاغن جرون ايت دان نيځکل لاکي سبله ايت دودق تاري
 جوک مک کات تروغ ځيځيت اديق جرون اين سوده لوڅ باغونن سوده
 تيا دايغت ستله ايت توله (ايتوله) بهارو جرون برهتي درځد تاري ايت
 ستله سوده مک سکين بځسا ځون برکات کځد جرون سيلاله اديق ماکن
 سکين چوچر اد بلاک يغ اديق ترايغن هندق ماکن کامي سکين
 هندق باير هرکاځ دان توان کدي ټيځون داځځکن بادغ چوچر جاوا
 ايت برځوله بادغ دلتځکن دهځان تروغ ځيځيت جرون کلم کتاځ سيلاله
 (اځيځ) کځ ماکن چوچر جاوا اين حارمله (حارمله) کځ تيا د ماهو
 اميل هرکاځ ستله ددغر جرون اکن ځرکټان توان کدي (ايت) مک کات
 جرون سهيا تيا د اوځاي هندق ماکن اکن چوچر جاوا اين کران سهيا
 سوده برسومځه دي ستله (ايت) مک تروغ ځيځيت ځون داځځن سودارا
 کټيک ۲ لالو کمباليله کځنجاځف امس لاځيس سواس دځځکالن جاوا
 دهوځځ ځکن ځسارا مځادځ ځکولون دولي بکندا ادځون توءسلامه سلام
 ځنجاځف امس ماسوق دجوهر ايت مک توءسلامه ځون سهاري ۲ ماسوق
 مځادځ ځکولون دولي بکندا دغن سوکچيتان مک ځکولون دولي بکندا
 تروغ ځيځيت دغن جرون کلم سرت دغن سلمځيت ځون سهاري ۲ دودق
 برچاکځ مشوارټکن ځځراغن اين هندق دځرغن ځکن ځسارا دان مشوارټکن
 هندق ماسوق روبهکن کوت راج جوهر مځکاليه تانه جاټا برليم سودارا
 سهاري ۲ دمکيله حالن کران بلوم سمځي هاري لاکي هندق دلځځرن
 ځکن ځسارا ايت.

سہیا بالیق کفنجاجف تتوله ابغ سہیا تیاد بالیق کماری مک ریوہ
 تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم تیک برسودارا فون ریوہلہ دکدی جاوا ایت
 فاکت برتولق ۲ مک کات تروغ فیثیت کفد جرون سکارغ این ادیق
 جرون جوک تیاد لقس کنا بالیق کفنجاجف کران سبب یغبولہ منجادی
 دمکین این کران ادیق جرون جوک ستلہ ددغر جرون اکن فرکتان
 تروغ فیثیت ایت مک جرون فون ملغوغ اد سکتیک لمان تیاد ترکات (۲)
 مک کات جرون کفد توان کدی ایت کنا کق ۲ اداکہ کق ماہو سہیا
 ہندق بایر هرک چوچر جاوا این دغن فرماین سہیا ستلہ ددغر توان
 کدی ایت اکن فرکتان جرون ایت مک کنا چوبالہ ماین دھولو بولہ
 کامی ہندق فرجامو مات جکلو فانوت دغن فرماین ایت بولیہلہ کامی
 ہندق لقسکن هرک چوچر جاوا ایت ستلہ ددغر جرون اکن فرکتان
 توان کدی ایت لالو جرون فون برکات کفد تروغ فیثیت ابغ تروغ
 فیثیت سیلالہ چوب اوتیتکن سرون لاکو جاوا دان ابغ کلم دودق
 برکندغ کفہا ستلہ تروغ فیثیت دان کلم فون ماسیغ ۲ فون برسرونی
 دان برکندغلہ لاکو جاوا مک جرون فون تربیت دسام تغه جانن فکن
 فسارا ایت لالو مناری سآیمس ۲ مندورا دغن لمہ لمبوت کلاکون دان
 لاکون ایت فیشین بهاس جاوا فنوہ سسقلہ سکلین بغسا سیم ملایو کلیغ
 چینا اد بلاک دلورغ فکن فسارا ماسیغ ۲ دغن سوکان کلق ایلی ماری
 لیہت جرون دودق مناری ایت اد یغ ستغہ تولغ تفوق تاغن تولغ باکی (بری)
 کناکن ساجقن ریوہ رندہ ککق کمفیتا دفکن فسارا ایت کفد تتکل
 ایت انق دارا کتیک یغ دودق جوال چوچر جاوا فون ددغر ریوہ
 دفکن فسارا مک انق دارا کتیک فون فرکیلہ لیہت دلورغ جاوا دکاکہ
 سلیت سفیت ماسوق لیہت جرون دودق مناری ایت مک انق دارا کتیک
 فون ترلالو سوکان سرت دغن عاشیقن دان امت ۲ دکنلن اورغ دودق
 مناری ایت اورغ یغ ماکن چوچر جاوا یغ دی امیل کاین بت فیغکغن
 ایت مک انق دارا کتیک فون دامیلن کاین چندی کھارا ایت لالو

جاغله اديق جرون دودق بوات ملاوق ماین باوا ماريله لكس دوءيت
 ابغ هندق باير بواغ هرک چوچر جاوا اين سفاي بوله کيت باليق
 لكس كفنجاجف کيت کران هاري سوده لمشو^۱ کتيکاڻ فثغ همشيرکن
 مالم ستله ددغر جرون اکن فرکتان تروغ فيثيت ايت مک کات جرون
 چلاک سغکوه ابغ يغبمرنام چوچر جاوا اين بوکنن سهيا بوات بوهغ ابغ
 جک اد دوءيت دکت سهيا اداکه فاتوت کاین چيندي^۲ کهارا هرک
 نيک فوله ريل بوله بوات توکر هرک چوچر جاوا جواب کلم اديق
 جرون دوءيت سکيندوغ تادي دمان اديق جرون فرکي توت بواغ مک
 کات جرون تادي اين سغکوه اد اکنتافين اداله تتکل سهيا ديتي لاک
 سهيا دبورو اوله دايج راج سهيا لاري برلاک دغن توءفيق (امفيق)
 چينا چلاک کثد کتيک ايتوله دوءيت سکيندوغ هاييس جاتوه حرام
 تيا د براس ستله ددغر تروغ فيثيت اکن فرکتان جرون ايت مک کات
 تروغ فيثيت اديق جرون اين سوات سباکي^۳ قول اداکه فاتوتن کاین
 سبي مأبوندا بوله بوات توکر هرک چوچر جاوا جک باليق فرکي
 كفنجاجف اميل دوءيت ماري باير بواغ بوکنکه تيا د منجادي اف سهجاله
 اديق جرون اين سوک دودق ماین ددالم فکن فسارا اين مک جواب جرون
 تيا داي اوفاياله بوکنن سهيا تيا د فيتنا برتغکوه سبتتر سهاج يغ سهيا
 ماکن ايت امقت کوغف سهاج سهيا هندق باير گندا دوا ريل فون اي
 تيا د ماهو دستوق (دسينتن ؟) اميل کاین دفيغکغ سهيا دانلاکي سکنله
 سهيا هندق برکلاهي بربنه دغن اورغ فرمفوان دتغه فکن فسارا اين
 ستله ددغر تروغ فيثيت اکن فرکتان جرون ايت مک کات تروغ فيثيت
 سکارغ اين سيفاله يغبوله باليق كفنجاجف فرکي اميل ماري دوءيت
 بوله کيت باير بواغ هرک چوچر جاوا اين فد فيکبر ابغ جکلو بکيتو
 بأيک اديق کلمله باليق لكس كفنجاجف دغن سکران مک جواب
 کلم سهيا تيا د ماهو باليق كفنجاجف ابغ کران بوکنن سهيا يغ بوات
 فرکارا اين سموان اديق جرون جوک مک جواب جرون ابغ ۲ جکلو

برجالن سکنف لورغ فکن فسارا متان دودق سيلو^۰ دانس لوتیغ دان
مولتن دودق برسیئول دان سبله تاغن دودق برگندغ کفها سکنف لورغ
فکن فسارا ایت مک تروغ فیثیت ترلیهتله کفد جرون دودق برجالن
ایت لالو تروغ فیثیت دلمیین دغن ساغو تاغن سترا ستله دیسلو^۰ اوله
جرون دلیهتن تروغ فیثیت دودق لمیین لالو دتوجون اد سکتیک مک
جرون سمفیله دکت تروغ فیثیت مک تروغ فیثیت فون برتان کمناله
ادیق جرون فرکی تیاد ماهو بری تاهو دکت اورغ سکارغ این سکلین
کلیغ چینا سیم ملایو هابیس فرکی مغادو کفد وان چیک انتن بسی
انتن تمباک کات ادیق جرون مپامون مرمش دفوهن توفه تیگ مک
جواب جرون تیاد اوفایاله ابغ کران سهیا فانس هاتی ساعت تیاد ترناهن
مندغرکن اکن فرکتان انق جوهر مشکالیه تانه جاتا این هندق تومبوق
باکی رتیق (رتق) کفلا ایتوله سبین سهیا هندق کنل بکس تاغن سمسیغ
فکن فسارا ایت جک ای ادو فون ادو فرکیله ستله سوده مک تروغ فیثیت
فون برتان کفد جرون ادیق جرون ۲ باواله ماری دوعیت سدیکیک ابغ
هندق بایرکن هرک چوچر جاوا این کران ابغ سوده ماکن دغن ادیق
کلم سئورغ سبادغ سهاج مک کات جرون چلاک سغکود ابغ یغبرنام
چوچر جاوا این فاتوتله دفسنکن کفد انق ۲ چوچو چیچیت کیت فاتوتله
دسریقکن تیاد لایقش کیت مماکن مک کات تروغ فیثیت جاغنه ادیق
جرون دودق مریشیت ساعت باوا ماریله لکس ابغ هندق بایر بواغ هرک
چوچر جاوا توان کدی^۰ این مک جواب جرون حارمله (حرامله) سکفیغ
ترا فون تیاد اد اف دکت سهیا ستله ددغر تروغ فیثیت اکن فرکتان جرون
ایت مک تروغ فیثیت فون مارله کفد کلم کتان مغافاته ادیق کلم فندی
امت بواء تیغو ابغ هندق باکی (بری) مالو موک کیت مک جواب کلم
سکالی ۲ سهیا تیاد بوات بوهغ ابغ اداله تادی این سهیا لیته تتکل ادیق
جرون سامون دفوهن توفه تیگ دوعیت سکیندوغ اد دکت (دی) ستله ددغر
تروغ فیثیت اکن فرکتان کلم ایت مک تروغ فیثیت فون برکات کفد جرون

ګاڅه لارغ ادیق جرون هندق ګولغ سهیا ډول دانلاکي بوکنښ ابغ تیاډ
 تاهو اکن حالښ ادیق جرون ایت جاغښکن ستارا سهیا ابغ ډون بېراډ
 کالي ادیق جرون تیاډ دایندہ دان تیاډ ددغرښ بوکښله ابغ تیاډ تاهو اکن
 حال ادیق جرون ایت مک کات تروغ ځیټ سکارغ این کمښله اي
 لښ څرکي مغاښانه ادیق کلم تیغکلکن دي مک جواب کلم اداله تتکل
 ادیق جرون دسامون تادي هاپسله سکښ کليغ چينا سیم ملايو دبوروښ
 اوله ادیق جرون سرات ۲ ددالم فکن این دان دلغشوښ دجالن لورغ
 ځیتو ګربغ راج کډ ماس ایتوله ابغ ادیق جرون ایت ممچه دغن سهیا
 مک کات ډول تروغ ځیټ ماریله ادیق کلم کیت څرکي چاري ادیق
 جرون مک جواب کلم ډد ځیکیر سهیا تیاډ ځایه کیت څرکي چاري دي
 باقیله کیت ننتي دسني تتوله ادیق جرون بالیق ایکوت لورغ این
 جوک مک کات تروغ ځیټ جکلو بکیتو ماریله کیت ماسوق ددالم
 کډي جاوا این مک تروغ ځیټ دغن کلم ډون دودډله منتي اکن جرون
 ایت دکډي جاوا لالو تروغ ځیټ برتان کډ کلم ادیق کلم ۲ اډاکه
 ادیق کلم باوا بکل ددویت جکلو اد ماریله ادیق کلم کیت ماکن چوچر
 جاوا این کران ابغ لافر ساغت دان براس دهاک مک جواب کلم سکځیغ
 ډون تیاډ اد دکت (سهیا) تادي این اداله سهیا باوا بکس (بکل ؟) امځت
 لیم کوځ ایتډون هاپس دامیل اوله ادیق جرون ایتډون جکلو ابغ
 هندق ماکن کیت ماکنله دهولو چوچر جاوا این ننتي سبتیر لاکي ادیق
 جرون ماري ست ني بوله کیت (بایر) کران ددویت اد سکیندوځ دکت
 ادیق جرون دسامونښ تادي ستله ددغر اوله تروغ ځیټ اکن څرکتان
 کلم ایت مک تروغ ځیټ بردوا دغن کلم ډون دماکنښ اکن چوچر جاوا
 ایت سکیران دوا بادغ هاپس تیغکل بادغ سهاج ستله سوده مک تروغ
 ځیټ دان کلم ډون دودډله منتي اکن جرون دکډي جاوا ایت .

مک ترسوتله څرکتان جرون ستله سوده انق دارا کتيک مغمیل
 اکن بت ځیغکغ کاین چيندي ګهاران ایت لالو جرون ډون دلغشوښ

مك ترسوتله فركتان انق فكن فسارا جوهر مڭكاليه تانه جاتا
 يغدسامونكن اوله جرون دڤوهن توفه تيك ايت ستله سوده دسامون اوله
 جرون مك ماسيخ ۲ فون فركيه مڭادو كڤد وان چيك انتن بسي انتن
 تمباك درومه داتوء فغليما شهنذر راج فكن فسارا كات سئورغ كات
 دوا وان ۲ اداله بودق ۲ يغ وان توندا ايت سكارغ اين دسامونن دڤكن
 فسارا دڤوهن توفه تيك سكلين كليخ چينا سيم ملايو هابيس ماسيخ ۲
 اد يغ فاته تاغن دان اد يغ فاته فها دان اد يغ بينچون اد يغ لوڪ
 ستله ددغر وان چيك انتن بسي انتن تمباك اكن فڭادوان اورغ ۲ فكن
 فسارا مك وان چيك فون ڤيسي ميره فادم ورن موكان كات كڤد توء
 فغليما شهنذر راج فكن فسارا ادڤون بودق ايت ترلالو جاهت ناكلن
 تباد دأيتتغ دان تباد دأينده كسياف جك لاین درڤد سهيا سياف فون
 تباد بوله فاته دي ستله ددغر اوله توء فغليما راج فكن فسارا ايتوله
 وان يغ سهيا تباد ماهو بلي دي كران سهيا ليهت بودق ايت ترلالو بين
 ساغت فايهله كيت هندق فاته دي ستله ايت مك وان چيك انتن بسي
 انتن تمباك فون بركتاله كڤد تروغ ڤيڤيت فركيه اغكو تاريق باليق
 ايكت باوا ماري كڤد اكو - اكو هندق كورڤ بلاكغن دغن روتن اكو
 هندق اغكت كلاري ۰ تنديه تيك ستله سوده مك تروغ ڤيڤيت تورنله
 لالو فركي ددالم فكن فسارا دچارين جرون دغن كلم سرات ۲ لورغ
 تباد جوڪ برجومفا اد سكتيك لمان مك تروغ ڤيڤيت فون برتموله
 دغن كلم دكدي ۰ جاوا مك تروغ ڤيڤيت فون برتان كڤد كلم اديق كلم ۲
 اديق جرون كمان فركين يغ تيغكل اديق كلم سئورغ سهاج مك جواب
 كلم سهيا تباد كتهوي اته (كمان) فركين اي ممچه دغن سهيا تتكل اي
 ميامون دڤوهن توفه تيك تادي كات قول تروغ ڤيڤيت مڭافاته اديق كلم
 بير باكي (بري) اديق جرون ميامون مرمڭس دڤكن فسارا تباد ماهو ملارغ
 دي سكارغ اين اورغ فركي مڭادو كڤد وان چيك انتن بسي انتن تمباك
 مك جواب كلم تباد اوفاياله ابغ بوكنن سهيا تباد لارغ جك كيت كرس

ستله سوده مك جرون فون دلغسوغن سگنڤ لورغ فكن فسارا قد
 كتيك ايت هاري فون تگكي هاري مك جرون فون سميله دكدي^۱ انق
 دارا كتيك دودق جوال چوچر جاوا جرون فون براساله لافر مك انق
 دارا كتيك فون بركتاله كقد جرون كتان سيلاله ابغ ماري ماكن چوچر
 جاوا مك جرون فون دودق له لالو دماكنن هاييس سبادغ ستله سوده
 ماكن مك جرون فون برتاتن كتان ادیق براف هرگان سبادغ اين مك
 جواب انق دارا كتيك ادفون هرک سبادغ اين امفت كوڤغ سهاج ستله
 (ايت) مك جرون فون دسلوقن كيندوغن هندق دباير هرک چوچر جاوا
 ايت لالو دليهن تيگل كيندوغ سهاج دان دوعيت سكيندوغ هاييس
 جاتوه تيا د براس مك جرون فون ملغوغ اد سكتيك هيتم تيا د كات
 فوته تيا د برتوتر كات اد سكتيك لمان مك جرون فون بركات كقد
 انق دارا كتيك كتان ادیق ۲ اداكه بوله ابغ هندق برهوتغ هرک
 چوچر جاوا اين کران سهيا سوده ترماكن افاته داياں کران دوعيت سهيا
 سكيندوغ هاييس جاتوه انته دمان حرام تيا د براس مك جواب انق
 دارا كتيك تيا د بوله ابغ کران ابغ سهيا تيا د كنل بياس دان اينيله
 سهاج بهارو سهيا مليهت روڤ ستله ددغر جرون اكن فركتان انق دارا
 كتيك ايت لالو جرون فون بركات قول ادیق ۲ دغرله ادیق سهيا هندق
 كات ادفون هرک چوچر جاوا امفت كوڤغ سهيا هندق باير دوا ريل
 بوكنن سهيا هندق لوکيق ايسوق هاريله سهيا ماري بايركن اكن هرگان
 ايت مك جواب انق دارا كتيك تيا د اوقاياله ابغ کران ابغ سهيا تيا د
 كنل بهارو سكالی اين سهاج سهيا مليهت روڤ جك سهيا كنل اڤ
 سالهن ستله ايت مك انق دارا كتيك فون بگكت كتيكان لالو ذکيلينغن^۲
 اكن جرون لالو دفكغن اميل كاین ببت فيگغن يأت كاین چيندي^۳
 گهارا كاین سبي^۴ مآبوندان ادفون هرگان ايت تيک فوله ريل توا مك
 جرون ديمله تيا د تركات مالو سبب اورغ فرمفوان لالو جرون كلوار
 برجالن سرات ۲ لورغ سگنڤ فكن فسارا ايت.

اورت دان تباد کتهوان فونچا ستله ددغر دايغ راج کتان اورغ اين
 مريقت تباد فرنه مليهت ککارس مک جواب جرون اينکه يغيرنام ککارس
 سارغ چقراي ستله سوده دودق برتان ۲ ايت مک جرون برکات کفد
 دايغ ۲ راج کق ۲ چوب ماري بادغ ايت دکت سهيا - سهيا هندق راس
 برتکه اتور يخنکه سهيا هندق بوروغ کسموان مک دايغ ۲ راج فون دسواله
 بادغ چوچر جاوا ايت کفد جرون لالو دسمبوت اوله جرون سرت
 دتيمبغ ۲ ن ستله سوده لالو دکاليهن چوچر جاوا ايت ددالم سوغي لاڭ
 دان بادغ ايتفون دهمفسکنن دسيو ستله دليهت اوله دايغ ۲ راج اکن
 حال جرون دمکين ايت لالو دجرامهن کفد جرون مک جرون لاريله لالو
 دبورو اوله دايغ ۲ راج مک جرون فون لاريله سميل لاري سميل براليه
 باليق سکنف فکن فسارا دليهت دايغ ۲ راج اولرن (دأولورن ؟) لیده
 برماچم ۲ دأچن فبي دايغ راج تباد ترکيرا ۲ ددالم حال يغد مکين
 ايت مک جرون فون برلاکاله دغن چينا توءفيق (امفيق) کندر لقسا دان
 جرون فون ربه ترسغکور دان چينا توءفيق (امفيق) فون ربه تر باليق
 توغکغ لغکغ دان جرون تتکل ربه ترسغکور دوءيت سکيندوغ يغد سامون
 دقوهن توفه تيک ايتفون هابيس جاتوه سکفيغ تباد تيغکل لاگي لالو
 بيغکس باغون لاري فول مک دايغ راج فون دليهت دوءيت جرون جاتوه
 ايت لالو دکوتيفن ادفون نوءفيق (امفيق) چينا توا ستله ربه توغکغ
 لغکغ لالو بغکيت دسمبرن فغندر لالو دبورون جرون تباد ترکيرا ۲ سکنف
 لورغ مک جرون براس فت بهاس لالو براليه باليق دسگان دايغ راج
 لالو جرون ليهت توءفيق (امفيق) چينا توا دودق بورو اي دغن فغندر مک
 دنتي اوله جرون کتان قواه موا ساعت دان بوله هاتي ساعت نوءفيق
 (امفيق) چلاک اين لالو دسمبرن فغندر ايت لالو ديدغن دکفلا
 توءفيق (امفيق) چينا توا ايت کتان تادي اغکو بوله هاتي ساعت اکو
 سگک دايغ ۲ راج سکارغ اين اوات تباد اميل موک مک برکريو له
 توءفيق (امفيق) چينا توا ايت لالو لاري جمبول ترچاچق دأس کفلا

بوله دکت دي سٹورغ فون انق ۲ فکن فسارا ایت تیاد بوله دکت کفد
 جرون مک انق ۲ فکن فسارا فون لاریله دبورو اوله جرون دقوھن توفه
 تیک ایت لغسوغ دھوجغ فکن فسارا تیاد ترکیران مک کفد کتیک
 ایت جرون بردوا دغن کلم فون ممچله ماسیغ ۲ سٹورغ سوات لورغ
 سست تیاد کتھوانن ادقون اکن جرون ستله سوده مپامون دقوھن تونه
 تیک ایت لالو دلغسوغن تروس کیتی لاک دقینتو کربغ راج مک
 جرون فون برتموله دغن دایغ ۲ راج دودق جوال چوچر جاوا دأنس
 تیتی لاک مک دایغ ۲ راج فون برکتاله کفد جرون کتآن سیلاله ادیق کق
 ماری ماکن چوچر جاوا ستله ددغر جرون - جرون فون برتآن کفد دایغ ۲
 راج ایت کتآن کق ۲ جک سهیا هندق بوروغ سبادغ این براف هر نان
 مک جواب دایغ ۲ راج جک ادیق کق هندق بوروغ سبادغ این امفت
 کوفغ سهاج مک کات قول جرون کق ۲ چوب بوکاله سهیا هندق فرجامو
 مات مک دایغ راج فون سواله بادغ ایت دکت لالو دسمبوت اوله جرون
 لالو دتآن کفد دایغ ۲ راج کتآن کق ۲ چوچر افاله نام دي یغ تغیق
 برغکیت ۲ این مک کات دایغ ۲ راج اورغ (این) نیاد بیاس ماکن چوچر
 جاوا مک کات قول جرون ایتوکه کق یغ دکتاکن چوچر جواده فیارم
 جاوا ستله ایت مک جرون فون برتآن قول کفد دایغ ۲ راج ایت کتآن
 این بناتغ اف قول یغ برجتتو (برچستوم ؟) کیری کانن بولت ۲ سفرت
 کایو فمبالیغ این سهیا تیاد فرنه ملیهت دي مک کات دایغ ۲ راج اورغ
 این فلیق ساغت تیاد کنل تفوغ تورق مک کات جرون اینیکه کق یغ
 دکات اورغ تفوغ تورق انق تشک ستله ایت لالو دتآن قول جرون کفد
 دایغ ۲ راج کتآن این اف قول کق یغ بولت ۲ سفرت فلورو بدیل این
 جواب دایغ ۲ راج اورغ این کیلا تیاد فرنه ماکن بواه ملاک مک جواب
 جرون اینیکه یغ دفگیل اورغ بواه ملاک قیری مندی نام دي ستله
 (ایت) مک جرون برتآن قول کفد دایغ ۲ راج کتآن کق این اف قول
 دان توکغ مناله یغ فندی مریک (مریکا) کروسوت ساغت تیاد کتھوان

کات سئورغ کات دوا سکفیغ ترا فون اکو تیاد لنتیغ دکت میک (میکا)
 کران کامی تیاد کنل بیاس جک اغکو هندق لاون اغکو بالیق فُرکی
 امیل سرائوس دوا راتوس فون کامی لاون بلاک ستله ددغر جرون اکن
 فُرکتان انق فکن فسارا ایت فُبی جرون تیاد ترکات ۲ میره فادم ورن
 موکاں سرائی برکات اغکو تیاد باکی (بری) سغکو هکه کاون جک اغکو
 تیاد باکی (بری) ننتی اکو سامون سکارغ این فُوتیه مات مک جواب
 انق جوهر مگکالیه سمسیغ فکن فسارا جک سغکو اغکو انق لاکي ۲
 چوباله اغکو سامون اکو هندق لیته جک سقدر سام ستارا تتوله اکو
 رتیق (رتق) کفلا اغکو کنلله تروغماس (ترماس) اکن بکس تاغن
 سمسیغ فکن فسارا انق ۲ جوهر مگکالیه تانه جاتا این ستله ددغر جرون
 اکن فُرکتان انق ۲ فکن فسارا ایت لالو جرون فون برکات سیقله کاون
 اکو هندق سامون باکی (بری) لیته اکن بکس تاغن تروغماس (ترماس)
 ستله ایت مک انق جوهر مگکالیه فون ماسیغ ۲ برسیقله لالو منجرت
 کاین کفیغ ستله دلپته کلم اکن حال جرون ایت مک کلم فون ملارغ
 اکن جرون کتان ادیق جرون ۲ جاغلله دودق کیلا ساغت مک جواب
 جرون اف فدولی ابغ جاغن ابغ دودق امیل کادوه جک ابغ فناکوت
 باچوی (باچول) فون ابغ کلم دودقله دیم ۲ سهاج چوب سهیا هندق
 راس فاهیت مأوغ ماسم فُدس انق فکن فسارا جوهر مگکالیه تانه جاتا این
 سهیا هندق لیته اورغیغ هندق تومبوق بیر رتیق (رتق) کفلا مک کلم فون
 دیم تیاد ترکات (۲) دلپته جرون ترلالو ماره ایت مک جرون فون برکات
 قول سوده سیف سودهکه کاون ۲ سکلین مک جواب سمسیغ انق فکن
 فسارا کامی سوده سیف بلاک سیلاله لکس سامون بیر فُوتیه (مات) ستله
 ددغر جرون مک جرون فون دبرلارین ماسوق لالو دسمبرن تغکوق دوا
 تیک اورغ سکالی دفر بلاکان کفلا دان دتومبوق دان دتراجغن ماسیغ (۲)
 هابیس ربه اد یغ فانه تاغن فاته فها دان سغه لوک تیاد ترکیران
 هابیس انق فکن فسارا ایت دسامون اوله جرون هابیس دوعیت ۲ ایت

دان سته دودق ماین تاوت ترا برماچم ۲ جودی اد بلاک مک ددالم
 حال یغدمکین ایت لفاله سدیکیت درفد مات وان چیک سکلین مک
 جرون فون دکامیت فها کلم لالو دلغسورن تورن تشک لالو دتوجون
 دقکن فسارا دفوهن توفه تیک ستله سمفیله مک جرون فون برتان کفد
 کلم کتان ابغ کلم ۲ اداکه ابغ باوا بکل دوعیت جک اد باوا ماری ابغ
 کفد سهیا - سهیا هندق لاون بودق ۲ کلیغ چینا این ماین تاوت ۲ ترا
 سهیا هندق چاری لاب جک لاب بولیهله کیت بوات بلی چوچر جاوا
 مک جواب کلم اد جوک ادیق جرون ابغ باوا بکل دوا تیک کوفغ
 سهاج مک کات جرون جک اد باواله ابغ دکت سهیا مک کلم فون
 دباوان تربیت دوعیت لالو دبرین کفد جرون ستله سوده مک جرون فرکی
 کفد اورغ ۲ دودق ماین تاوت ایت برکات کاون ۲ اداکه بوله اکو هندق
 تومفغ ماین برسام مک جواب انق فکن فسارا ایت مغاف تیاد بوله جک
 اگکو هندق ماین اف ۲ فرماین فون کامی لاون بلاک ستله ددغر جرون
 مک جرون فون دلاونله انق فکن فسارا ایت برماین تاوت ۲ ترا اد
 سکیک لمان مک جرون فون الهله دکیچوه اوله انق فکن فسارا ایت
 سکفیغ ترا فون تیاد تیغکل لاکي مک جرون فون فبی تیاد ترکیرا ۲ میره
 فادم ورن موکان لالو برتان کفد کلم کتان ابغ کلم اداکه لاکي دوعیت
 دکت ابغ جک اد باوا ابغ کفد سهیا - سهیا هاغت ساعت ابغ چوب
 سهیا هندق لاون لاکي مک کات کلم تیاد ادیق جرون سکفیغ فون تیاد
 تیغکل دکت ابغ هابیس کسموان ستله ددغر جرون اکن فرکتان کلم ایت
 مک جرون برکات کفد انق ۲ فکن فسارا کتان کاون ۲ اداکه بوله اکو
 هندق برهوتغ بارغ دوا تیک کوفغ دکت میک (میکا) اکو هندق لاون
 قول مک جواب انق ۲ فکن فسارا تیاد بوله کران اکو تیاد کنل بیاس
 مک جواب جرون جاغله بوات بکیتو بوکن اکو هندق لوکیق نتتی سبتیر
 لاکي اکو نایک کفنجاجف اکو بایر دکت میک (میکا) کران اکو هاغت
 فانس هاتی ساعت ستله ددغر اوله انق کلیغ چینا اکن فرکتان جرون ایت

چيڪ انتن بسي (انتن) تمباڪ ڦون برڪات ڪڍ تروغ ڦيڻيت جرون
 ڪلم ڦڪولون دولي بکندا ڪٿان سيڻله توان باتو ڪڦلا ڪڍ هاري اينله
 ڦانڪ هندق باوا توان باتو ڪڦلا نايڪ ڪڦڪن ڦسارا ستله سوده مڪ
 ڦڪولون دولي بکندا امٽ برسودارا ڦون برسڻله ماکي ممتوتڪن
 ديرين ستله سوده مڪ وان چيڪ انتن بسي انتن تمباڪ ڦون مٻاواله
 اڪن ڦڪولون دولي بکندا دان تروغ ڦيڻيت جرون ڪلم ڪامٽن نايڪ
 ڪڦڪن ڦسارا لالو دلغسوڻ ڪرومه داتوء ڦغليما شهنذر راج ڦڪن ڦسارا
 ميسين ميره مٻالا سڦرت تمباڪ ستله سمڻله ڪرومه داتوء ڦغليما ڦڪن
 ڦسارا مڪ داتوء راج ڦڪن ڦسارا ڦون مٻالاله اڪن وان چيڪ انتن بسي
 انتن تمباڪ نايڪ مڪ وان چيڪ انتن بسي انتن تمباڪ ڦون نايقله
 دان ڦڪولون دولي بکندا دغن تروغ ڦيڻيت ايت دٻاوان دودق برسام ۲
 دان جرون دغن ڪلم بردوا سودارا دٽيڻڪن دتڻڪ ستله ايت مڪ وان
 چيڪ دغن توء ڦغليما راج ڦڪن ڦسارا ڦون دودقله برچاڪف بريڪ ۲
 مڪ ڪات وان چيڪ انتن بسي انتن تمباڪ ڦون برڪتاله ڪڍ راج
 ڦڪن ڦسارا ڪٿان سهيا يڻ ماري اين سهيا هندق جوال بودق يڻ سهيا
 توندا اين دوا اورڻ ڪڍ توء ڦغليما دغن هرڪ امٽ ڦوله ريل سهاج
 مڪ ڪات راج ڦڪن ڦسارا بودق يڻمان وان هندق جوال ايت جڪ
 بودق يڻدوا اين سهيا ماهوله جڪ بودق يڻدودق داتس تڻڪ ايت
 سهيا تباد ماهو ڪران سهيا ليهت بين ساعت بودق تباد ماهو مندغر ڪات
 ڪلڪوانن مڪ جواب وان چيڪ انتن بسي انتن تمباڪ ادڦون بودق
 يڻدوا دودق دڪت سهيا اين سهيا تباد جوال ڪران سهيا هندق ڦرڪي
 ڦرسمبهن ڪڍ راج ڪالو راج هندق بوات ڪوندغن *

ادڦون اڪن جرون ڪلم دوا برسودارا ددالم حال وان چيڪ دودق
 برچاڪف دغن راج ڦڪن ايت مڪ ددغن ريوه رنده دڦڪن ڦسارا دڦوهن
 توفه تيڪ تمٽ فاجق جودي برماچم جودي اد بلاڪ اد ستغه دودق
 سابوڻ ايم دان ستغه دودق همڻس چمڻليق دان ستغه دودق تيڪم فوه

کامي جوک مک جواب توءسلامه هي سفاليل دان مادوسارا دغرله
 اغکو اکو هندق چتراکن سکارغ اين اغکو هندق ايکوتکه اکو اتو
 تياد ايکوت کران سکارغ اين اکو هندق باليق کتمشت اکو ليندوغ
 بولن قدح توا مک جواب سفاليل دان مادو سارا جک کامي تياد ايکوت
 توءسلامه سياافته لاکي يغ کامي هندق ايکوت مک کات قول توءسلامه
 سکارغ اين بوکنکه توان فغھولو اکو سوده ماري دري ليندوغ بولن قدح
 توا هندق تتوت بالوي (بيلا؟) اکن مرحوم راج جاوا يغ هيلغ حياة
 فادام جيوا دجوهر مشکاليه تانه جائنا اين تادي سهاج بهارو اکو برکل
 دغندي اينيله دفرسالين اکن اکو سکالي اين بوليھله کنل بکس تاغن
 تروغماس (ترماس) ادقون اکن لورغ توفيق (امثيق) چينا توا ايت اکو
 فيتا هندق فاجق سئورغ (ديري) سهاج ددالم کيرا ۲۱ ايت توجه هاري
 لاکي سهاج هندق فرغ فکن فسارا ستله ددغر اوله سفاليل دان مادوسارا
 اکن فرکتان توءسلامه ايت مک کات سفاليل کغد توءسلامه دغن کادوهن
 کتان هي توءسلامه فرکيله تولغ اميلکن انق اکو يغدودق دنيتي لاک
 دفتيتو کربغ راج ايت کغد مالم اين کران اکو بيمبغ ساغت اکندي
 مک جواب توء سلامه مريقتين ساغت سفاليل اين بوکنن اورغ هندق
 کدومبوق مالم اين کران توجه هاري لاکي جاغنه اغکو دودق کادوم
 مالم کلم اين کالو ترکجوت اورغ سکلين ستله سوده مک توء سلامه
 فون ربه تيدور دجوچهن فليتا لالو داودوت افیون جاوا دليغکوغ اوله
 سفاليل دان مادوسارا دمکينه حالن توء سلامه ايت سلام سوده دکتهوي
 اوله تروغ فيثيت اکندي ايت کوندغ مرحوم راج جاوا مک توءسلامه فون
 سغله تياد فايه کندر کايو افی لاکي سبارغ اف يغ توء سلامه فوتس
 رتس سکلين دبريکن اوله فکولون دولي بکندا دان تروغ فيثيت
 دمکينه حالن *

سبرمول مک ترسبوتله فرکتان وان چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک
 دفنجاچف تمباک تيغ تيک ادااله کغد سوات هاري دري فاکي ۲ مک وان

باتو كفلا هندق كدومبوق فكن فسارا اكن لورغ توءقيق (امثيق) چينا توا
 ايت توق هندق فيتا فاجق سئورغ (ديري) توق سهاج كران توق ساكيت
 هاتي ساغت سبب سقوات ۲ توق كنذر كايو افي دبرين تاهي چندو
 كقد نوق سبسر ۲ بيجيء لادا سهاج ستله سوده دودق بريڪ ۲ ايت
 مك توءسلامة فون برمونهله كقد فكولون دولي بگندا سبب هاري فون
 سوده فغ مك توءسلامة فون نأيقله كدالم فراهو كودوغن ايت لالو
 دكاپوهن باليق كرومهن دانتارا تياد براڤ لمان مك توءسلامة فون سمقيله
 كرومهن سوده جأوه مالم لالو توءسلامة فون دغكيلن اكن استرين كنان
 هي مادوسارا دان سفاليل بوكاله فينتو لكس دغن سكران مك سفاليل
 فون داميلن فليتا لالو دسولوهن ليهت دفينتو مك سفاليل فون تركجوت
 دليهتن اكن فكاين توءسلامة ايت دسگكان اورغ لأين لالو بركات كقد
 سفاليل (مادوسارا ؟) كق ۲ بوكنن توءسلامة كيت انته داتوء منري
 مناكه يغ ماري كرومه كيت اين مك كات توءسلامة مريقت ساغت
 سفاليل اين تياد مغلن كيت جك اغكو كورغ فرچاي چوب ماري راب
 ليهت هيدوغكو اين مك سفاليل فون دسوان تاغن دراسان ليهت هيدوغ
 توءسلامة ايت بسر سقرت كلوغكوغ پيور دارا مك كات سفاليل كقد
 مادوسارا كنان سغكوهله كق توءسلامة كيت لالو دبوكانپاله فينتو
 ايت مك توءسلامة فون ماسوقله كدالم رومهن مك سفاليل دان مادوسارا
 فون تركجوت مليهت اكن فكاين توءسلامة ايت مك سفاليل دان
 مادوسارا فون برتان كقد توءسلامة كنان هي توءسلامة دمناله اغكو
 براوله فكاين يغ سماچم اين هرت راج منري مناكه يغ اغكو فركي
 چوري سكارغ اين بوكاكن فكاين ايت كقد كامي - كامي هندق فركي
 تانم بواغ مك كات توءسلامة مريقت ساغت سفاليل دان مادوسارا اين
 هرت ممفوس (?) اكو جاغنه اغكو فركي كادوه مك كات قول سفاليل دان
 مادوسارا فمبوهغ ساغت توءسلامة اين هرت راج منري مان جوڪ يغ
 اغكو فركي چوري سامون سهجاله توءسلامة اين هندق جوال كفلا

سفرتين مان عادة دهولو كالا مك توءسلامة فون مماكيله سروي ° (سروال)
 تفكيروغ راكي جاوا بنغ امس برسوئكيت دري تفي لغسوغ كئها
 سته ايت لالو دفاكين قول سهلي كاين بوكيس ستران دان دكانن
 قول بانجو سروسه بوغا سروج كنچيغ براتور دلغكغ دادا دان داميلن
 قول سهلي ساغو تاغن باتيق بتاوي دان دليقتن دسوسن تفي دان
 دتغكيقتن قول بولغ سكالي دان دتولق قول ربغ ككيري تغكيقتن برنام
 تفكول فنجي ٢ توءسلامة فون مماكي ممتوت سفرت داتوء تمونغ منتري
 سنله سوده توءسلامة مماكي مك تروغ فيثيت جرون كلم فكلولون دولي
 بكندا فون ترلالو سو كچيتان مليهتكن توءسلامة مماكي سفرت مان عادة
 دهولو كالا ايت مك تروغ فيثيت فون داميلله دوا بيجيء چلغا تندوق
 دوا بيجيء داييسين افون جاوا فنوه برتاته كدوان لالو دبريكن كغد
 توءسلامة سراي بركات كغد توءسلامة كنان توق ٢ جك توق فونس رنتس
 اف ٢ جاغلله توء سيكوق (كيكوق) مالو توق ماريله مغادف توان باتو
 كفلا كيت فوهنكن دانلاكي سكارغ اين توق فون سوده تاهو كات توان
 فغوهلو كيت سته ددغر توءسلامة اكن فركتان تروغ فيثيت ايت مك ساهوت
 توءسلامة توق تياد سيكوق (كيكوق) چيء دانلاكي سكارغ اين توق
 تياداله ماهو دودق لاكي دنكري چلاك اين توق هندق باليق برسام ٢
 توان باتو كفلا كليندوغ بولن قدح توا دان منكل توان باتو كفلا هندق
 براغكت هندقله خبركن كغد فاتيكت - فاتيكت هندق باليق برسام ٢ مك
 جواب تروغ فيثيت لمبت لاكي توق هندق باليق كليندوغ بولن كران
 بلوم فوتس لاكي كيرا بچارا دانلاكي سكارغ اين سوده سمثيله توق
 سفرت مان سومفه مرحوم راج جاوا دان سلمثيت فون سوده مغاكو جادي
 توء فغليما فهاون كيت برتكوه ستيا دغن كيت دانلاكي توق ددالم كيرا ٢
 توجه هاري لاكي توق هندق كدومبوق فكن فسارا دان هندق تفكف راج
 جوهر مكاليله تانه جانا سرت هندق مرمش نكري سرات ٢ سته ددغر
 توءسلامة اكن فركتان تروغ فيثيت ايت مك كات توءسلامة جك توان

ستله سوده توءسلامة برچترا ايت مك تروغ فيثيت فون برتآن كقد توء
 سلامة توق بكيمناته توق تباد ماهو باليقكه لاکي کليندوغ بولن قدح
 توا مک جواب توءسلامة توق تباد ماهو باليقله چيء جک توق باليق
 موک سياف يغ هندق فندغ دان سياف يغ هندق کنل توق دان نية
 توق - توق هندق ماتي دسينيله برسام ۲ مرحوم راج جاوا ۰ دانلاکي وقت
 دان بولن يغ مناله لاکي يغ هندق سمفي اکن سومفه مرحوم راج جاوا
 کران توق راس ۲ لماله سوده ستله سوده مک تروغ فيثيت کلم جرون
 فکولون دولي بکندا فون دان سکلين انق ۲ دايوغ فون ماسيغ ۲ مناغيسله
 بواغ اير مات مندغر اکن توءسلامة برچترا اکن قصه مرحوم راج
 جوا ايت ۰

مک تروغ فيثيت فون ماسوق مغادف فکولون دولي کتآن سمفون
 فکولون توان باتو کفلا ايتوله کوندغ ايه کيت فاتوتله کيت فرسالين
 اکندي ستله توءسلامة مندغر فرکتآن کات فترا راج جاوا ايت مک
 توءسلامة فون دسيلو^۰ کانن دان ککيري مات تربلياق ۲ سفرت تلور ايتيق
 اغسا ستله ايت مک کات تروغ فيثيت کقد توءسلامة توق ۲ ايتوله توق
 فترا مرحوم راج جاوا مک توءسلامة فون دترفان ماسوق کدالم کوروغ
 برندا ايت لالو داغکت کاکي فکولون دولي بکندا ايت سميل مبابوق
 تريق مناغيس کتآن سمفون فکولون توان باتو کفلا سکارغ اين فاتيک
 برتمو دغن توان باتو کفلا اين فاتيک سراس ماتي هيدوف راسان دان
 سراس فاتيک برتمو دغن ايهندا توان باتو کفلا سکارغ اين فاتيک برتمو
 دغن توان باتو کفلا فاتيک - فاتيک هندقله باليق برسام ۲ توان باتو
 کفلا کليندوغ بولن قدح توا سکارغ اين فاتيک تباد ماهو دودق لاکي
 دنکري چلاک اين ستله سوده توءسلامة برکنالن دغن فکولون دولي
 بکندا ايت مک توءسلامة فون دفرسالين اوله فکولون دولي بکندا سفرغکو
 فکاین چوکف لغکفن دباوا کلوار اوله تروغ فيثيت دلتکن دهدافن
 توءسلامة دان تيته فکولون دولي بکندا دسورهن توءسلامة ايت ماکي

اد بلاک سکئف بغسا فنوه سسق کفد کتیک ایت توق فون توق گا که
 سلیت سقیت ماسوق جوک ددالم اورغ بایق توق لیعت دغن مات توق
 سندیری دان کفد ماس ایت توق دغر اکن فرکتان راج جاوا ایت کفد
 وان چیک دغن تلغیا توق سندیری کتان وان ۲ سیلاله وان - وان بوات
 کرج اکنتافین جک سهیا هیلغ حیاة فادم جیوا دجوهر مگکالیه تانه جا تا
 این علامه تندا نکری این هندق روسق بناس هندق جادی فادغ جارق
 فادغ تکوکر سکیر ۲۱ دوا بلس تاهون سمقیله مسان ستله سوده مک وان
 چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک فون منومقله اکن راج جاوا ایت
 اکنتافین ببرا فالت سنجات تیاد جوک ماهو نماکن اکن راج جاوا
 ایت مک راج جاوا فون برتیه کفد وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک
 کتان وان ۲ سیلاله امیل اد سیله تومبق ددالم قتی بکل سهیا دکت
 استری سهیا فتری بغسو امس فایوغ مهکوت ددالم کافل بسی تیغ تیک
 اکن تومبق سهیا ایتولنه یغبوله ممشیکن اکن مقصود راج جوهر مگکالیه
 این ستله ددغر سلمشیت اکن فرکتان راج جاوا ایت مک سلمشیت فون
 دامیلله اکن تومبق ایت ستله سوده دامیلن اکن تومبق ایت مک وان
 چیک فون هندق دتومقله اکن راج جاوا ایت سفرت مان تیه راج
 جوهر مگکالیه لالو وان چیک فون مٹغت جاری مپوسن دأتس کفلا
 کتان سمقون فکولون توان باتو کفلا جاغن دتیمقا دولة توله فاف
 فاتیک هندق ممبوات کرج سرت مناغیس بواغ ایر مات کسپهن بلس
 اکن راج جاوا ایت مک وان چیک فون منومقله اکن راج جاوا ایت
 ستله هیلغله حیاة راج جاوا ایت مک وان چیک فون دغر بواتن سفرت
 مان تیه راج جوهر ایت لالو دکرتن کفلا دسولاکن دسیمشغ تیک
 رمبوتن فنجغ ترکر سغ ۲ کیکن هیتم برسایف کومبغ توجه هاری چهیا
 تیاد هینغ جاغنکن سابت مانسی سکلین اوغکس یغ تربغ فون هابیس
 مناروه سایغ کسپهن بلس اکن راج جاوا ایت هاا اینله چیه یغبوله
 توق چتراکن اکن حال راج جاوا ایت سرت دغن تاغیس بواغ ایر مات

اوبت فلورو دان راج جاوا قون ترثگفله اوله وان چيک انتن بسي
 انتن تمباک دان سکلين توء فغليما هلباغ سکلين فون هاييس ماتي
 سغه دماکن اوله فلورو دان سغه دماکن اوله سنجات دان توق اين
 توق ترجون دتغه هاروس موک کوالا دان ببراف دتيکم اوله انق دايوغ
 سلمشيت دغن کاله توق کاکه رنغ (برنغ) جوک توق کاکه نايک
 کدارتن دهوتن جروجو کمدين توق لغسوغ نايک کهولو ککوت راج
 توق ماسوق مغادف راج جوهر مگکاليه تانه جاتا اين توق فرسمبهکن
 پاوا مک راج جوهر فون کسيهن بلس اکن توق دان دلفسکن پاوا
 توق دان امشون کرنيانکن بري کفد توق سيچيء دوسن بواه^۲هن
 جادي لافيق ماکن توق دوسن اينيله بواه^۲هن يغبوله توق بوات
 توکر ماکن اين. مک کات قول تروغ فيثيت توق^۲ اداله تتکل اورغ
 بواغکن اکن مرحوم راج جاوا ايت توق ليهت مات توق سنديريکه
 اتو توق دغر (چترا) اورغ. مک جواب توءسلامة بوکنش توق بلي
 بله دکت اورغ اداله تتکل اورغ هندق بواغکن راج جاوا ايت
 توق کاکه سليت سثيت ماسوق ددالم اورغ بايق ايت توق ليهت دغن
 مات توق سنديري تتکل ايت وان چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک
 سنديري مباوا راج جاوا ايت مغادف راج جوهر دقوهکن فيتا امشون
 جاغن دونهکن اکن راج جاوا ايت مک تيته راج جوهر دسوره بواغکن
 جوک دسيمغ تيک دان کفلا(ن) ايت سولاکن ستله ايت مک وان چيک
 فون برکات کفد راج جاوا سمفون فکولون توان باتو کفلا تيته راج
 جوهر دسوره بواغکن جوک تيا دأمشونکن کفد دکت توان باتو کفلا
 مک جواب راج جاوا وان^۲ سيلاله وان بواغکن سهيا اين کران تيا
 داي اوڤاي لاکي سبب سوده سمثي ماس سهيا ستله سوده مک وان چيک
 انتن بسي انتن تمباک فون مباواله اکن راج جاوا ايت دسيمغ تيک
 دهولو فکن فسارا هندق دبواتکنش سفرت مان تيته راج جوهر مگکاليه
 تانه جاتا ايت مک اداله کفد ماس ايت سکلين کليغ چينا سيم ملايو

اولم ادفون بواه اين جك دبله دغن سنجات فاهيت مأوغ تيا دافت
 تركيرا ۲۱ دان جك دبله دغن ايات دعا ۲ لمق مانيس لاذت (لذة) راس
 لبه درقد مينوم اير سوسو مأبوندا ليمو كندغسا دفغكيل اورغ سبايق يغاد
 ستله ددغر تروغ فيثيت اكن توءسلامة برچترا ايت چكافئن ايت فيليت
 (فيلت) جاوا برچمفور دغن ملايو ليندوغ بولن قدح توا مك تروغ
 فيثيت فون برتائ كقد توءسلامة توق - توق اين اورغ مان دان دمان
 تمثت تومغه داره نكري توق مك جواب توءسلامة ادفون توق اين
 اصلن تومغه داره دنكري جاوا مك جواب تروغ فيثيت توق ۲ - نوق
 تومغه داره دنكري جاوا تتافي سهيا دغر توق برچاكف فيليت (فيلت)
 ملايو ليندوغ بولن قدح توا مك جواب توءسلامة توق اين لام جوكت
 دليدوغ بولن قدح توا ايت سكيان دوا بلس تاهن برتمو موسيم دان
 توق اين يله بودق كوندغ راج جاوا سام كچيل برسام بسر دغن راج
 جاوا ايت ستله ددغر تروغ فيثيت اكن فركتائ توءسلامة مغانن بودق
 كوندغ مرحوم راج جاوا ايت مك تروغ فيثيت فون بركات فول نوق ۲
 جاك توق كوندغ راج جاوا بكيمناله توق اورغ بواتكن اكن راج
 جاوا ايت چوباله توق چتراكن كقد سهيا سفاي سهيا كتهوي اكن حالن
 ايت مك جواب توءسلامة توق تيا د بوله كغكن لائي اكن فربواتن
 اورغ اكن مرحوم راج جاوا ايت توق بلس مناروه فاف مك توءسلامة
 فون برلينغ ۲ اير متان جاتوه كريبا مك اوله تروغ فيثيت دهمشئن
 دسورهن چتراكن مك كات توءسلامة دغرله چيء توق هندق چتراكن
 اكن حال راج جاوا ايت اداله تتكل ماس كلوار درقد ليندوغ بولن
 قدح توا برلاير كلاوت لتارا تيا د براف هاري لمان كافل بسي تيغ
 تيگ فون كناله ريبوت طوفن (طوفان) سيغ سام مالم سروف مك كافل
 بسي تيغ تيگ فون هاپوتله لالو جاتوه كجوه مكاليله تانه جانا مك
 راج جاوا فون بر كلاهيله دغن وان چيك اتن بسي اتن تمباك اداله
 سكيان ۲۱ تيگ هاري تيگ مالم مك راج جاوا فون تيواسله سبب هابيس

سبرمول مک ترسبوتله فرکتان تروغ فيثيت جرون کلم دودق
 دفنجاچف امس لافيس سواس دفنکالن جاوا دودق بریک ۲ اکن توء
 سلامه يغ منجوال بواه ۲ هن اين تياد داتغ سوده کتفله هارين دان هاري
 تغه رمبغ جيچق کفلا ماسيغ (۲) دودق برسوغوت لافر بردغن دهاک جک
 اي باوا ماري بولييله کيت توکر دغن افیون جاوا ددالم دودق برکات ۲
 ايت مک تمقله توء سلامه دودق کايوه فراهو کودوغ فغايوه سومشق لوانن
 (هلوانن) منوجو فنجاچف امس لافيس سواس ستله سمفيله مک تروغ
 فيثيت جرون کلم فون برتان کفد توء سلامه توق ۲ سکارغ اين توق
 ماري فولاکه جواب توء سلامه توق ماري فول چي سکارغ اين توق باوا
 بايق فول بواه ۲ هن اين مک کات تروغ فيثيت توق ۲ باواله نايک بواه ۲
 ايت سفاي بوله سهيا هندق باکي (بري) افیون جاوا کفد توق ستله (ايت)
 مک توء سلامه فون دفوغکيله نايک سکلين بواه ۲ ايت نايک کاتس
 فنجاچف امس لافيس سواس ستله سوده مک کات تروغ فيثيت نايقله توق
 دودق مک توء سلامه فون دودقله دفافن توتف موک سرت دودق برچاکف
 بریک ۲ لالو ماکن سيريه تروغ فيثيت جرون کلم برسام ۲ مک تروغ
 فيثيت فون برتان کفد توء سلامه توق ۲ اداکه نام کلارن دورين توق اين
 مک جواب توء سلامه اد بلاک چي اد ستغه برنام کتر بومي تشکل فنجغ
 دان ناسي کوبيت دان کودی امس دان ستن بناس فولت کريغ اد
 بلاک مک کات فول تروغ فيثيت توق ۲ بواه افاله توق يغ سفرت بتل
 اين سهيا تياد ناهو نام دي مک کات توء سلامه اينيله چي يغبّرنام
 سورغ کالغ بتل سراک چمقدق نام دي دفنکيل اورغ سباق يغاد
 مک تروغ فيثيت فون برتان فول کفد توء سلامه توق ۲ اين بواه افاله
 توق يغ سفرت کمبل بولت ۲ اين مک جواب توء سلامه اينيله چي
 يغبّرنام بواه امور اغسا نام دي توق اميل بنهن درقد نكري فنچاراکم
 فد تشکل توق باوا جمبرغ هاروس کفلا ميلم توق باليق تانم دتقي
 کولم دان فوجقن ايت فاهيت برچيچف ماسم راجين اورغ اميل بوات

این هندقله اغکو هیمفونکن بیر بابق سدیکیٔ بواه ۲هن کیت این
 اکو هندق ڤرکٔی توکر اڤیون جاوا دڤنجاجڤ امس یغ وان چیک انتن
 بسی انتن تمباک توندا ایت بأیک ساغت بودی سرت دغن توتر کات
 مانیس بلاک بودق ۲ مودا ۲ بلاک اکو کسین بلس مناروه ڤاف دان
 بواه ۲ ایت جک اورغ لأین ماری چاری جاغلنه اغکو بریکن کران چوباله
 اغکو ماری لهت دوا بیجیء چلفا تندوق این ڤنوه بلاک کران سدیکیٔ
 ساغت یغ دکاغن یغ (اکو) باوا دکت دی ستله سوده مک توءسلامة
 ڤون ماسوقله کدالم بلیقن دربه دبتل سراک لالو دچوچهن ڤلیتا
 لالو دلغکوغن اوله سفالیا دان مادوسارا ڤاکت اودوت اڤیون جاوا
 سراي توءسلامة برکات کڤد استرین کتان هی سفالیا دان مادوسارا
 جکلو ماری مادت کتیک سنتر لاکي برتان اکو اغکو کات اکو تیاد
 کمبالي لاکي درڤد چاری اڤیون جاوا ستله سوده دودق بریک ۲ ایت
 اد سکتیک لمان مک مادت کتیک ڤون سمڤیله کرومه توء سلامة سراي
 ملاوڤ کات کق ۲ توء سلامة اداکه بالیق درڤد ڤکن ڤسارا ستله ددڤر
 استری توءسلامة مک ماسیغ (۲) منجواب کات توءسلامة تیاد بالیق لاکي
 درڤد ڤرکٔی منچاری اڤیون جاوا ستله ددڤر توء سلامة اکن سوارا مادت
 کتیک برتان ای ایت مک توء سلامة ڤون سکراله مادم ڤلیتا لالو دودق
 بردیم دیرین مک مادت کتیک ڤون دودقله سکتیک دتانه مننتی اکن
 توءسلامة ماسیغ (۲) دودق برچاکڤ دان بریک ۲ کات سئورغ کات دوا
 کتان کسین ڤول کڤد توء سلامة کران سوده جاؤه مالم سوده تیاد کمبالي
 لاکي درڤد ڤرکٔی منچاری اڤیون جاوا کران دوا تیک کالي سوده توء
 سلامة دودق تومڤغ کیت سکالي این هارڤ ۲له کیت هندق منومڤغ دی
 سکارغ این ای تیاد کمبالي لاکي ستله اد سکتیک لمان مک مادت
 کتیک ڤون بالیق دلغسوغن کڤکن ڤسارا دلورغ توءڤیق (امڤیق) چینا
 توا دچارین توءسلامة سکڤ لورغ تیاد برجومڤا مک مادت کتیک ڤون
 کمبالیله کرومهن دغن ڤوتس هارڤن .

ماكنكه افيون جاوا مك جواب توءسلامة توق ماكن چي مك جواب تروغ
 فيثيت توق ٢ بواه ٢ هن توق اين توق ماهوكه توق توكر كن دغن افيون
 جاوا مك جواب توءسلامة دغن سكران يغ حاجة دهاتي توق - توق
 هندق توكر دغن افيون جاوا جوگ دان كات قول تروغ فيثيت توق
 جك توق ماكن افيون جاوا اداكه توق باوا چلغا جك اد باوا كماري
 كغد سهيا - سهيا هندق بري افيون جاوا ستله ددغر توءسلامة اكن
 فركتان تروغ فيثيت ايت اد چي توق باوا دودق ددالم سمغن توق لالو
 توءسلامة فون تورنله كدالم سمغن كودوغن دان توءسلامة فون داميلن
 چلغا تندوق دوا بيچي برسام ٢ بسر تبكل داميلن سيچي هندق دباوان
 نايك كاتس فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت دان دسيلو ن باليق كباوه
 دليهتن يغ تيغكل ايت بسر قول لالو دنورن دتوكر كن سهغك دوا تيك
 كالي دمكين جوگ دراسان يغ تيغكل ايت بسر قول سكلين ايت
 تروغ فيثيت فون دفرهاتيكن اكن حال توءسلامة ايت سميل تروغ
 فيثيت دودق تاريق سپوم سيروغ ٢ بهاس مك كات تروغ فيثيت جك
 توق باوا ماري كدوا ايت اف مولان ستله ددغر توءسلامة اكن فركتان
 تروغ فيثيت ايت توءسلامة فون دباوا برلاري لكس دغن سكران اكن چلغا
 تندوق دوا بيچي ايت دسرهنن بري كغد تروغ فيثيت مك (د) ايسي
 تروغ فيثيت اكن چلغا تندوق دوا بيچي ايت فونوه بلاك دبريكن
 كغد توءسلامة مك توءسلامة فون سوگ تيا دتركير ٢١ ستله سوده مك
 توءسلامة فون برمونهله كغد تروغ فيثيت مك كات تروغ فيثيت توق ٢
 سلاكي سهيا دودق اد لاكي دسيني هندقله سلالو توق باوا ماري بواه ٢
 اين سفاي سهيا هندق (توكر) افيون جاوا كغد توق مك جواب توءسلامة
 بايقله چي اكتتافي ايسوق توق تيا ماري جك لوسا اين تتوله توق
 ماري قول ستله سوده مك توءسلامة فون تورنله كدالم سمغن كودوغن لالو
 دكا يوهن منوجو كمبالي كرومهن اد سكتيك مك توءسلامة فون سمقيله
 لالو نايك سراي ميغكيلكن استرين كتان سفاليلان دان مادوسارا ايسوق

سلمڻيت اڪن توءسلامة ايت داتغ مك سلمڻيت فون برلأوغ کات تياد
 براوفاي توءسلامة سڪالي اين جاتوه هارڦله ڪران سهيا فون سلالو
 فوٽس افيون جاوا چوباله توءسلامة ڦرڪي ڪفنجاڄف يڄ سهيا توندا
 ايت بارغڪالي دات دسان ڪران سهيا فون دودق ڦيتا بنتو دسان ستله
 ددغر توءسلامة اڪن ڦرڪٿان سلمڻيت ايت مك توءسلامة (بر) کات دغن
 اير مات دان اير هيڊوڄ برمبو ۲ ڪٿان ڪٺڻ ۲ ڪالي اڪو ماري تياد
 ڦرنه برسيسا سڪالي اين فوٽس هارڦله اڪو ستله ايت مك توءسلامة فون
 دڪايوهله ڦراهون ايت لوانڻ (هلوانڻ) منوجو ڪفنجاڄف امس لافيس
 سواس مك ڪڦد تتڪل ايت تروغ ڦيڻيت جرون ڪلم امٽ برسودارا فون
 تغه دودق بربڪ ۲ مک کات جرون ڪڦد تروغ ڦيڻيت تياد اڦاله اڄ
 اورغ جوال برجاج جڪ اد بوليئهله ڪيت بلي ماڪن مڄيلڻڪن دهاڪ
 مک ددالم تغه دودق بربڪ ۲ ايت مك توءسلامة فون سمڦيله ڪفنجاڄف
 امس لافيس سواس مک جرون برلأوغ کات توق اڦاله توق ۲ باوا جوال
 برجاج مک جواب توءسلامة اد بلاڪ چيء توق باوا جوال بواڊ ۲ اد
 بلاڪ مک کات جرون جڪ بڪيتو توق ڦوڄڪهله سهيا هندق بوروڄ بلاڪ
 مک توءسلامة فون دڦوڄڪهله مک انق دايوڄ سڪلين فون سوڪ تياد
 ترڪيرا ۲ دباوان نايڪ ڪفنجاڄف امس لافيس سواس تروغ ڦيڻيت فون
 برلأوغ کات نايقله توق ڪفنجاڄف سهيا ستله ايت مک توءسلامة فون
 نايقله دودق دڦافن توتف موڪ مک تروغ ڦيڻيت فون داڄڪٿله بڪس ڦيڻ
 دبريڪن ڪڦد توءسلامة ڪٿان سيلاله توق ماڪن ڦينڄ سهيا مک جواب
 توءسلامة بايقله چيء دوا تيڪ ڪالي تروغ ڦيڻيت دودق سماوا (ڦلاوا ؟)
 توءسلامة تياد ماهو ماڪن جوڪ سهڄڪ اير مات اير هيڊوڄ برمبو ۲ سهاج
 جاتوه ڪريبا مک انق دايوڄ تروغ ڦيڻيت فون برڪات توءڦغليما اين
 سوات حال ڦول اورغ توا ايت ڪٿاڪيه افيون جاوا توءڦغليما هندق سوره
 ماڪن ڦينڄ سيريہ اداڪه اي هندق سوڪ ستله ددغر تروغ ڦيڻيت ڦرڪٿان
 انق دايوڄ ايت مک تروغ ڦيڻيت فون برتائ ڪڦد توءسلامة توق ۲ - توق

حکوم (حکم) کفد سکلین انق دایوغن دسورهن فربایقکن فنجاجف
 تمباک تیغ تیک ایت دمان ۲ یغ روسق بناس یغدماکن فلورو ایت مک
 انق دایوغن تروغ فیثیت فون برکرجاله سیغ سام مالم سروف اداله
 سکیرا ۲۱ تیک هاری مک فنجاجف تمباک تیغ تیک فون بایقله یغمان ۲
 یغ روسق ایت دان تیغ ۲ لایر هابیس بهارو بلاک دفر بایقکن اوله سکلین
 انق دایوغن تروغ فیثیت ستله سوده مک وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک
 فون کمبالیله کفنجاجف تمباک تیغ تیک مک وان چیک فون داودوتله
 افیون جاوا تیاد برهنتی لاکي سیغ سام مالم سروف دبری اوله تروغ
 فیثیت کفدان تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ لاکي اداله سقدر سکیرا ۲۱ توجہ مالم لمان
 مک وان (چیک) انتن بسی انتن تمباک فون دباوان منوندا فنجاجف
 امس لافیس سواس ایت ماسوق دفکن فسارا دفکالان جاوا مک فنجاجف
 امس لافیس سواس فون برلا بوهله دفکالان جاوا ستله سوده مک وان
 چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک فون دفوکل چانغ کلیلیغ نگرې مفاکن
 کات وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک سوده منوندا فنجاجف امس
 لافیس سواس دودق برلا بوه دفکالان جاوا دفکن فسارا دمکینله حالن
 سلمفیث ایت *

سبرمول مک ترسبوتله فرکتان توءسلامة نام دي ایتوله بودق
 کوندغ مرحوم راج جاوا یغ هیلغ حیاة فادم جیوا دجوهر مفاکلیه تانه
 جاتا مک کفد تتکل ایت مک توءسلامة فون ددغرله مفاکن وان چیک
 انتن بسی انتن تمباک سوده منوندا فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس
 دودق برلا بوه دفکالان جاوا دفکن فسارا مک توءسلامة فون دامیلله
 بواه ۲ هنن یأیت چمقدق دورین دوکو دان لغست دان بواه ارغ فارا
 دان دمواتن دأتس سبواه فراهو کودوغ هندق دفرسمبهن کفد وان
 چیک انتن تمباک نیتن هندق توکر دغن افیون جاوا ستله سوده
 سیقله سکلین ایت مک توءسلامة فون دکایوهله فراهو کودوغ ایت
 منوجو کفکالان جاوا دفنجاجف تمباک تیغ تیک ستله دلیهتن اوله

لفسكن درفد ايكتن ستله سوده سلمقيت ترلفس درفد ايكتن ايت مك
وان چيڪ انتن بسي انتن تمباڪ فون دلغسوغن ماسوق كدالم كوروغ
برندا لالو داغكتن جاري ميوسن دأتس كفلا كتان سمئون فكلولون
توان باتو كفلا فاتيڪ اين اورغيغ درهاك توان باتو كفلا جاغلنه
جاؤه هاتي دان جاؤه راس سكارغ اين فاتيڪ سوده جادي همب توان
باتو كفلا اف يغ توانكو هندق برتيته فون فاتيڪ جنجوغ دأتس كفلا
فاتيڪ لالو داغكتن كاكي فكلولون دولي بكندا ايت دچيومن دان
دجنجوغن *

مك تيته فكلولون دولي بكندا دغرله ابغ سهيا هندق كات سهيا هندق
سوره ابغ جادي هلباغ سهيا كران سهيا هندق تتوت بالوي (بيلا ؟)
كماتين ايهندا سهيا مرحوم راج جاوا يغ سفرت مان راج جوهر مگكاليه
اين بوات انياي دأتس دي سكارغ اين افاله عقل تيفو دغن بچارا
مك سبه وان چيڪ انتن تمباڪ كغد بچارا فاتيڪ موده جوڪ توان
باتو كفلا اگكتافين اد سوسه سديكيك سبب فنجاجف فاتيڪ سوده
روسق بناس جك تياد سبب دمكين فاتيڪ هندق موديق دفكن فسارا
كيت تيفو سمو راج جوهر مگكاليه اين دغن عقل فاتيڪ جوڪ فاتيڪ
هندق چانغكن كات توان باتو كفلا اين فاتيڪ سوده تاون دان جرون
دغن كلم اين فاتيڪ هندق جوالكن كغد راج متمات دان توانكو دغن
اديق تروغ فقيت فاتيڪ هندق فرسمبهكن كغد راج ددالم حال ايت
كيت تغكثله اكن راج جوهر مگكاليه اين تياد فايه لاكي كيت فرغ
ددالم فكن فسارا ستله ددغر تروغ فقيت دان فكلولون دولي بكندا سرت
كلم جرون اكن مشواره سلمقيت ايت مك ماسيغ ۲ فون دفركنكن
برستوجوله كامقت ۲ سودارن مك تيته فكلولون دولي بكندا دان تروغ
فقيت كغد سلمقيت بنرله سفرت فركتان ابغ ايت ادفون اكن فنجاجف
ابغ يغمان روسق بناس ايت موده جوڪ ددالم دوا تيڪ هاري سهاج بوله
كيت فربايقكن ستله سوده دودق بريڪ ۲ مك تروغ فقيت فون دبرين

مهاراج گورو فون برکات اداله سیله تومبق بسی بهاري یغلولم تورن
 لاکي کدالم دنیا بسی ایتوله یغلولم برسومفه بردغندي جک بسی
 یغطورن کدالم دنیا کسموا ایت تیاد ماکن دي اکتتافین دغرله نینقندا
 هندق کات جاغله چي بونه اکندي سقدر اوکوت سهاج جک چي
 اف بونه دي تتوله تأسمقي سفرت مان مقصود دهاتي کیت کران سلمفیت
 ایت بوکن سبارغ ۲ اورغ قهر گاگه فرکاس ستله ددغر ترورغ فیفیت اکن
 فرکتان مهاراج گورو ایت مک ترورغ فیفیت برداغ سمبه کتان بوکنله
 نینقندا فاتیگ هندق بونهکن دي سقدر فاتیگ هندق اوکوت سهاج
 سهاي اي منجادي توء فغلیما کیت ستله ایت مک نینقندا مهاراج گورو
 توکغ کتیک فون دامیلپاله سیله تومبق بسی تغلوغ بسی کمبوج
 بسی یغ بلوم برسومفه لاکي دغن وان چیک اتن بسی اتن تمباک
 لالو دبرین کتاغن ترورغ فیفیت ستله سوده مک ترورغ فیفیت فون
 برموهنله کغد نینقندا مهاراج گورو توکغ کتیک لالو ملایغ تورن
 کدالم دنیا دجوهر مغکالیه تانه جاتا دفتتو کوالا مک ترورغ فیفیت
 فون سمفیه کفنجاجف امس لافیس سواس مک ترورغ فیفیت فون دفتغن
 اکن تومبق ایت دتاغن دتوجون کغد سلمفیت سراي کتان ابغ ۲
 بکیمنا ته ابغ تیاد ماهو سغکوهکه منجادي توء فغلیما سهیا ستله ددغر
 سلمفیت اکن فرکتان ترورغ فیفیت ایت لالو دسیلو لیته اداله سیله
 تومبق دتاغن ترورغ فیفیت ایت بسی ایت مالا سفرت افي بسی ایتوله
 بلوم برسومفه بردغندي مک سلمفیت فون راس تاکوت دان لمهله سکلین
 سندی اغکوتان مک سلمفیت فون منجواب کات لکس دغن سکران کتان
 اکو جادیله چي همب باف میک (میکا) مک کات ترورغ فیفیت جک
 ابغ ماهو هندقله ابغ برسومفه برستیا دغن توان باتو کفلا کیت مک
 سلمفیت فون منجواب کات دغن لمه سکلین سندی اغکوتان کتان اکو
 برستیا له سرت برسومفه دغن توان باتو کفلا جک هندق سوره اف فون
 اکو بوات بلاک مک ترورغ فیفیت (سلمفیت ؟) فون دسوره جرون کلم

لمبوت كتان جك ابغ ماهو منجادي توء فغليما سهيا سكارغ اين سهيا
هندق لفس ابغ دغن سكران ستله ددغر سلمشيت اكن فركتان تروغ فيثيت
ايت دجر كهڻ (دجر كهڻ) دان دتغكشن دغن كميران كتان جاغن اغكو
هارف جاغن تباد سغك سكالې ۲ تباد اكو ماهو منجادي همب باف
ميك (ميكا) بايقله اغكو بونه دغن سكران اكو فون سو كاله ماتي
سكالې ۲ تباد اكو ماهو منورت سفرت فركتان اغكو ايت ستله ددغر
جرون كلم تروغ فيثيت اكن فركتان سلمشيت ايت مك تروغ فيثيت فون
هيلغله عقل بودي بچاران لالو دلغسوغن ماسوق كدالم كوروغ برندا
مغادف فكلون دولي بگندا سراي مشغكت تاغن جاري مپوسن داتس
كفلا كتان سمثون فكلون توان باتو كفلا اف بچارا كيت کران سلمشيت
تياد ماهو منجادي فهلاون كيت سكارغ اين قد فيكيران فاتيک - فاتيک
هندق نايك كياغن مغادف نينقندا مهاراج كورو توکغ كتيك جك
كيت دودق فوجوق رايو ساغت فون تباد منجادي اف کران سلمشيت
ترلالو ساغت كرس هاتين مك سكارغ اين هندقله توان باتو كفلا ايغت ۲
دان ادبق كلم جرون فون جاغن الهاكن هندقله جكاكن اي بايك ۲ ستله
سوده تروغ فيثيت هابيس دفسن كقد سوداران مك تروغ فيثيت فون
داميلن باجو تربشن دساروغن كدادا لالو ايئون ملايغله نايك كاتس
اودارا انتارا تباد ببرا ف لمان مك تروغ فيثيت فون سمثيله كاتس كياغن
لالو ماسوق مغادف نينقندا مهاراج كورو توکغ كتيك لالو داغكت
تاغن جاري مپوسن داتس كفلا دسمبهن معلومكن دغن چتران اكن
سلمشيت ايت سوده دتغكشن دفتنو كوالا جوهر مكاله تانه جاتا
افاكه عقل سكارغ اين سلمشيت تباد ماهو منجادي فهلاون كيت ببرا ف
دتيغو فوجوق رايو فون تباد ماهو جوک دان سكلين الت سنجات هابيس
تياد مماكن دي دان تباد دتاكوت بلاك سكارغ اين فاتيک فوهنكن
جك اد سنجات يغلوم برسومفه لاکي بردغندي فاتيک فوهنكن كقد
نينقندا ستله ددغر مهاراج كورو اكن فركتان تروغ فيثيت ايت مك

کأنس جک سلمفیت لفس کباوه مک سلمفیت برکریو^۰ سفرت کاجه دارا کتاث هی جوروباتو جورومودي لکسله تولغ اکو دغن سکران مک جواب انق دایوغ سکلین سها تیاد برانیله وان تاکوت کنا اسم الت سنجات مک سکلین انق دایوغ سلمفیت فون ماسیغ^(۲) دودق نیهت کلیف^۲ مات تیاد برانی برکات اف مک لتهله سلمفیت تیاد ترکیرا^{۲۱} مک ادفون اکن تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم ماسیغ^(۲) فاکت برکنتی^۲ جک جرون لته دلغسوغن ماسوق کدالم کوروغ برندا دربهن باریغ دریان یغسو امس فایوغ مهکوت تیغکل تروغ فیثیت دغن کلم دودق برمئس (برهمئس) دغن وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک دفاغن توتف موک مک ستله جرون دتیدورن دریا توانفتري یغسو امس مک یغسو امس فون برلأوغ وان چیک کتاث وان^۲ سیافاته این ماری دودق تیدور دأتس ریا سها ستله ددغر سلمفیت دجرکهغن (دجرکهغن) دان دتغکیغن کتاث بودق کوتوء چلاک چوب اغکو تراجغ تربیت ماری کسینی اکو هندق باکی (بری) کنل بکس تاغن تروغماس (ترماس) ستله ددغر جرون اکن فرکتان سلمفیت ایت مک جرون فون منجواب کات ابغ^۲ بوکنله سها هندق بوات اف سقدر سها هندق برهنتی لته تالارت سهاج دبتل سراک سرائی جرون دتغکیلن اکن تروغ فیثیت دغن کلم کتاث ابغ تروغ فیثیت جک ابغ لته سیالاه ابغ ماری برهنتی دبتل سراک بیر سها هندق کلوار فول دمکینله حالن سلمفیت تروغ فیثیت دان کلم جرون برثرغ دان برمئس (برهمئس) ایت اداله کیرا^{۲۱} تیگ هاری تیگ مالم سیغ سام مالم سرووف تله کنفله تیگ هاری مک وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک فون تیواسله لته لسو تیاد ترکیرا^{۲۱} اوله سبب فوئس افیون جاوا دتغکف تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم دایکتش دباوا کفنجاجف امس لافیس سواس دبرکسن دتیغ اکوغ دفتنو کوروغ برندا^۰

مک تروغ فیثیت فون برکات کفد سلمفیت ابغ^۲ - ابغ ماهوکه
ابغ منجادی توء فغلیما سها سرت دفوجق دان درا یون دغن فرکتان لمه

سهاج دان دفندځ كتيغ (كتياغ) لايړ هابيس كنا تاكوق تيك دان
 سكل بوبوت تميرغ فون هابيس درمقس بلاك دان قتي افون سلمشيت
 فون دجنوځن بواځكن دسام تغه هاروس فيتو كوالا ستله دليهت اوله
 سلمشيت جوړو باتو دان جوړو مودي انق دايوځن اكن حال يځ منجادي
 دمكين ايت مك ماسيغ ۲ فون تيا د برتوتر كات ماسيغ ۲ دودق ليهت
 تركليف ۲ مات سهاج سلمشيت فون دودق ترسندر دبتل سراك ددالم
 كوروغ برندا مك اداله تكل دباريس تروغ فيثيت جرون كلم اكن
 سكل مريم ۲ن درفد فاكې ۲ سميله متهاري رمبغ جيچق كفلا مك
 فنجاجف تمباك تيغ تيك فون دودق ترافوغ ۲ دفيتو كوالا سفرت
 كتم تيا د برجاري هاپوت كسان كماري مك اوله تروغ فيثيت جرون
 كلم فون داميلن چڅكوق بسي دچڅكوقپاله فنجاجف تمباك ايت
 رافت برساتو دغن فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت مك ستله سوده
 مك تروغ فيثيت بركات كغد انق دايوځ سلمشيت كنان هي انق دايوځ
 جوړو باتو جوړو مودي جاځن كامو اف فډولي كامې هندق فرغ تندځ
 بلاجر مآين الت سنجات دغن وان چيك انتن بسي انتن تمباك دان
 كامې هندق سودي علم حكمة ددالم دادا جك بارغسياف اميل فډولي
 كامې هندق اسمكن الت سنجات ستله سوده تروغ فيثيت جرون كلم
 دلومقش نايك كفنجاجف تمباك تيغ تيك دتيمشان كغد وان چيك
 انتن بسي (انتن) تمباك دهونسن كريس فنجج كريس فندق دتيكمن
 كغد وان چيك انتن بسي انتن (تمباك) هابيس منجادي اير تيغل
 فو تيغ سهاج مك سكلين الت سنجات جرون كلم تروغ فيثيت هابيس
 منجادي اير بلاك تيا د ماهو مماكن وان چيك انتن بسي انتن تمباك
 ادقون يڅكات وان چيك ايت جاځكن هندق مكن الت سنجات روما
 چلاك فون تيا د كوكر كبومي ادقون اكن تروغ فيثيت تيك برسودارا
 سلمشيت سئورغ ديرين ماسيغ (۲) فون دبرمقس (دبرهمقس) دان برمقوق
 (برهمقوق) تيا د تركير ۲ا سبتتر سلمشيت كانس دان سبتتر تروغ فيثيت

کتان دغرله هي فلورو اكو هندق فسن دكت ميک (ميکا) اغکو لغسوغله
 کفنجاجف تمباک تيغ تيک ايت مک اغکو رمفسله بوبوت تمبيرغ دان
 تيغ لایر ايت اغکو تاکوق تيک دان اغکو رمفسکن دایوغل ايت بير
 تيگل فوتيغ سهاج دان کمودي ايت سيفکن بير تيگل چاچي سهاج
 دان قتي افیون سلمفیت ايت اغکو اوسوغل بواغکن کتغه هاروس موک
 کوالا دان سکل اورغ ۲ جاغن اغکو فربناس اكو هندق تاروه اسم الت
 سنجات دان انق تومبوق لادا ستله ايت اغکو لغسوغله کفکن فسارا دان
 سکلین نيغه یغ سمق اغکو تس بير رات دان دمان تنجوغل بیغکوق اغکو
 قربول بلاک بير سنغ اكو هندق ماسوق منوندا کفکن فسارا ستله ايت
 اغکو لغسوغل کدالم فکن فسارا جک اد اورغیغ برجنجوغل بادغ اغکو
 بالیفکن کیت لیهت اورغ برکلاهی سام سندیری کمدين اغکو لغسوغله
 قول فرکي کتمفت کندغ کربو سابوغل راج رتسکن تالي هیدوغل کیت
 لیهت کربو برلاک ستله سوده سکلین ايت اغکو لغسوغل فرکي ماتي
 دسیمغ تيک دباوه سولا راج جاوا ننتي هاري مان اكو هندق بالیق
 کلیندوغل بولن قدح توا اكو امیل ميک (ميکا) ستله سوده دفسن چوکف
 کف بلاک مک تروغل فیت جرون کلم فون دایسینه هاروغل داره فوتيغ
 دامر دوا سروف کاتق فورو بادق برندم هابیس سکلین ايت مک تروغل
 فیت جرون کلم فون برلاوغل کات وان ۲ تریماله وان سها مولا لتق
 کرج کیت برکهوین بردوا مک تروغل فیت فون دامیلله تونم فوتيغ
 تمباک دچوچهن لالو داغکت تاغن جاري مپوسن دأتس کفلا دکیرفن
 ککانن ککيري مپالا دسرون (دسوروتش ؟) قول کلغکه تيک لالو
 دچوچهله هاروغل داره دوا سروف هابیس سکلین مک ملتوفله سکلین
 مریم ۲ ايت کروف کرف نیاد کتهوان هالا مک سکلین فلورو ۲ ایتفون
 دلغوغله کفنجاجف تمباک تيغ تيک مک ترکجوتله سکلین انق
 دایوغل سلمفیت جوروباتو جورومودي ترکاف ۲ لالو ماسیغ (۲) دبرلارین
 ممکغ کمودي تيگل چاچي سهاج دان ستغه دفکغن دایوغل تيگل فوتيغ

سوده ملتوفله سيم بايو سغ كيغك ايت مك تروغ فيثيت جرون كلم
 فكلولون دولي بكندا فون دان سكلين انق دايوغن ايتفون هابيس فيغسن
 بلاك مك ددالم حال يغمكين ايت مك برلاريله سئورغ بودق مماك
 دغن كنديت دان دوكه كلغ چوكف سكلينش لالو دكرقن اكن تروغ
 فيثيت كتان بغيكتله توء فغليما دغن سكران كران تباد روسق سوات اف
 فون هرت كيت ملينكن هان يغ روسق سديكت تيغ لاي ر ايتن كمبوج
 جوگ يآيت هرت راج دان سكلين كافغ يغتوا فون هابيس كلوار بلاك
 مك تروغ فيثيت فون تركجوت تركاف ۲ دان دسيلو ن ليهت ككيري
 ككانن تباد دليهت سياف مك تروغ فيثيت فون دسيلو ن ليهت ككمونچق
 تيغ لاي ر ايتن كمبوج ايت هان يغ تباد مك تروغ فيثيت فون حيران
 برفيكير سيافاكه يغ مباحون اكو اين كران سكلين اورغ هابيس فيغسن
 بلاك .

مك تروغ فيثيت فون ترايغته اكن مان (ماي ؟) فنجاجف امس
 جوگ يغ كرق دي مك تروغ فيثيت فون داغكتله فكلولون دولي بكندا
 ايت دلتقن كآتس بتل سراك مك تروغ فيثيت فون باغون دغن سكران
 داميلن اير لالو دباسوه موك ستله سوده لالو دكرقن اكن جرون دان
 كلم دان سكلين انق دايوغ سكلين هابيس دكرق بلاك كتان اديق
 كلم اديق جرون باغون لكس دغن سكران سرت ايسي لكس مريم كيت
 هاروغ داره دوا سروف كاتق فورو ليلا تمباك دامر ترغ بادق برندم
 ايسي بلاك ستله سوده مك انق دايوغ جرون كلم فون باغون هابيس
 بلاك لالو مباسوه موك ستله سوده مباسوه موك مك جرون كلم دان
 انق دايوغ سكلينش فون دايسيله اكن سكلين مريم ۲ ايت هابيس بلاك
 ستله سوده مك تروغ فيثيت فون برلاوغ كات كفد وان چيك اتن
 بسي اتن تمباك كتان وان ۲ سودهكه وان مولا لتق كرج سكارغ اين
 سهيا قول هندق لتق كرج كيت بركهوين بردوا ستله سوده مك تروغ
 فيثيت فون داميلن فلورو مريم ايت لالو دكوليغ ۲۸ دآتس دادان دغسن

راي جاغله اغكو لوف اكن جنجي کيت ستله تروغ فيثيت دفسن.
 فنجاجف ايت مک تروغ فيثيت فون داميلن باجو تربغ دساروغن کدادا
 لالو ماسوق کدالم کوروغ برندا سراي داميلن فکولون دولي بکندا
 کتان ماريله توان باتو کفلا فاتيک هندق ريبا جبک فچه فنجاجف.
 اين فاتيک هندق باوا تربغ نايک کأتس اودارا سراي برکات قول کفد
 جرون کلم اديق جرون اديق کلم سکالي اين ايشت ۲ له کيت ابغ تياد
 بوله تولغ منولغ داي اوڤاي ماسيخ ۲ باوا ديريله کيت مک جرون فون.
 برکات کفد کلم ابغ کلم ۲ ماريله کيت برستيا بردوا مک جرون کلم
 فون تيدورله دوا برسودارا سفرت لغت دکمقوه لاکون دان سکلين انق
 دايوغن ماسيخ ۲ برحاضيرکن ديرين ستله سوده مک وان چيک اتن.
 بسي اتن تمباک فون دچوچهپاله تونم فوتيغ تمباک دان دکيرفن
 ککانن ککيري مبالا دان داغکتن تاغن جارين مپوسن دأتس کفلا سراي
 دفسنن اکن سيم بايو سخ کيغک ايت کتان اغکو کناله کفد فنجاجف
 امس لافيس سواس ايت بير کافق کافق رموق ردم جهنم فرکي ستله
 دفسنن اکن سيم بايو ايت مک وان چيک فون دچچهله لگه تيک دان
 داندور باليق کلگه دوا لالو دچوچهپاله اکن تونم فوتيغ تمباک ايت
 اسفن مئجنن دفتتو کوالا ستله سوده مک سيم بايو سخ کيغک فون
 ملتوفله توجه کوق سميلن کتالا کتر بومي کونغ برلاک سکلين
 اورغيغ مغندوغ فترا سميلن بولن هابيس کوکر بلاک دان سکلين کرا
 دجولي هابيس کوکر کبومي تانه يغرات دان کرغ دهاروس هابيس نايک
 کداراتن بلاک دان سکلين کايو باکو دان تغريغلأوت هابيس لورو
 داونن تيغکل لورس سهاج ستله (ايت) مک فلورو سيم بايو سخ کيغک
 فون دکليغلن تيک (کالي) کليغل فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت لالو
 دسمبراله کمونچق تيغ لاي اينتن کمبوج ايت دباوان لغسوغ کتغه
 لأوت لتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم فلورو مگيلا تيک بليت فولو فرچ
 دان دلغسوغن فرکي ماتي دتانه يغمليا دهولو کفلا قبور توء حوی ستله

چيءَ بکس تاغن تروغماس (ترماس) فاهيت مأوغ ماسم کلت برجومثاله اي
ادفون اکن مريم سريبو تيک راتوس ايت نياد اي تاکوت دان نياد اي
کنترکن سمقي باف تيري لاکي مقن سيم بايو اين بهاروله اي باوا ديرين
مک ددالم دودق بر بيک ۲ ايت مک تروغ فيثيت فون سمقيه کفنجاجف
امس لالو دسورهن جين امفت فوله امفت اندور درقد فنجاجفن ايت
مک فنجاجف امس فون بهاروله تمفق کقد مات مأنسي سکلين مک
تروغ فيثيت فون لغسوغ ماسوق کدالم کوروغ برندا لالو مغادف فکولون
دولي بکندا سراي ميمبه کتان سمقون فکولون توان باتو کفلا ادفون
اکن سيم بايو سغ کيغک ايت جک دسيتوق دغن داره مأنسي جک
سدیکيت فون اي درهاک جوک ايغته توان باتو کفلا ستله سوده
فنجاجف امس ايت تمفق کقد مأنسي مک انق دايوغ سلمفيت فون
ترليهته فول اکن فنجاجف ايت لالو دفرسمبهکن کقد سلمفيت کتان
وان ۲ فنجاجف امس سکارغ اين سوده کمبالي فول دفنچغ تيک مک
کات سلمفيت بأيقله چيءَ سکالي اين برجومثاله اي بکس تاغن تروغماس
(ترماس) مک سلمفيت داميلن فوتيغ تونم فوتيغ تمباک دکلوارن کفائن
توتف موک بغسو امس فون اد برسام ۲ دغن سلمفيت هندق دچوچهن
اکن مريم سيم بايو سغ کيغک ايت مک ستله دليه تروغ فيثيت جرون
کلم اکن سيم بايو ايت براليه مولتن کفنجاجفن ايت ترقرغو چلوس
کاجه دارا ايت مک تروغ فيثيت فون دبرلاري کفائن توتف موک لالو
دسرون اکن فنجاجف امس ايت کتان اغکو دغرله هي مربو تغلوغ
برچابغ فليتا داهن برتاغن اکرن برسيلا باهن منجادي باوي (باول)
دلأوت لتارا کوليت منجادي کاغغ يغتوا دأون منجادي لاغغ ۲ دفتيو
کوالا رتيغن منجادي جوجوي (جوجول) دفتيو کوالا هوجغ منجادي
ينتيغ (ينتيغ؟) کونيغ نجوم يغ تروس مات تتکل اغکو برجنجي دغن
نينفندا مهاراج کورو توکغ کتيک جک سکفيغ فائن فون هندق
باليق ماتي دکالغ يغتوا کقد ماس تتکل اکو اميل اغکو دکونغ

سنبجات اکندي اداله تياد براف لمان سلمڻيت منجادي (شهنڊر) راج
 کوالا اکن سلمڻيت ايت ترلالوله سهنياڻ (انياڻاڻ) سهڻڪ ايه کيت
 ڦون مرکاله اکندي مک ايتون لاريله کجوهه مڻڪاليه تانه جاڻا دان سيم
 بايو ايتون دباوان لاري برسام ۲ حال اينيله يڻ ڪق بوله چتران يڻ
 سيم بايو ايت بوله ڪناڻن سلمڻيت ايت ستله ددڻر تروغ ڦڻيت اکن
 چترا توانڦتري ڦايوڻ مهڪوت ايت مک تروغ ڦڻيت ڦون مڻڪت جاري
 مپوسن داتس ڪڻلا ڪناڻ سهيا ڦڻيتا امڦونله ڪق ڪران يڻ سهيا ماري
 اين سهيا تياد تاهو اکن اصلن سيم بايو سڻ ڪيڻڪ ايت مک ڪات
 توانڦتري ڦايوڻ مهڪوت ادڦون اکن اصلن سيم بايو ايت درڦد ليلين
 سمبڻ ساري دجنجوڻ سيري ادڦون اکن سيم بايو ايت جڪ دسينتوق دڻ
 داره مانسي جڪ سديڪيت ڦون ددرهاڪ جوڪ جڪ تياد (سوده؟)
 دسينتوق دڻ داره مانسي سڪالي ۲ تياد اي درهاڪ دڻ کيت ستله ددڻر
 تروغ ڦڻيت اکن ڦرڪٽان ڦتري ڦايوڻ مهڪوت ايت مک تروغ ڦڻيت ڦون
 برموهنله هندق باليق ڪڻججڻ امس لافيس سواس مک ڪات توانڦتري
 ڦايوڻ مهڪوت بايقله اڪنتاڦڻ دڻرله توان ڪق هندق ڦسن جڪ سلامه
 ڦڪرجان ڦرڻ اين توان سيلاله ماري ڦول سرت باوا ماري برسام ۲ توان
 باتو ڪڦلا کيت ڪران ڪق دندم ساڻ ڪران براف لمان ڪق تياد ڦرنه
 برجومڦا ستله سوده مک تروغ ڦڻيت ڦون برموهن تورن باليق ڪڻججڻ
 امس لافيس سواس.

القصه مک ترسبوتله ڦول ڦرڪٽان سڦنيڻڪل تروغ ڦڻيت نايڪ
 ڪاٽس اودارا ايت ستله سوده دليندوڻڪن اوله جين امڻ ڦوله امڻ.
 اکن ڦججڻ امس ايت درڦد مات مانسي مک انق دايوڻ سلمڻيت ڦون
 برتيمڦا ۲ داتڻ مڦادڦ ڪڦد وان چيڪ انتن تمباڪ ڦرسمبه معلومڪن ڪات
 ڦججڻ امس سوده لاري انته ڪمان ڦرڪڻ درڦد باهو کوالا دڦڻجڻ تيڪ.
 ستله ددڻر سلمڻيت اکن ڦرڪٽان انق دايوڻ ايت مک سلمڻيت ڦون مرنتق
 سرت دڻ ڪلڻ ايلين ڪناڻ مڦاڦ ڦول اي تياد ننتي جڪ اي ننتي ڪنله

ستله دليہت تروغ فيثيت اکن مولت مريم سيم بايو سغ کيفک
 ايت چلوس گاجه دارا براليه کفد فنجاجف ايت مک تروغ فيثيت فون
 نايک غريله ددالم هاتين راس لمه سکلين سندي اغکوت کران سبب
 تيا دکتھويں اکن اصلن سيم بايو ايت مک تروغ فيثيت فون ماسوق
 مغادف فکولون دولي بکندا ددالم کوروغ برندا کناں سمشون فکولون
 توان باتو کفلا سکارغ اين فاتيک هندق برموهن کفد توان باتو کفلا
 فاتيک هندق نايک کآتس کياغن مغادف کق کيت توانفتري فايوغ
 مهکوت کران فاتيک هندق برتپاکن اصل مريم سيم بايو ايت ستله سوده
 مک تروغ فيثيت فون دثکيلن اکن جين امفت قوله امفت جين لايه
 جين لانغ کربو جاي دسورهن فرليندوگکن فنجاجف امس لاقيس سواس
 ايت درقد مات مانسي ستله سوده مک تروغ فيثيت فون دساروغن باجو
 تربغن لالو ملايغ کآتس کياغن اد سکتیک مک ايغون سمفيله لالو
 ماسوق مغادف توانفتري فايوغ مهکوت داغکتن تاغن جارين مپوسن
 دآتس کفلا ستله دليہت فتري فايوغ مهکوت اکن تروغ فيثيت ايت لالو
 اي برتان ادبق کق بواه هاتي کق توان داتغ درقد مان دان افاته
 کر جان کران لام ساغت کق تيا دفرنه برتمو دغن ادبق کق سرت دغن
 گوڤهن چوب خبر دغن سکران سفاي بوله کق کتھوي اکن حالن مک
 سمبه تروغ فيثيت کق ۲ سبب ادبق داتغ مغادف کق اين ادبق هندق
 برتان کفد کق ادقون اکن سلمفيت ايت ابغ تيري کفکه ستله ددغر
 اوله فتري فايوغ مهکوت اکن فرکتان تروغ فيثيت ايت مک جواب فتري
 فايوغ مهکوت مغافاکه ادبق کق برکات دمکين ايت راسان جاوه هاتي
 قول مندغرث مک سمبه تروغ فيثيت جک بوکن ابغ تيري کق مغافاکه
 سنجات کق مريم سيم بايو ايت کق بري کتاغن دي مک کات توان
 فتري فايوغ مهکوت دغرله توان کق هندق چترا اکن حال فد تتکل
 ايهندا کيت دهولو کالا سلمفيت ايت جادي هلبالغ شهنذر راج کوالا
 دليندو غ بولن قدح توا فد تتکل ايتوله ايه کيت باگي (بري) بوات

بارغکالي وان مرک کران سبب اد کباجیکن وق کفد وان ستله (ایت)
 مک وءجوروبهاس فون تورنله کسمفن کالغ سمفن توندا مک انق دایوغ
 فون دکایوهن دغن سکران منوجو کفنجاجف تمباک تیغ تیک اد
 سکتیک لمان مک وق (جوروبهاس) فون سمفيله کفنجاجف تمباک تیغ
 تیک مک تتکل ایت وان چیک اتن بسی اتن تمباک فون سدiale
 منتتي دهونسف فدغ هولو سواس ایت تیغکل مات سهاج دان سییجيء
 باتیل امس چوکف دغن سینتوق داره دتاروهن ددالم باتیل ایت مک
 وءجوروبهاس فون سمفيله دهدافن وان چیک سرت مشکت تاغن جاري
 میوسن دانس کفلا کتان وان ۲ تیاد کنشکه کبایقکن سها اداله تتکل
 وان منوندا کافل بسی تیغ تیک کفد ماس ایت تیک کالي وان
 جاتوه دسام تغه هاروس موک کوالا سهیاله جوک یغ ترجون فرکي
 امیل وان دغن سکران دانلاکي اد سوات ماس قني افیون وان جاتوه
 دموک کوالا سهیاله جوک یغ سلم دغن سکران سکارغ این وان
 لوفاکه فمبایک سها ایت ستله ددغر اوله وان چیک اتن بسی اتن
 تمباک اکن فرکتان وق (جوروبهاس) ایت مک وان چیک فون ملغوغ
 اد سکتیک لمان هیم تیاد کات فوته فون تیاد کات ستله ایت مک وان
 چیک فون دجر کهن (دجر کهن) کتان چیه اورغ توا کوتوء چلاک این
 فندی امت فولس فوسیغ لالو دنکنن تغکوق توء سلامة (وءجوروبهاس؟)
 ایت لالو درفغن کفلا سرت دتاهن ددالم باتیل امس ایت لالو درامسن
 سینتوق ستله سوده لالو دسینتوقپاله اکن سیم بایو سغ کیغک ایت ستله
 سوده دسینتوقن ادفون اکن میت توء سلامة (وءجوروبهاس؟) ایت
 دسورهن انق دایوغن باوا نایک تانمکن دداراتن ستله سوده ادفون
 اکن مریم سیم بایو سغ کیغک ایت ستله سوده کنا سینتوق دغن داره
 مانسي ایت بهاروله برالیه مولتن کفد فنجاجف امس لاقیس سواس
 مولتن لواس باکیکن چلوس کاجه دارا سرت دأسف سلمشیت (دغن)
 کمین دان دوف.

ڦمښځځ ايتوله بايک کيت بوات سينتوقن سځ گڼځځ کران اورغ توا
تووق ايت دودق دم کتيک (کتیک؟) جک کيت ناروه ڦون تيا د
جادي اف.

مک وان چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک ڦون برتته دسورهن دوا
اورغ انق دايوغ نايک کداراتن ڦرکي اميل وءجوروبهاس مک انق
دايوغ ڦون دکايوهن سمځن کالغ سمځن توندا دتوجون کداراتن دغن
سکران اد سکتیک مک انق دايوغ ڦون سمځيله کداراتن کرومه وق
(جوروبهاس) لالو دڦځکيلن کتاځ وق ۲ تته وان دسورهن ڦځکيلن دغن
سکران ماري برسام ۲ ستله ددغر وق (جوروبهاس) مک ايڦون برتاځ کڦد
انق دايوغ کتاځ افاکه کرجاځ وان ڦځکيل اکو هندق سوره بوات اف
اکو دغر کات وان دودق برڦرغ دغن بودق ۲ تيک سباي جک وان
هندق سوره اکو برلاون دغن بودق ۲ تيک سباي ايت اکو تيا د اوقاي
کران اکو دودق دم کتيک (کتیک؟) مک کات انق دايوغ وق ۲
دغرله وق سهيا هندق کات اداله سهيا دغر سديکيت ۲ کات وان هندق
بوات سينتوق اکن سيم بايو سځ گڼځځ ستله ددغر وق (جوروبهاس)
اکن ڦرکتان انق دايوغ ايت مک وق (جوروبهاس) ڦون منايسته سرت
دغن راتځن کتاځ سمځين کامق وان هندق بوات دمکين تو (ايت) روڦ
وان تيا د کځځکه ڦمبايک سهيا دان کباچيکن اکو اداله تتکل وان منوندا
کافل بسي تيغ تيک - تيک کالي وان جاتوه دسام تغه موک کوالا
سکلين جوروباتو جورومودي انق دايوغ سکلين ماسيغ (۲) دودق ليهت
کليڦ ۲ مات اکوله جوک يغ برنغ ڦرکي اميل وان دسام تغه هاروس
موک دانلاکي ڦول اد سوات ماس ڦني اڦيون وان جاتوه دموک کوالا
سکلين کليغ چينا سيم ملايو ماسيغ (۲) دودق ليهت سهاج اکوله جوک
يغ سلم ڦرکي اميل دي سمځين هاتي وان تيا د کځځ ڦمبايکن اکو
يغدمکين تو (ايت) روڦ مک جواب انق دايوغ وق ۲ ماريله لکس دغن
سکران بايقله وق ڦرکي ڦرسمبه سنديري کڦد وان جکلو کيت لمبت

ڪيڻڪ ايت جڪ اي ملتوف ستله سوده انق دايوڻ دأيسي اڪن سيم
 بايو سڃ ڪيڻڪ ايت مڪ سلمڻيت ڦون داميلله ڦلوروڻ دوا بيڃيءَ
 برنتي سام سبائي لالو دلمبوڻ دان دتيمڻ دفسن هاپس دڻن ڪات ۲
 اڱڪو ڦرڪيله ڪڦنجاجڻ امس لافيس سواس ايت بير ليڱڪوڦ ڪافق
 ڪافق دتاهوڻ ڪڍيري دان دڪاوي راس اڱڪو دغرله ڦسن اڪو جاڻن
 اڱڪو لوڦ ستله دڦسن ڪڦد ڦلورو ايت مڪ وان چيڪ انتن بسي انتن
 تمباڪ ڦون داميلن ڦوتيج تونم ڦوتيج تمباڪ دلغسوڻ تربيت ڪڦان
 توتف موڪ بغسو امس ڦون برسام ۲ دڻن سلمڻيت مڪ سلمڻيت ڦون
 دچوجهله ڦوتيج تونم هولو تمباڪ سراي مڱڪت جاري مپوسن داتس
 ڪڦلا لالو دسوروڻن ڪلڱڪه دوا دڪيرڦ ڪڪيري ڪانن مپالا لالو دجونمله
 ڦوتيج تونم هولو تمباڪ اد سڪتيڪ مڪ اسڻ ڦون مڱنجله ڪلمڪابوت
 دڦيتو ڪوالا ستله ايت مڪ سيم بايو سڃ ڪيڻڪ ڦون دبراليه باليق ڪڦد
 سلمڻيت دڻن سڪراڻ مڪ وان چيڪ انتن بسي انتن تمباڪ ڦون
 برڪريو له مرأوڻ سفرت ڪاجه دارا ڦيتا تولغ ڪڦد توانڦتري بغسو امس
 مڪ بغسو امس ڦون سڪراله برلاري ۲ دڪيرڦن دڻن ڪاين سبي دادا
 ستله قادم مڪ بغسو امس ڦون برڪات وان ۲ دغرله وان سهيا هندق ڪات
 اداله تتڪل دهولو ڪالا ماس برجنجي دڻن ڪق سهيا ڦتري ڦايوڻ
 مهڪوت جڪ تياڊ سينتوق دڻن داره مانسي اي تياڊ ماهو برستيا بردڻن
 ڪيت ستله (ايت) مڪ وان چيڪ انتن بسي انتن تمباڪ ڦون دلغسوڻ
 ماسوق ڪدالم ڪوروڻ برندا لالو دودق برسندر دبنتل سراڪ مڪ وان
 چيڪ انتن بسي انتن تمباڪ ڦون برتان ڪڦد جوروباتو جورومودي انق
 دايوڻ سڪلين ڪتان سياڦاڪه يغبوله ڪيت هندق بوات سينتوق سيم بايو
 سڃ ڪيڻڪ اين مڪ سڪلين انق دايوڻ ڦون ماسيغ (۲) ڪتر مليڪيه
 (مڱيڪيل) تاڪوت بارڱڪالي وان بوات سينتوق اڪن سيم بايو سڃ
 ڪيڻڪ ايت ستله ايت اد سڪتيڪ مڪ سمبه انق دايوڻ دان جوروباتو
 جورومودي ڪنان وان ۲ دغرله سهيا هندق ڪات ادڦون وءِ جوروبهاس

دایوځ جورو باتو جورو مودي ښون دباوا تورن سمښتوندا ددایوځن نایک کدارتن سته سمښي لالو دښاغښ مریم سریو تیک راتوس دهالان کډ ښجاف امس لایس سواس ایت تیک هاری تیک مالم سیخ سام مالم سروځ څلورو مریم ښون بردوځله کیری کانن ښجاف امس لایس سواس اکنتافین سوات ښون تیاد برتمښوه دښن ښجاف ایت.

سته سوده مک انق دایوځ جورو باتو جورو مودي ښون دتورن بالیق کډ ښجاف تمباک تیغ (تیک) ماسیخ ۲ فرسمبهن کډ سلمښت کات سڅورځ کات دوا وان ۲ ښجاف امس لایس سواس هابیس څچه کافق کافق سوات تیاد تیځکل اف لاکي مک جورو باتو جورو مودي ښون انق دایوځ سکلیښن دباواله تورن سمښتوندا څرکي منوندا ښجاف امس اد سکتیک تورنله تیمور سڅوي ۲ بهاس هیلځله اسف مریم ایت مک تمځله ښجاف امس لایس سواس تراڅورځ ۲ سوات ښون تیاد روسق بناس مک ترکجوتله انق دایوځ سکلیښن سرای دفرسمبهن کډ وان چیک اتن بسی اتن تمباک کتان وان ښجاف امس لایس سواس ایت سوات ښون تیاد روسق بناس سته (د) دڅر اوله وان چیک اکن څرکتان انق دایوځ ایت مک کتان سوات ښون مریم سریو تیک راتوس ایت تیاد کو هارځ ملینکن اغکو سکلیښن ایسیله مریم یځبرنام سیم بایو سځ کیځک داتس ښجاف کیت این مریم ایتوله سوات یغ کو هارځ لاکي مک انق دایوځ دان جورو باتو جورو مودي ښون دایسیله مریم سیم بایو سځ کیځک اد لبه کورځ اوښتن امفت کونجا ادڅون اکن مریم سیم بایو سځ کیځک کتر بومي کونځ برلاک جک اورځ مغندوځ څترا سمیلن بولن نسچای کوکر بلاک دانلاکي کرا دجولي هابیس جاتوه کتانه یڅرات دان کرځ دهاروس ښون هابیس نایک کدارتن بلاک دان کایو باکو دان تڅر دڅنتي هابیس تیځکل لورس سهاج دان دڅوسیځ تیک بلیت څولو څرچ درځد مځکالیه دلڅسوځ کتانه جاوا دان څپوداهن دلڅسوځ ماتي دتانه یځملیا دهولو کڅلا قبر توه حوی دمکینه حالن سیم بایو سځ

درهاک هیلخ دمولت تیمبول دمت سلمشیت فون براساله نایک کلم
 فیغ ساکیت کفلا باکی^۱ اورغ سرکوف دغن کاوه جاوا توبه بادن (بدن)
 لغوه لمفوه باکی^۲ اورغ چمفق دغن جالا سلمشیت فون ربه ترکاف ۲
 مات برکیسر^۳ باکی^۴ تلور ایتیق اغسا کاکی تاغن باکی چوخیلا سبله
 تاغن دودق تنجوق بالیق کفنجاجف تمباک تیغ تیک مولت تیاد بوله
 برتوتر کات ترکجوت هایس جوروباتو جورومودی انق دایوغ فون تیاد
 ترکیرا ۲۱ سرای دکایوهن بالیق چلوم چلف تیاد برکتھوان هالا دباوان
 بالیق کفنجاجف تمباک تیغ تیک مک تروغ فیثیت فون برلاوغ کات
 وان ۲ ننئی دهولو وان سهیا هندق بایر حاصل چوکئی کراج مغاف
 وان بالیق لکس دغن سگران سته سوده مک سلمشیت فون سمفیله
 کفنجاجف تمباک تیغ تیک مک گوندیق دلافن فون برلاری برتیمشا ۲
 سمیل مراتف مناعیس بواغ ایر مات کات سورغ کات دوا مٹافاته
 وان - وان جادی دمکین تو (ایت) روف وان کات وان هندق امیل دغن
 میره مات سکارغ این مات وان ترجکی (ترجکیل) باکی^۵ تلور ایتیق
 اغسا کاکی تاغن باکی^۶ چوخیلا مولت فون تیاد بوله برتوتر کات
 مک گوندیق دلافن داوسغله سلمشیت ماسوق کدالم کوروغ برندا مک
 بغسو امس فون دامیلله ایر ددالم کندی امس تشکی سواس لالو دایاتن
 دغن دعا ۲ سته سوده لالو دسیرمله سرات ۲ توبه بادن (بدن) سلمشیت
 اد سکتیک مک سلمشیت فون بهاروله بوله مموک مات لالو برتوتر کات
 سرای کتان بغسو ۲ اکو هندق کتاکن مناکن اد جک سوسه عذب
 برجومفاله کیت کران سمفیله سوده ماس سومفاهن مرحوم راج جاوا
 سته سلمشیت صیحتله فولغ قولیه سدیکالا لالو سلمشیت فون دبرین
 تیه کفد جوروباتو جورومودی انق دایوغ دسورهن نایک کداراتن
 باریسکن مریم سربو تیک راتوس کفد فنجاجف امس لاقیس سواس
 ایت تیک هاری تیک مالم سیغ سام مالم سروف بیر فچه لشکف جهنم
 کافق کافق بیر دناهوکن دیری دان دگاوی راس سته سوده مک انق

بوکان تیکر بتل ڦاکی ڦښ ڦاوان نیاد ڦرنه ڦولځ ایټقون بلوم لاکی کیرا
 ایټقون دغرله وان سهیا هندق کات کالو کنا ۲ کیرا وان تولق ماری
 ادیق بغسوامس باکی (بری) دکت سهیا ایسی کهوین ایت کسموان سهیا
 هندق لښس بلاک ستله ددغر سلمښت اکن ڦرکتان تروغ ڦیثت ایت
 دجرکهښ (دجرکهښ) دتغکیغ دکارت کیکی دجکین (دجکیلن) مات کتاک
 توا تیاد برانی تراچغ تربیت دسورهښ بودق دودق توجی کیت مک
 جواب تروغ ڦیثت تیاد سځکوه وان توا مودا ڦون سهیا اینیله دغرله وان
 سهیا هندق خبر دغن چریتا ادڦون جوروباتو تو (ایت) وان کلم نام دي
 بوکنن کلم سبارغ کلم - کلم تو (ایت) اصل تانه جاټاکوکه ساعت کولیت
 دي تمثت (ڦر) هیمڦونن الت سنجات سودارا جوک کښد سهیا ادڦون اکن
 جورومودي ایت جرون نام دي بوکن جرون سبارغ جرون - جرون تو
 (ایت) اصل تانه جاټا جاغلنه دڦرموده دکت دي جرون تو (ایت) کوکه
 ساعت وان اکر دي ریبوت طوڦن (طوفان) بسر ۲ ڦون تیاد دتاکوت تیاد
 دکتتر جک وان هندق چابوت ڦون میره مات تمثت ڦرهیمڦونن الت
 سنجات سودارا مودا لاکی وان درڦد سهیا - سهیا اینیله وان سودارا
 یغتوا دڦځکیل تروغ ڦیثت نام سهیا ادڦون یغ نام تروغ ڦیثت تو (ایت)
 وان جاغلنن هندق ماکن منته دي جکلو دربوس دکولي ڦون کواه
 ڦون فاهیت ماوغ هندق ماکن دي ستله ددغر سلمښت اکن ڦرکتان تروغ
 ڦیثت ایت بهاروله دکتهوین اکن تننوت بالوي (بیلا ؟) مرحوم راج
 جاوا مک سلمښت ڦون دسینتنن سي تیځکف تمباک دڦرنایقن بورغ
 دڦرجاتوهښ تیلا دهالان کدادا تروغ ڦیثت توه ڦغلیما ڦنجاچف امس
 لافیس سواس مک کات تروغ ڦیثت صبرله وان بوکنن سهیا هندق
 برکلاهی برېته دغن وان - وان کات ڦاتیري لاکی مق سهیا ڦون سهیا
 اکوله جوک مک تروغ ڦیثت ڦون داغکتښ جاري مپوسن داتس کښلا
 دساهونن کښد مهاراج گورو توکځ کتیک برلیور ماسین بردارده ڦوتیه
 بروما سوغسغ مینتا تورن دولة توله ڦاف کران سلمښت سوده هندق

ڪنل نيله (اينيله) ڪالو اڱڪو هندق تاهو ڪات يغب نام وان چيڪ انتن
 تمباڪ شهنڊر راج ڪوالا دان جڪلو اڪو نايڪ ڪدار اتن مغادق راج
 دڦڱيل اورغ داتوء وان چيڪ مهاراج ديندا ستله ددغر اوله تروغ ڦيڻيت
 اڪن ڦرڪٽان سلمڻيت ايت مڪ دجوابن ڪات وان ۲ سهيا ڦيٽا امڦونله
 ڪڦد وان ڪران سهيا (تياد) تاهو دان تياد ڪنل بڻسا وان مڪ سلمڻيت
 ڦون جرڪه (جرڪه) دتڱيڻ دجڪي (دجڪيل) مات سراي دڪيرڻ ڦدغ
 بتوء الغ ايت دآس ڪڦلا مڪ ڪات تروغ ڦيڻيت صبرله دهولو وان
 بوڪنن سهيا هندق برڪلاهي دغن وان اف وان هندق ڪيرا ۲ ماريله
 براڻ حاصل چوڪي ڪراج ايت هابيس سودهڪه وان ڪيرا بلاڪ مڪ
 جواب سلمڻيت ڪسموان هابيس اڪو ڪيرا بلاڪ باير ماري لڪس دغن
 سڪرا سباق امڦت بلس تاهيل سميلن بهارا مڪ ڪات تروغ ڦيڻيت وان
 مغافاتو يڱ دوا لاکي وان ترلوڦ دان وان لڦس سهاج يڱ حاصل ساوه
 ايت دودق ماڪن تانه هرت راج دان حاصل توڱو ٽيڪ سهيا دودق
 بلنجا ڦاڪي ڦٽغ تياد ڦرنه لتق لتا ايتڦون وان لڦس جوڪ مڪ سلمڻيت
 ڦون دجر ڪهن (دجر ڪهن) دتڱيڻ دجڪي (دجڪيل) مات ڪٿان تياد اڪه
 يڱتوا چوب تراڱغ تربيت اڪو هندق لاون برڪيرا دسورهن بودق ۲
 دودق توجي مآين ڪيت جڪ اڱڪو تياد باير ماري حاصل چوڪي ڪراج
 تنٽوله ڦدغ بتوء الغ اين نايڪ ساڪي ڪڦلا دان سي تيڱف تمباڪ
 اين هيڱف دلڱغ دادا اڱڪو ڪنلله چيء بڪس تاغن ڦاٽيري لاکي
 مق ميڪ (ميڪ) مڪ جواب تروغ ڦيڻيت ڦاوان ۲ سڱو جوڪ ڦاوان ۲
 ڪات ڦاٽيري لاکي مق سهيا اداله ماس سهيا هندق ڪلوار دڦيٽو ڪوالا
 ما بوندا سهيا برڦسن ڪڦد سهيا جڪ اڱڪو جاتوه ڪجوهه مڱڪاليه تانه
 جاٽا هڱ برجومڦا دغن ڦاٽيري هڱ يڱ جادي شهنڊر راج ڪوالا دسوره
 سهيا منڱو ايسي ڪهوين دلاقن بلس تاهيل سميلن بهارا اوڦه منڱو
 ايت امڦت ريل توا ڪسموان ايت سهيا ماهو توني ۲ بلاڪ دانلاڪي
 سڦرت مان سارا نفقه بلوم لاکي ڪيرا يڱ تاريق هيڊغ سورغ هيڊغ

دان دتغکیشن دکافم بییر دجکین (دجکیلن) مات سرت دهونسن فدرغ
 بتوئ الخ هولو سواس ایت سرای کتان (اکو) تیاد فدرولی سیاف بوکنن
 نگری باف میک (میکا) ایکوت سوک هاتیکوله جوک جک اغکو
 تیاد دبایر ماری لکس دغن سکرا تتتوله فدرغ بتوئ الخ این نایک
 ساکی کفلا بولیهله راس بکس تاغن تروغماس (ترماس) تاریق فونتوغ
 فادم میالا جک اغکو تیاد لوت فون تتتوله جاتوه کدالم لأوت لنتارا
 دمونه کداره یو بردغن بوی مک تروغ فیثیت فون منجواب کات ابغ ۲
 دغرله ابغ سهیا هندق (کات) یغبوله سهیا ماسوق کسینی کران سهیا
 دغر خبر اورغ کات نگری جوهر مگکالیه این سرونوئ رامی ساغت ابغ
 تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ جک باوا مودل سکوفغ انتوغ سبهارا جک تیاد باوا مودل
 فون تتو بوله لاب اینیله ابغ یغبوله سهیا ماسوق هندق جوال برجاج
 مک کات سلمشیت مان اد دنکری یغمودل سکوفغ هندق لاب سبهارا
 تیاد باوا مودل فون هندق بوله سهاج یفتوا تیاد ماهو تراجغ تربیت
 اکو هندق اجق لاون برکیرا دسورهن بودق ۲ دودق توجی ماین کیت
 جک فناکوت باجوی (باچول) ساغت فون افاکه کونان ماسوق جوال
 برجاج ددالم نگری اورغ مک جواب تروغ فیثیت ابغ ۲ تیاداله ابغ
 یفتوا مودا ملینکن سهیا اینیله دانلاکی تیاد اقاله ابغ دکاغن یغ سهیا
 باوا ماسوق جوال برجاج هان اد سدیکیت ۲ رمقه ۲ جاوا یأیت جیتن
 مانیس جیتن هیم اد امفت لیم انم کونچا دان بواه لیمو مانیس لیمو
 کندغسا دان پیور ملباری جارغ ۲ اد هان ایتوله سهاج ابغ یغ دکاغن
 سهیا باوا ماسوق جوال برجاج ستله ددغر اوله سلمشیت مک ایفون
 ترلالو مارهن سرای کتان بوکنن اکو تیاد هرتهی تاوسه اغکو هندق
 قیاس سایوغ توتر کات یغ اغکو کات رمقه ۲ جاوا ایت اوبت بدیل
 هندق همفس کفلا باف اغکوکه دان یغ (اغکو) کات لیمو مانیس لیمو
 کندغسا پیور ملباری ایت فلورو مریم تیاد اکو اینده دان تیاد اکو کترکن
 دکت میک (میکا) یفتوا ۲۱ تیاد ماهو تراجغ تربیت اکو هندق باکی (بری)

وق برکونديق تيک مک کات وه جوروبهاس جاغئکن برکونديق تيک
 جک سئوله فون اکو تياد ماهو جک کو تاهو هندق جادي دمکين ني
 (اين) روف ستله سوده مک سلمئيت فون برلاؤغ کات سيافاکه توه
 فغليما دان سيافاکه نخودا جوروباتو جورومودي فنجاجف امس لافيس
 سواس اين تربيت ماري کسيني اکو هندق لاون برکيرا ستله ددغر اوله
 تروغ فيئت مک ايئون تربيتله کفافن توتف موک سراي کتائ سها
 اينيله ابغ توه فغليما فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس اين مک سلمئيت
 فون برکات بودق اين اف يغ هندق دتاهو توتر برکات يفتوا چوب
 کلوار ماري کسيني اکو هندق لاون برکيرا مک جواب تروغ فيئت
 توا مودا فون سها اينيله اف يغ هندق کيرا چوب کيرا ماريله سهاي
 بوله سها هندق تاهو عادة رسم بهاس مک کات سلمئيت جک بکيتو
 اکو هندق اميل حاصل چوکي دفيتو کوالا اغکو باير ماري لکس دغن
 سگرا سباق دلافن بلس تاهيل سميلن بهارا حاصل بوبوت تيغ لاي
 تميرغ کنا کسموان مک تروغ فيئت فون برلاؤغ کات ابغ ۲ برلائين
 ساغت ابغ عادة نگري اين دغن نگري سها ادفون عادة اوندغ ۲ نگري
 سها جک فراهو جوغ کافل ماسوق برلاوه دفيتو کوالا اورغ تاتف
 سرت دغن فريقسا اف ۲ يغ دکاغن يغبابوا ماسوق جوال برجاج ايت
 مک افييل سوده دتاتف هاييس کسموان ايت مک جک اد سنجان يغ
 فنجغ درمقس دتاروه دفيتو کوالا دان سکلين سنجات يغ فندق ايت
 دبزکن بابوا ماسوق برسام ۲ دغندي کدالم فکن فسارا دان هاري مان
 يغ سوده هاييس جوال برجاج ايت کفد هاري مان يغ هندق کلوار
 ايت بهاروله دتيمبغ حاصل محصول چوکي کراج ادفون سنجات يغ
 تاروه دفيتو کوالا ايت بهاروله دسر باکي (بري) باليق دکت دي دان
 جک هيلغ ساتو دکتتي دوا دمکينه ابغ عادة اوندغ ۲ نگري سها برلائين
 ساغت ابغ دغن نگري چلاک مک ستله ددغر اوله سلمئيت اکن فرکتان
 تروغ فيئت ايت مک ايئون ترلالوله مارهن سرت دجرکهن (دجرکهن)

تغه دسبله کیري براودن ۲ (براوندن ۲؟) تربیت کفافن توتف موک
 دهترن وان چیک اتن بسی اتن تمباک سمفی کسمفن کالغ سمفن
 توندا مک سلمفیت نایقله کسمفن کالغ سمفن توندا دودق برسندر
 دبتل سراک ادفون اکن سی تیغکف تمباک ایت دودق دأتس ریا دان
 قدغ بنتوء الغ هولو سواس ایت دودق سندغ ددادا دان سبله تاغن
 دودق فکغ سآوروت روتن سکا مک سلمفیت فون برکات کایوه لکس انق
 دایوغ جاغن باکی (بری) چلوم چلف نسچای اکو ساکل کفلا مک
 سکلین انق دایوغ فون تاکوت تیاد ترکیار ۲۱ دکایوهله سمفن کالغ سمفن
 توندا ایت برماچم ۲ لاگو سکالی دتق دان سکالی دکغکغ باکی هندق
 فوئس مات فیغکغ کایوه برنام بورغ تربغ دان دألپهن فول ساتو لاگو
 دوان انق ساتو ایبو سکالی دتق ساتو دفغکو ایرن منیتف سمفی کسکو
 کایوه برنام راج برادو ماکین ساعت سمفن لاجو دسجغ بردشن دوا
 مک سمفیله دفنججف امس لافیس سواس مک تروغ فیثیت فون برکات
 کفد جرون کلم ایغت ۲ ادیق جرون سکالی این برجومفاله کیت فاهیت
 مأوغ ماسم کلت ستله ایت مک سلمفیت فون دکلیلشن فنججف امس
 لافیس سواس ایت تیگ (کالی) کلیلغ دان دبرداهیمن (دبرداهمن)
 تیگ کالی مک سکلین انق دایوغ تروغ فیثیت امفت فوله اورغ فون
 هابیس کمتر سکلین سندی اغکوتان سفرت اورغ دم کتیک (کتیک؟)
 ادفون اکن اورغ توا وعجوروبهاس فون ربه ددالم فیتق لادا سرای
 مناعیس بواغ ایر مات کتانا جک اکو تاهو دمکین نی (این) روغ
 حرامله تیاد اکو ماهو ماری ماکن گاجی دکت میک (میکا) بایقله اکو
 دودق ددالم نگرې اکو برنام تروغ کاجغ سرت فیسغ بگالا بوله جوک
 جوال سکوفغ ترا مک تروغ فیثیت فون برلاوغ کات وق ۲ جاغلنه وق
 دودق مناعیس بواغ ایر مات جاغلنه وق سوسه هاتی تاکوت بوکنکه سهیا
 برججی دشن وق ماس هندق کلوار درفد لیندوغ بولن قدح توا دفتنو
 کوالا جک سهیا جاتوه کجوه مگکالیه تانه جاتا سهیا هندق باکی (بری)

بهکیت سنتف ناسي، تاريخ هيدغ سورغ هيدغ ديسف اوله کونديق دلافن
 ستله سوده سنتف ماکن مينوم کنف بلاک مک فآوان فون داميلن سورغ
 کالغ فتي دبوک مک دباوان کلوار سکلينن فکايں اد بلاک لالو دفاکين
 سهلي سروي (سروال) تيشکورغ راکي جاوا برسوغکيت بنغ امس دري
 تفين لغسوغ کفها بنغ امس فربواتن جفون بلاک ستله سوده مک داميلن
 قول قنديغ چوتم دکاچيت (دکاچيف) دفيغکغ دي ستله ايت لالو داميلن
 قول سهلي کايں چيندي کهارا فنجشن تيک فوله هستا دبشن دأتس
 قنديغ چونم ايت تيک بليت برتمو فونچا دان داميل فون سهلي کايں
 فوتيه کورا فنجش تيک فوله هستا جوک دبشن دبوات لافيق سکلين الت
 سنجتان ستله ايت لالو دسيسيفن سکلين الت سنجات ستله ايت لالو
 داميلن دفاکي سهلي باجو سروسه بوغا سروج کنچيغ براتور دلغکغ
 دادا دان دتغکيق سافو تاغن کفلا يأت کايں باتيق بتاوي دليقتن
 دسوسن تفي دتغکيقن قول بولغ سکالي دان دتولقن قول سديکيت ربغ
 ککيري سافو تاغن برکتر تيمغ^۲ غن نکري تغکيقن برنام تفکول فنجي^۲
 ستله ماکي لالو دسيسيفن قول سکل سنجتان کليلغ فيغکغ دأتس کايں
 فوتيه کورا يغ فنجش تيک فوله هستا ايت يأت سفرت کريس فنجش
 کريس فندق دان تمشينغ لميغ دان باديق کولق رمبو لئق (؟) تومبوق
 لادا دان ليغکوغ باجق ايت دکامن دفهان دان دسيسيفن کليغ فيغکغ
 دان يغمان يغلواق ايت دسولمن دغن انق کنچالا ستله سوده لالو
 داميلن قول سفوچق سي تيغکف تمباک دان سييله فدرغ بتوء الغ
 هولو سواس ستله سوده سيف مک وان چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک
 فون برلاوغ تان کقد انق دايوغن کتان سيف سودهک انق دايوغ
 جوروباتر جورومودي سمفن کالغ سمفن توندا ايت مک جواب سکلين
 انق دايوغ جوروباتو جورومودي سوده سيف بلاک فآوان مک وان
 چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک فون برجالنله کلوار کفائن توتف موک
 بغسو امس برجالن دهولو کونديق سولغ دسبله کانن دان کونديق

كفلا بسر فينغ كوتي° تباد فايه ماسوق دغن الت سنجات اكو هندق اميل
 دغن ميرد مات سهاج مك كونديق دلافن توله (ايتوله) بهارو سوک هاتين
 تباد ترکير ۲۱ مندغر فركتان سلميت ايت ستله سوده مك سلميت فون
 دلغسو ماسوق كدالم كوروغ برندا فينغ دلافن فيق (فياف) فون سوده
 دليث كونديق دلافن دان روکوء دلافن باتغ يغ فينغ دلافن فيق (فياف)
 ايت دسواف اوله سلميت سمولت سهاج دفتفن مروقه سقرت کاجه دارا
 ففق فيسغ بشکالا دان روکوء دلافن باتغ دچوجه اودوت سکالي سهاج اسثن
 مغنجن بر فغکت ۲ دفينتو کوالا سقرت روف فنجاجف تمباک تر باکر لاکون
 ترکجوت جرون دان کلم دفتنجاجف امس لافيس سواس دسغک فنجاجف
 تمباک تر باکر سراي برکات کفد تروغ فيثيت ابغ تروغ فيثيت ۲ فنجاجف
 تمباک سوده تر باکر دسيلو ليته اوله تروغ فيثيت سراي کتان
 مريثيت ساغت ادیق جرون اين بوکنکه ددالم فنجاجف تمباک ايت
 سوکو مادت افون بلاک ستله سوده مک فتری بغسو امس فون داميلله
 بولوه چاقق فآوان دي دفاغ فليتا دغن سکران دان دایسيله چندو
 ايت ستاهيل چندو دبوات تیک چولين سهاج ستله سوده دایسي دسواله
 بولوه چاقق ايت کفد وان چیک اتن بسي اتن تمباک مک وان چیک
 فيبي° دبراليه بر دوعوه (ملغوه؟) دبواغکن بلاکغ مونتهغ (بونتهغ) سهاج مک
 کونديق دلافن فون ترکجوت سرت دغن تاکوتن حيران تباد ترکير ۲۱
 اف يغ سيلف (خيلف "خلاف") تباد کنا يغبوله فآوان مرک ماسيغ (۲)
 دودق کجيف ۲ مات سام سنديرين تباد براني برکات مک کونديق سولغ
 فون برکات کفد بغسو امس ادیق سو جوکک يغساله کرج سبب وان مرک
 مک توانفتری بغسو امس فون ترايغته کفد زمان مودا ۲۱ تسکل راج جاوا
 مک بغسو امس فون در بهله تيدور سرت دبواغ کاین سبي° دادا لالو
 داميلن بولوه چاقق ايت دکالغن دلغکغ دادان دأتس سوسو مک وان
 چیک فون بهاروله براليه باليق سرت مناریق سپوم سيروغ بهاس لالو
 ددمله چندو ايت اد سجنج بردغن دوا ستله سوده اودوت چندو ايت لالو

برجالن تربيت كفافن توتف موک ستله دليهت تروغ فيثيت مك اي فون
 برلاوغ (كات) كهد جرون كلم سراي كتان اديق جرون اديق كلم كروبو
 سابوغ راج سوده تربيت كفافن توتف موک چتقيق سڭكوه اديق جرون
 يڭ كات وان چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک توبهن كچيل لميت بيدڭ
 دادا اد امفت هستا فونيه كونڭ باكي ارغ فارا فيڭڭڭن رمڭيڭ باكي
 تاي دارا ميسين باكي ايجوق كمبر تيك رمبوتن باكي بيڭي لادا تيا
 سياف لاكي يڭ هندق بندڭ بردڭندي يڭ كات وان چيک انتن بسي
 انتن تمباک ستله (ايت) مك وان چيک فون داميلن كندي امس تڭكي
 سواس دبركومر دباسوهن موک دلوهن كدالم لاوت لتارا سهڭڭ
 برکواق بايم سنتياس ستله سوده داميلن سهلي كاين چيندي كهارا
 دكلمبوڭن (دكلوبوڭن "دسلوبوڭن") داتس كڭلا يڭ سبلهن بغسو امس
 دودق سبي ددادا دان يڭ سكرت كونديق سولڭ دودق فڭڭ فونچا مك
 سلمڭيت فون برهادڭله كبوتتوت تنو (تناو) برلابوه كمتهاري جاتوه
 دباچ شهادة كلمه شهادة دهوبڭ جوک دسيلو ككانن ككيري سوده
 فيله (فرڭيله) داغكت تاغن دسافو كموک دان دبراليه فول سيلو
 كمتهاري هيدوف دتيلڭن دڭندڭ مارا امفت فوله امفت مارا بهيا اد
 بلاك يڭكورڭ سديكيت اد بسر بيڭي لادا دچارين تيا دماهو برجومفا
 سلمڭيت فون ملغوڭ اد سكتيک مك بغسو امس فون برلاوغ كات وان ۲
 اداكه بوله سقرت وان منوندا كافل بسي تيڭ تيک ماس وان برفرڭ دڭن
 راج جاوا مك جواب سلمڭيت اد كورڭ سديكيت بسر بيڭي لادا مك
 كونديق دلاڭن مناڭيس بواغ اير مات كات سئورڭ كات دوا وان جك
 وان تيا دكامق هادف بودق تيک سبائي بايقله وان بونه سهيا - سهيا
 حلال پاوا سهيا - سهيا تيا دماهو جادي تاوانن اورڭيڭ هينا فاف اورڭيڭ
 لتا مك جواب سلمڭيت دڭن سكران جاڭله بغسو اڭكو دودق مناڭيس
 بواغ اير مات سهاج اكو كات هندق ليهت هاتي ميک (ميكا) كاسيهكه
 انو تيا دكاسيه دكت اكو نك (نه ؟) جك سڭدر بودق ۲ تيک سبائي ايت

چرمين مات وان برادو سوده تڱكي هاري لمڦو° كتيك فٽخ تو سهاج وان
دودق برسوغوت كيكه (كيكيس) چلڦا سڪالي اين تتوله برتاته ايسي
سهاج جڪ كوليت اڻيون بوله بوات تيمون ڦڪن ڦسارا رزقي زاكت
(زڪاة) اورغ باوا ماري هنتر دكت كيت کران ڦنجاجف امس ماسوق
برلا بوه دباهو ڪوالا دڦنچڦ تيك سبنتر لاڱي اير فاسغ ڦنجاجف هندق
موديق ماسوق ڪڦڪن ڦسارا کران ڦنجاجف ماسوق جوال برجاج جڪلو
سها تياڊ ڳرق وان - وان بڱڪيت ست ني وان مرڪ دكت سها مڪ وان
چيڪ انتن بسي انتن تمباڪ ڦون تياڊ ماهو هندق جاڪ سهڱڪ دودق
تاريق رغوو ستياس مڪ تروغ ڦيڦيت ڦون برلاوڻ ڪات دري ڦنجاجف
امس سراي ڪٿاڻ ڪق ۲ جڪلو ڪق هندق باڱي (بري) وان بڱڪيت لڪس
دغن سڪرا چوباله ڪق اميل چاچي ڪندوي° (ڪندول) ڪڦلا مرڳو له
(مراڳو له؟) دغن سڪرا ستله ددغر ڳونديق دلاڦن ماسيغ ۲ مبي تياڊ
ترڪير ۲۱ سراي ڪٿاڻ وان ۲ تياڊ تاهو ڪديري ڪاوي راس سمڦي تڱڪول
ڪايو اورغ هندق ڪندوي° (ڪندول) ڪڦلا ڦون وان تياڊ سدر تياڊ ماهو
هندق جاڪ مڪ بڱسو امس ڦون برڪات چوب اندور ڪق سها هندق
ڳرق ڦول ڪالو (۲) وان جاڪ مڪ بڱسو امس ڦون دبواعله ڪاين
سليموت سلمڦيت لالو دسورين باوق ۲ بولو ددادا مڪ بڱسو امس ڦون
دتوندوق دسوکمن دهولو هاتي دلڱڪڱ دادا سجنج بردغن دوا مڪ سلمڦيت
ڦون ترڪجوت ترڪاف ۲ دچليقن مات ميره مپالا سڦرت بيچي ساڪ
سراي ڪٿاڻ مغافاله بڱسو اڱڪو ڳرق اڪو اف يڱ ڪادوه اف ڪرج سراي
برڪات دغن ڪرسن سوارا مڪ بڱسو امس ڦون منجواب ڪات سبب سها
ڳرق وان کران ڦنجاجف امس ماسوق برلا بوه دڦنچڦ تيك دباهو ڪوالا
سبنتر لاڱي اير فاسغ ڦنجاجف هندق موديق دڦڪن ڦسارا سبب ايتوله
سها ڳرق باڱون وان ڪالو سها تياڊ ڳرق وان - وان مرڪ دكت سها
مڪ سلمڦيت ڦون بڱڪس باڱون دغن سڪرا ڪڦاڦن توتڦ موڪ دان بڱسو
امس برجالن دهولو ڳونديق سولغ سبله ڪانن ڳونديق تغه سبله ڪيري

ستله سوده مک تروغ فيثيت فون دلفسله کومبغ حکمة دي مک کومبغ
 ايتفون دلغسوغن کفنجاجف تمباک تيغ تيگ اد سکتیک مروفوهله بوپي
 کونديق دلافن برتيمفا ۲ ربق رنيق بوپي سوارا ترکربغ ترکرسوي
 (ترکرسوت) رمبوت دکفلا ربه بگيت برتيمفا ۲ هاپس برتلنج کاین
 سبي دادا سوسو فون هاپس ملومفت دلغکغ دادا مک تروغ فيثيت فون
 برکندغ کفها دکلق ايلي تياد ترکیرا ۲ سري دفغکیل جرون کلم سري
 کتاڻ ماري لکس اديق جرون ماري فرجامو مات اورغ ماین وایغ سیغ
 دفنجاجف تمباک تيغ تيگ رامي سغکوه نياد ترکیرا ۲ مک کلم جرون
 فون بیغکس باغون دغن سکران دليهن کونديق دلافن ماسیغ (۲) تياد
 لکت کاین سبي دادا مک جرون فون برکات کفد تروغ فيثيت ابغ تروغ
 فيثيت این ابغ توا سهاج نتي بگيت سلمفیت بوکنکه هیغر مات تلیغا
 کیت جوک تياد فاتوتله ابغ اورغ فرمشوان یغدوات دمکین تو (ایت)
 رووف مک تروغ فيثيت فون ترايغت سغکوه جوک سفرت جرون دکات لالو
 دفولیه بالیق سرت دفغکیل بالیق کومبغ حکمة فرماینن دي مک کونديق
 دلافن ماسیغ ۲ بهاروله سدرکن دیرین ماسیغ ۲ بگيت منچاري کاین
 سبي دادا سري برکات کفد انق دایوغ دي سرت جوروباتو جورومودي
 جکلو بگيت وان ست ني جاغن دخبرکن کلکوان یغجادي دمکین ني (این)
 رووف کامي هندق او فهن سئورغ سهلي سافو تاغن ستر مک سکلین
 انق دایوغ فون سوک تياد ترکیرا ۲ سري کتاڻ بایک ساغته ماچیء
 ماوان سکالي ۲ تياد کامي خبرکن کفد وان ملینکن فچه ایکوت فروتله
 تياد کامي فچه ایکوت مولت مک کونديق دلافن فون دامیلن سورغ
 کالغ فتي دبوک دباوا کلوار سافو تاغن کفلا دیرین کفد انق دایوغن
 چوکف کف بلاک ستله سوده مک کونديق دلافن فون دلغسوغن
 ماسوق کدالم کوروغ برندا دکرفن فاون دي دودق برادو دآس بوق
 تيلم بلدو دبتل سراک دودق کرق کونچغ باغون فاون دي ربق رنيق
 بوپي سوارا کات سئورغ کات دوا باغونله وان اورت رمبوت باتو کفلا

بلاک ادفون فینغ یغدچمفق دفتنو کوالا ایت دفتنا منجادی لایغ ۲
 دفتنو کوالا هیلغ دموت تیمبول دمت تمقله لایغ ۲ سکاون کلم دفتنو
 کوالا ایت مک توانقتری بغسو امس فون برقسله کغد لایغ ۲ دی کتان هی
 لایغ ۲ دغرله اکو هندق فسن دکت میک (میکا) اغکو توجوله دفتجاف
 امس لاقیس سواس ایت هغ کلامرله توء فغلیما فنجاجف ایت کیت لیهت
 اورغ هندق ماتی جوک دفتنو کوالا بیر دمونتہ کداره یو بردغن یوای
 کیت تیغوق اورغ هندق ترجون دسام تغه هاروس فیتو کوالا ستله سوده
 مک لایغ ۲ فون دتوجوله دفتجاف امس دکلامرن تروغ فیثیت تیاد
 ترکیار ۲۱ راساں هندق ترجون دسام تغه هاروس دفتنو کوالا مک تروغ
 فیثیت فون دهنوسله فدغ هولو سواس دودق کیرف دأتس کفلا دان سبله
 تاغن لاکتی دودق چکوف موک سرای دودق دفتکیل جرون دان کلم سرای
 کتان ادیق جرون ادیق کلم ماری لکس دغن سکرا تولغ ابغ - ابغ
 تیاد فرنه منجادی دمکین تو (نی "این" ؟) روغ بناغ اف سماچم نی
 (این) اد راساں لمس باکی هندق ترجون دتغه هاروس این مک
 جرون کلم فون برلاری برنیمقا ۲ ستله ایت مک جرون فون منجواب
 کات ابغ تروغ فیثیت این ابغ توا سهاج بوکنکه فرماین بغسو امس
 فینغ مودا مک تروغ فیثیت فون ترايغت سغکوه جوک سفرت جرون
 دکات لالو دسومفهن بردغن سرافه سکتیک لایغ ۲ ایتفون هیلغله فولغ
 فولیه سدیکالا دغن سکران مک تروغ فیثیت فون برلاوغ کات کق ۲ -
 کق هندق اجق سهیا برکورو که دغن سهیا جک کق هندق اجق سهیا
 برکورو بوله جوک کق سقاته بردغن تو دوا مک تروغ فیثیت فون
 دلغسوغ ماسوق کدالم کوروغ برندا لالو دامیلن لیلین سمبغ (د) فیجیت ۲
 دفتچی ۲ (دفتچل ۲) دتیمبغ (دتیمغ ۲ ؟) لالو منجادی شیکور کومبغ
 دلنبوغن سرای کتان دغرله کومبغ اکو هندق فسن دکت میک (میکا)
 اغکو فرکیله کفتجاف تمباک تیغ تیک اغکو کلیتیق کوندیق دلافن
 جاغن بری لکت کاین سبی ددادا کیت لیهت اورغ هندق ماین وایغ سیغ

دغه هاروس دښتو کوالا رامې سځکوه نگرې جوهر مځکاليه تانه جاتا مک
جرون کلم فون ماسيخ^۲ ماري برتيمفا دليهن جورو باتو جورومودي دودق
برلاک کفلا دسام تغه سمفن کالغ سمفن توندا دان سکلين انق دايوغ
فون هاييس برتومبوق سام سنديرين تياد ترکيرا^{۲۱} مک جرون کلم فون
ماسيخ^۲ دودق کلق ايلي^۲ تياد ترکيرا^{۲۱} سراي برلاوغ کات ابغ تروغ
فيثيت ني (اين) ابغ توا سهاج اداکه فاتوت ابغ بوات دمکين تو (ايت)
روف سبتري لاکي ست ني بځکيت سلمفيت بوکنکه هيغر مات تليغا کيت
جوک بوکنکه سکلين انق دايوغ ايت همب فچاچي (فچاچل) سلمفيت
بلاک اداکه هندق دافت مکه نايک فثکت ابغ فوليه باليق لکس ابغ
بردغن سکرا مک تروغ فيثيت فون برفيکير سځکوه جوک سثرت مان
کات جرون ايت لالو دفوليه باليق دغن سگران^{*}

ستله سوده جورو باتو جورومودي انق دايوغ دسدرکن ديريڼ
سکلين مک ماسيخ^۲ فون دکايوهن باليق سمفن کالغ سمفن توندا ايت
ماسيخ^۲ تياد برکتوان هالا چلوم چلف تياد ترکيرا ستله سمفيله دکافل
تمباک تيغ تيک مک برکاريه کونديق کتوجه برتيمفا^{۲۱} لالو برتان
کفد سکلين انق دايوغ دي کتان بوليکه انق دايوغ اغکو فرکي اميل
حاصل تائف دښتو کوالا مک جواب سکلين انق دايوغن کتان بوله ماچي^۲
ماوان سئورغ سديکيت رات کسموا عاديل (عادل) سځکوه توه فغليما
فتجاف امس لافيس سواس ايت ديريڼ سئورغ سديکيت رات کسموا اد
يغ فاته تاغن اد يغ فاته فها اد يغ هينچوت اد يغ لوک ستله ددغر اوله
بغسو (امس) دري دالم کوروغ برندا مک ايغون برلاري کلوار دغن سگران
کفانن توتف موک مک داميل سيچي^۲ فينغ مودا دبلهن دوا فينغ داياتن
دغن دعا^{۲۱} دان سبله ايت دلمبوغن کاتس اودارا دان يغ سبله لاکي
ايت دچمفن کښتو کوالا ادفون فينغ يغ سبله يغدللمبوغن کاتس اودارا
ايت اد سکتیک تورنله هوچن سکاون دتيمفا سکلين انق دايوغ دي
هاييس يايک فولغ فوليه سديکالا يغ فاته يغ لوک ايت هاييس سمبوه

اميل حاصل چوكي كراج فون بايك ماكن سيريه دهولو بير كنڤ
 بلاك مك جواب توء فغليما جوروباتو بايقله توء فغليما فنجاجف امس
 لافيس سواس مك تروغ فيثيت فون داميلله سافو تاغن فينغ دي
 دانجوقكن بري كڤد توء فغليما جوروباتو جورومودي دان سكلين انق
 دايوغ هابيس سكلين مك توء فغليما جوروباتو فون دسمبوتن دان دماكن
 هابيس سكلين كنڤ بلاك دان تتكل ايت سكلين انق دايوغ سلمثيت
 فون ماسيغ ۲ دودق بريڪ ۲ كات سئورغ كات دوا بايك بودي سڭكوه
 توء فغليما فنجاجف امس اين سرت بايك بردغن توروف تيف ۲ كالي
 كيت ماري تتوت حاصل چوكي كراج جاغنكن هندق ماكن فينغ سيريه
 كريغ فون حرام تياڊ فرنه برجومفا مك ستله سوده دماكن سكلين انق
 دايوغ جوروباتو جورومودي هابيس كنڤ بلاك دان سافو تاغن ايتفون
 دڤولغ باليق كڤد تروغ فيثيت دغن سڭران مك تروغ فيثيت فون برلاوڭ
 كات سودهكه ماكن كاوان كيت سكلين مك جواب جوروباتو جورومودي
 انق دايوغ سكلين كتان سوده كنڤ بلاك مك تروغ فيثيت فون داميلن
 باليق سافو تاغن سترالالو دڤوسيغ ۲ ستله كنڤ تيڪ كالي لالو
 دتقوفن سافو تاغن ستر ايت مك توء فغليما جوروباتو فون مغوافله سفرت
 كربو سابوڭ راج راس توبه بادنن بسر فنجج لبه درڤد كاجه دارا دان
 تتكل ايت دساهوت ڦول اوله جورومودي دغن سڭران راسان جورومودي
 باكي^۰ نومبوه تندوق برچابغ تيڪ مك جوروباتو جورومودي فون دبرلاڪ
 كڤلا دسام تغه سمئن كالغ سمئن توندا دان سكلين انق دايوغن ماسيغ ۲
 دفاكت برتومبوق سام سندريرين برروات (سفرت) ڦابوڭ كربو سابوڭ راج
 ريوه رنده كڻق كمڤيتا اد يڭ ستغه فاته تاغن اد يڭ فاته فها اد يڭ هينچوت
 اد يڭ لوڪ مك تروغ فيثيت فون نرلالو سوڪچيتان لالو برڪندڭ كڤها
 سراي دڤڭيل سوداران دي يات جرون كلم ڦكلولن دولي بڱندا كتان
 لكس اديق كلم اديق جرون ماري فرجامو مات كربو برلاڪ دڤيتو
 كوالا فرنهكه اديق جرون مليهت دمكين ني (اين) روف كربو برلاڪ

امس لاقيس سواس بوبوت تميرغ رنتي بسي رنتي تمباک تيغ لاپر
 براولس قرادا کمونچقن سکالي ايتن کمبوج دان جوروباتو فون دسيلو
 کلاؤت تمقله اولر ۲ دتغ بنديرا علامتن جک بوکن سيد تغکوله جادي
 نخودا مک جوروباتو فون برلاؤغ (کات) کفد جورومودي اکو تيا د ماهو
 فرکي جورومودي کران اکو ساکيت کفلا مک جورومودي فون منجواب
 کات هي جوروباتو جک اغکو فناکوت باچوي^۵ (باچول) تاتورن بنيه تيا د
 تور ت باک افاکه کونان اغکو ماري موته کداره کاجي دکت وان سبولن
 تيک بهارا بايقله دودق دهولو فکن فسارا بوله تانم تروغ کاجغ اوبي
 کيلا سرت دغن فيسغ بگکالا تتکل اير فاسغ باوا تورن ماري جوال
 ککامي کامي هندق بلي سيجي سکوفغ ترا ستله ددغر اوله جوروباتو
 اکن فرکتان جورومودي ايت مک ايفون ماره تيا د ترکير ۲ سرت دلغسورن
 تورن دأتس سمفن کالغ سمفن توندا ايت سراي کتان کفد سکلين انق
 دايوغ ايت کايوه لکس انق دايوغ دغن سکران اکو هندق ليهت اورغيغ
 قهر قهلاوان کاکه فرکاس اکو فيکير (فکر) جاعنکن سبب (سبابت ؟) ستارا
 موک کيت اتتهکن وان چيک انتن بسي انتن تمباک اينفون فاهيت مأوغ
 يغکات هندق ماکن بودق ۲ تيک سبای ايت مک انق دايوغ سلمقيت
 فون دکايوهن سمفن کالغ سمفن توندا ايت لوان (هلوان) منوجو فنجاجف
 امس لاقيس سواس دغن تمقيق سورقن سفرت اورغ سورق کربو برلاک اد
 سکتیک سميله کفنجاجف امس لاقيس سواس ايت مک تروغ فيقيت فون
 برلاؤغ کات اغکو سورق تغکورق باف اغکوکه لبه درفد کربو برلاک
 دتغه هاروس دموک کوالا اين ريوه رنده ککق کمقيتا مک دجواب کات
 توء فغليما جوروباتو بوکنن کامي سورق کربو برلاک فق (باف) کامي
 دموک کوالا اين يغ کامي سورق اين کامي ماري هندق اميل چوکي
 کراج حاصل دفتنو کوالا مک کات تروغ فيقيت اکو تيا د تاهو عاده
 رسم بهاس اکو سغک اورغ سورق کربو برلاک سهيا فيتا معاف توء
 فغليما جوروباتو فيتا امفون کران تآ تاهو عاده بهاس تتافي جک هندق

جرون ايت ڪٿان ابغ تياڊ تاهو اديق جرون هندق ساهوت ڪات
 جڪ اديق جرون تاهو مڃاڻه تياڊ ساهوتن جواب ڪات جرون ابغ ۲
 جڪ سهيا تياڊ برتايڪ ڪڏ ابغ تياڊ ڪنا هالا ڪران ابغ يفتوا ايتئون
 جڪلو سوده ابغ تولق ڪڏ سهيا موده جوڪ سهيا هندق مولا لتق ڪرج
 ستله ايت مڪ جرون فون دجوابله ڪات ڪونديق دلائن ايت سراي
 ڪٿان ڪق ۲ جاغله ڪق دودق ڦڦڙيل لمبي سهيا چوباله ڪق ڪنجيغ
 دهولو ددالم تمفورغ بولو ڪق چرمين ليٽ موڪ ڪق دهولو ايم تياڊ
 فاتوق ايتيق تياڊ سودو داڪغ تياڊ اينده بوجغ تا لالو ڪهولو ڪهيلير
 ڪق جوال تياڊ لاکو موڪ ڪق سقرت بورغ هنتو مڪ ستله ددغر اوله
 ڪونديق دلائن اڪن ڦرڪٿان جرون ايت مڪ ماسيغ ۲ فون ڦسي ماره
 تياڊ ترڪيرا ۲ لاکي ميره فادم ورن موڪان سراي مرنجيس بگيت ماسوق
 ڪدالم ڪوروغ برندا مڪ بغسو امس فون برڪات ددالم ڪوروغ برندا ايتوله
 ڪق يغ سهيا تياڊ ماهو ڦڦڙيل لمبي اورغيغ تياڊ ڪنل بياس ايت سريو
 ريل فون بوڪن دي هرڪان مالو موڪ ڪيت جوڪ مڪ ڪونديق ڪتوجه
 ماره تياڊ ترڪيرا ۲ لالو دگرقله سڪلين انق دايوغ جوروباتو جورومودي
 دگرق هابيس سڪلين ايت سراي ڪٿان هي انق دايوغ لڪس بگيت
 دغن سڪران ڪران فوجاجف امس ماسوق برلا بوه دفتنو ڪوالا فرڪي تاتق
 حاصل چوڪي ڪفتنو ڪوالا سبتر لاکي ست ني بگيت وان سڪيغ ترا فون
 تياڊ دلتيغ ڪميڪ (ڪميڪا) مڪ سڪلين انق دايوغ فون بگيتله سڪلين
 ماسيغ ۲ اد ستغه دودق ڪييه ۲ مات ستغه دسيتقن تورن سمئن ڪالغ سمئن
 توندا ادفون اڪن (انق) دايوغ سلمثيت ايت سڪلين اورغ ڪالغ بلاڪ
 ادفون جورومودي انق باتو بارا دان جوروباتو ايت انق ليفڪ دڪاجي
 سلمثيت سبولن تيڪ بهارا ستله ايت انق دايوغ دان جورومودي فون
 نايقله داتس سمئن ڪالغ سمئن توندا هان دودق نتي جوروباتو جوڪ
 ادفون اڪن جوروباتو انق ليفڪ اورغيغ هر تي برتندغ ديسا دڪاگهن
 ڦڦڙوڪغ ڪڏا دسيلو ليٽ دباهو ڪوالا دفتجغ تيڪ تمقله فوجاجف

مرمّش فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس این تتوله بودق تیک سبای این
 تیاد دلتیغ کیت مک بغسو امس فون برلأوغ کات سهیا تا ماهوله کق
 کران سهیا تیاد کنل بیاس مک کات کوندیق سولخ کوندیق تغه
 (کوندیق) الغ برلأوغ کات جک کیت بوله بودق تیک سبای ایت
 تتوله نایک فثکت کیت کات فول ستغه جک کیت بوله بودق تیک
 سبای ایت کیت سوره بمیت بوجم فینخ نوج کیت باوا ایکوت بلاکخ
 کیت - کیت برجالن ایکوت فکن فسارا کیت لغسوغ ماسوق مغادف
 راج کالو تا مآجیء ماوانله اورغ فثکیل دکت کیت مک ماسیغ (۲)
 کوندیق دلافن فون دودق مگیلا ۲ ربق ربق بوپی سوارا سرای
 کنان کفد بغسو (امس) بأیقله ادیق سو تیاد ماهو فثکیل بودق تیک
 سبای ایت جک کامی بوله کامی تا لتیغ کادیق سو بیر دلیهت فوته
 مات مک کات فتری بغسو سهیا تیاد برکهندقه کاکق کران اورغیغ
 تیاد کنل بیاس ایکوت سوک کاکق کق تا باکی (تأبری) فون سوده فیله
 (فرکیله) سهیا فون تیاد برکهندق ساعت داهالا (دهاک ؟) ستله ایت
 مک کوندیق سولخ کوندیق تغه کوندیق الغ فون دثگیلله بودق تیک
 سبای ایت سرای برلأوغ کات ادیق کق بواه هاتی کق اورت رمبوت
 باتو کفلا چرمین مات کق سیلاله ادیق کق کفنجاجف کق - کق هندق
 کتوغ اندوی (بواين) کاین کایون جاوا کق هندق دودوی (دودو)
 کق هندق لالا ۲ سبله تاغن کق هندق سواف چوچر جواده فپارم
 جاوا ثقوغ تورق انق تگک کق هندق سلخ دغن سارغ چقرای
 تراجغ لاغیت ستیاس دودق اد ستله ایت جرون کلم تروغ فیثیت
 فون دیم تیاد برتوتر کات ماسیغ ۲ دودق لیهت ترکلیف ۲ مات مک
 جواب کات اوله جرون کران جرون ایت بودق یغناکل بهاس سرای
 برلأوغ (کات) کفد تروغ فیثیت ابغ تروغ فیثیت این ابغ توا سهاج
 مغافاته ابغ اورغ دودق فثکیل لمبی کیت ابغ تیاد ساهوت کات
 ابغ بیر باکی (بری) جاتوه سوارا ۰ مک تروغ فیثیت منجواب کات

تمثت اورغ دودق منگوق ۲۱ دان دسیلو^۱ن فول کفنجغ دوا تروس
لغسوغ کموک کوالا تروس تمقله چي^۲ء فولو سبتو دغن فولو تیک
دان دکریلغ سدیکیتم کایکور ناک دباهو کوالا دقنجغ تیک هیقله
چي^۳ء کابور کیالا تمقله چي^۴ء فنجاجف امس لاقیس سواس بوبوت
تمیرغ رنتی بسی رنتی تمباک تیغ لایر براولس فرادا کمونچتن سکالی
ایتن کمبوج دان دتولیسن ایکوت روبیغن ایت لورغ فکن فسارا
کلیغ چینا سیم ملایو باتق دغن جاوا (سکلین اد) کلیغ برابیل چینا
بردعوا ریوه رنده بوپی سوارا دان دتولیسن فول سیکور انق بوای
تمباک سرت دغن بورغ موری^۵ دغن چنچالا دان دتولیسن فول داتسن
سدیکیتم سیکور بورغ چقراي^۶ فاروهن امس بولون سواس تتکل انق بوای
تمباک دسیمبتن ایکور مولتن دبوک برتگورله بورغ موری^۷ دغن چنچالا
لالو دساهوت اوله بورغ چقراي^۸ دان دتولیسن فول دلاونن سیکور کمر
گرکاسی دودق فکغ چقمر دجکی (دجکیل) مات علامتن فنجاجف برتدغ
دیسا سکلین هنتو ایر هنتو لأوت فون تیاد برانی مغهارو دی حیران بغسو
امس توکغ مان یغفندی مریک (مریکا) تله دتیف (دتیاف) اوله فتری
بغسو امس سرات ۲ تمقله مریم هاروغ داره دوا سروف دودق برتوکه
دفنتو کوروغ برندا کاتق فورو لیل تمباک دودق توکه دبوریتن سمیل
لاری سمیل ملاون دان ببراف فوچق مریم سفرت مان کاتم تبو دامر
ترغ اد بلاک تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ دانلاکی اد فول سوات تندا فرمق هیتم
اولر ۲ دتیغ بندیرا علامتن جک تا سید تشکو جادی نخودا دمکیلنه حال
کات توانقتری بغسو امس بوکن فنجاجف هندق ماسوق جوال برجاج
انتهاکه فنجاجف هندق ماسوق تنتوت بالوی (بیلا ؟) مرحوم راج جاوا
مک کات فتری بغسو امس کفد کوندیق سولغ کتان چوباله کاکق تیف
(تیاف) بیر هابیس سرات ۲ مک توانقتری بغسو امس فون دلغسوغ ماسوق
کدالم کوروغ برندا تیغکله کوندیق دلافن دودق مگیلا ۲ کات سئوزغ
کات دوا ماريله ادیق سو کیت فگیل بودق تیک سبای جک وان بوله

ماريله فرجامو مات کق تياڊ ڦرنه مليهت دمکينکن تو (ايت) روف کق
 بلاير درڦد مودا سمڻي تروس توا کق تياڊ ڦرنه مليهت دمکين ني (اين)
 روف ايلوقن ڦنجاجڦ تياڊ ترکيرا ۲۱ مک توانڦتري بڻسو امس ڦون برلاوڻ
 کات سراي کتان تاوڦاياله کق سهيا هنڊق ڦرجامو مات کران وان دودق
 ببربتل کريبا جواب کونڊيق سولڻ برلاوڻ کات ايتڦون اڊيق سو ڦون
 يوده ساغت چوب اميل ببتل کنتي ڦها مک بڻسو امس ڦون (د) اميلن ببتل
 دسورغن کنتي ڦها مک بڻسو امس ڦون دلغسوڻ کلوار تربيت کڦاڦن
 توتڦ موک داميلن سيڄي ڪندي امس تڦکي سواس دبرکومر دباسوه
 موک دلواهن اير دڦيتو کوالا ايت برکليڻ بوپين سڦرت کوڦوق چراچڦ
 کنگڻ جاوا مک تروڻ ڦيڦت ڦون دکامين جرون دتنجوق هالا کتان
 ايتوله اڊيق جرون کونڊيق راج جاوا بڻسو امس نام دي چنتيق سڦڻوه
 يوکن الخ کڦالڻ چوباله اڊيق جرون ماري ڦرجامو مات تڦ (تياڦ) بير
 هابيس ڦنڊڻ بير (رات) ڦانو دکليڻ بينڻ برتابور ڦانو دڦي ڦاوه دلايڻ
 ڦانو دليهر برنتيق کواڻ ڦانو دلڻ برکليڻ ڦويوه ڦانو دروسوق برسيکو
 کلواڻ ڦانو دبلاکڻ برتافق چاتور ڦانو ددادا بوله دبوات کنتي
 حکاie جاوا بڻسو امس اڊيق جرون نام دي مک تروڻ ڦيڦت جرون
 کلم ڦکولون دولي بکندا ڦون ماسيڻ (۲) دودق ليهت کليڻ ۲ مات سهاج
 اڦون يڻ کونڊيق سولڻ ڦون ماسيڻ ۲ ڦون دودق مڻگيلا ۲ اکن
 ڦنجاجڦ امس لافيس سواس ايت مک اڦون اکن بڻسو امس ستله
 اي سوده برکومر دباسوهن موک داميلن سهلي کائين چيندي گهارا
 دکلمبوڻ (دکلبوڻ ”دسلوبوڻ“) داتس کڦلا دان دهادڦن کبتوت
 تنو (تناو) برلابوه ڪمتهاري جاتوه ديچان کلمه شهاده دهبوڻ
 جوک دسيلو ڪکيري کانن سوده ڦيله (ڦرکيله) داميل تاڻن دسافو
 ڪموک دان دسيلو ڪداراتن کوت باتو ڦنوه دڻن سلدادو دودق تڦڻو
 جاڻک دان دکونڊين مريم سريو تيک راتوس کڻڻ بلاک دان
 دسيلو ڦول ڪلاهر ڦولي جارڻ توا اد ڦاسيرن هالوس تانهن رات

کٺلا دبرهادڻ کبونتوت تنو (تناو) برلا بوه کمتھاري جاتوه دبچان
 کلمه شھادۂ دھوبڻ جوک دسیلو ڻ ککانن کیری سوده ڦیلہ (فرکیلہ)
 دامیلن تاغن دسافون کموک دسیلو ڻ کداراتن سلدادو ڦنوه دودق
 تڱکو جاک دسیلو ڻ دگوندی مریم سربو تیک راتوس کٺف بلاک
 دان دسیلو ڻ فول کھیلیر لاهر ڦولی جارغ ۲ توا دڦاسیرن ھالوس
 تانھن رات تمٺت اورغ دودق تڱکوق الا ۲ دان دسیلو ڻ فول کٺنچڻ
 دوا تروس لغسوغ کموک کوالا تمٺقلہ ڦولو سبتو دغن ڦولو تیک
 لالو دکرلیڻ سدیکیت کایکور ناک دباهو کوالا دڦنچڻ تیک
 تمٺقلہ کلمکابوت کابور کیالا درنوغلہ گوندیق سولغ اد سکتیک
 ھندق دکتان ڦاروه ایکن رای ھندق دکتان جوغ سابوق کافل
 ماسوق برنیاک برلا بوه دڦیتو کوالا دڦنچڻ تیک درنوغن اد سکتیک
 ھیلغلہ کابور کیالا مک تمٺقلہ ڦنجاجڦ امس لافیس سواس چٺیق
 ڦنجاجڦ بوکن الغ کفالغ بوبوت تمیرغ رٺتی بسی رٺتی تمباک تیغ
 لایر براولس تمباک دان کمونچڻ سکالی اینتن کمبوج مک گوندیق
 سولغ ڦون برلاوڻ کات ادیق سو (بٺسو) ادیق تڱه ادیق الغ کیت
 سیلالہ ماری ڦرجامو مات برتواه سڱکوه وان کیت ڦنچ کلمارین سھاج
 کٺ دودق دغر برسوغوت کیکیس چلڦا سکالی این تنتوله برتاته
 ابسی سھاج مک گوندیق دلافن ڦون ماسیغ (۲) بیغکس باڱون برتیمڦا ۲
 اد یغ ستڱه تادن ھندق باسوه موک لغسوغ تربیت کٺافن توتڦ موک
 کات سٺورغ کات دوا برتواه سڱکوه ڦاوان کیت جک وان بوله منوندا
 ڦنجاجڦ امس لافیس سواس این سکالی این تنتوله کویت اڦیون بوله
 بوات تیمون فکن ڦسارا سکالی این وان کیت تیاد ڦایہ برچولوق تنتوله
 مڱودوه ابسی سھاج مک کات سٺورغ کات دوا جک وان کیت بوله
 منوندا ڦنجاجڦ امس لافیس سواس این نایقلہ ڦٺکت ڦاوان کیت
 کالو تا سید تنتوله تڱکو نایک ڦٺکت دی مک گوندیق سولغ گوندیق
 یغتوا ڦون برلاوڻ کات کٺد گوندیق بٺسو سراي کٺان ادیق سو ادیق سو

سکا دان بنغ فنچاورن لالو دفغکیلن جین امفت فوله امفت جین لانغ
 کربو جاي لالو دایکتش دغن بنغ فنچاورن ایت ستله سوده دگودمن دغن
 روتن سکا ایت داغکتش کلاری تندیه تیک مک برتریقه جین امفت
 فوله امفت مینتا امفون مینتا فادا لاین کالی فاتیك تیاد درهاک کفد
 توان باتو کفلا کران فاتیك تیاد کنل تیاد قرنه برجومفا دغن توء فغلیما
 فنجاف امس لافیس سواس مک جواب تروغ فیثیت ایتوله اکو هندق
 باکی (بری) کنل کات فأتیری لاکي ماغکو ماسوق کوالا بیر تاهو کدیری
 دکاوي راس مک جرون فون برلاو غ کات فاتوتله ابغ تروغ فیثیت
 امفون معاف کدی کران ای تیاد کنل بیاس لاین کالی بوله کیت فینتا
 فینجم سوره کدی مک تروغ فیثیت فون ترايغت سغکوه جوک سفرت
 مان جرون دکات مک دلفسله اوله تروغ فیثیت اکن جین لایه (جین)
 لانغ کربو جاي سرت دهالو په اکندی درفد فنجغ تیک دباهو کوالا ستله
 سوده مک تروغ فیثیت تیک برسودارا فون دودقله برچاکف بریک (۲) *

القصة ترسبوتله فکتنان فنجاف تمباک تیغ تیک جاوه هاری
 لمفو کتیک مک کمورهله بویی کوفوق چراچف سولیغ بغسی اد
 بلاک نوبت نفیری اد ستغه کیسیق ربب سندغ بیولا کردوف کردف
 کندغ جاوا کوغ بسر جمالا راج براکم ۲ قول بویی سوارا چکغ کلت
 اینغ دریك (دریکا) لاگو فیشین بهاس جاوا مک تروغ فیثیت فون برلاو غ
 کات ادیق جرون ادیق کلم چوب دغر سلمثیت برادو لبه درفد راج ۲
 تا لام سوده هندق تیمفا دولة توله فاف مک سلمثیت فون برادوله دأتس
 بوق تیلیم بتل سراک ستله ایت اد سکتیک ایم فون برکووهله
 موری مباح کیچق کیچو بویی سوارا فجر مېغسیغ متھاری مپالا مک
 کوندیق سلمثیت کوندیق سولغ فون بیغکس باغون بردغن سگرا کلم
 کابوت کابور کیالا لغسوغ تربیت کفان توتف موک (د) امیلن سیجی *
 کندی امس تغکی سواس دبرکومر دباسوه موک دان دامیلن قول سهلی
 کاین چندی کهارا دتاریقن کلمبوغن (کلوبوغن "سلوبوغن") دأتس

کات جرون جک ابغ تیاد کیلیق تیتہ سہیا تتتولہ ابغ برجومفا دغن
 قدغ بتتوہ الغ هولو سواس این ستلہ ایت مک فکولون دولی بکندا
 فون باغونلہ دغن سکران لالو مریبا کفلا تروغ فیثیت دغن سکران مک
 فکولون دولی بکندا فون برتیتہ کفد کلم سورہ امیل ایر ددالم کندي
 امس تغکی سواس مک کلم فون باغون ہندق مغمیل ایر ایت ستلہ
 دلیہت اولہ جرون سراي اي برلأوغ کات بکیمنا تہ ابغ کلم ابغ کتاکیہ
 ساغتکہ ابغ بتتوہ الغ سہیا جک ابغ کتاکیہ بولہ جوک ابغ راس دي
 مک کلم فون دودق بالیق دغن سکر اہیت تآ کات فوتیہ تیاد برتوتر
 کات مک فیبی فکولون تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ لالو بیغکس باغون دغن سکر لالو
 دامیل بتل دسورغ کتسی فہا لالو (مغمیل) کندي امس تغکی سواس
 سراي اي برکات کفد جرون ابغ جرون سیلالہ ابغ سہیا ہندق راس
 ساغتہ ابغ جرون قدغ بتتوہ الغ نایک ساکی کفلا فاہیت مأوغ ماسم
 کلت سہیا ہندق راس مک جواب جرون سمقون فکولون توان باتو کفلا
 تاؤفایالہ توان باتو کفلا کران توانکو سالہ بغسا جک سام سجنس سام
 سبغسا تیاد فایہ سماوا (فلاوا؟) مک فکولون دولی بکندا فون دامیللہ ایر
 ددالم کندي سواس ایت دایات دغن دعا ۲ دساقون کموک تروغ فیثیت
 سرت بادن دغن سبب تروغ فیثیت ایت دراسوق اولہ جین لایہ جین
 لانغ امث فولہ امث کر بو جای یغدیلا دجامو اولہ سلمقیت دسورہن
 جاک دقنچ تیک سکلین کافل فراہو جاغنکن ہندق برلابوہ دسیتو
 جک لالو فون دہارو ہارا جوک ستلہ ایت مک تروغ فیثیت بہارولہ
 بولہ ممبوک مات سدرکن دیرین مک دتان اولہ فکولون کفد تروغ فیثیت
 بکیمنالہ ابغ یغبولہ منجادی دمکین توروف مک تروغ فیثیت فون منجواب
 کات سمقون فکولون توان باتو کفلا فاتیک سراس (براس؟) فنیغ ساکیت
 کفلا باکی اورغ سرکوف دغن کاوہ جاوا سکلین توبہ بادن (بدن)
 فاتیک فون لغوہ لسو سفرت دچمق بردغن جالا مک تروغ فیثیت فون
 بایقہ فولغ فولیہ سدیکالا مک تروغ فیثیت فون (دامیلن ساؤرت زوتن

سيجيء سكوئغ ترا مك فانسله هاتي جرون مندغر فركتآن تروغ فيثيت
 ايت تتافين ديم جوئ ددالم هاتين جوئ سراي كتآن ايكوت سوئ
 ابغله كران ابغ يغتوا سقدر سهيا تولغ فرايغت ابغ سهاج بارغكالي
 تاكوت ابغ ترلوف سموآن سهيا تورت ابغ جوئ كران ابغ يغتوا مك
 تروغ فيثيت فون دتوجوله فنججف ايت دباهو كوالا دفنچغ تيئ ستله
 ايت فنججف ايتفون دلا بوهله دسان سرت دتمبتن دفنچغ تيئ ايت
 ستله سوده مك تروغ فيثيت جرون كلم فكولون فون دودقه بريئ ۲
 اد سكتيئ لمان مك تروغ فيثيت فون نايئ كلم فنيغ سرت ساكيت
 كفلا باكي اورغ سركوئ دغن كاوه جاوا دان سكلين كاكي تاغن فون
 هابيس سفرت چوئيلا دان متآن بركيئر ۲ سفرت تلور ايتيق اغسا دان
 مولت فون تياداله لائي بوله برتوتر كات مك تركجوتله هابيس سكلين
 انق دايوغ مليهت حال توء فغليما دي جادي دمكين تو (ايت) روف
 مك فكولون دولي بگندا فون برلاوئ كات ابغ كلم لكس تولغ توء
 فغليما كيت مك جرون فون بغيكيت ملومفت بركنذغ كفها سراي كتآن
 بير دي تاهو كديري دان دكاوي راس اورغيغ بنته كات كيت سرايآن
 كتآن كغد كلم جاغنه ابغ كلم فدولي كدي مك كلم فون بغيكيت دغن
 سكرآن هندق تولغ ريبا كفلا مك جرون فون مغونس فذغ بنتوء الغ هولو
 سواس سراي (بر) كات كغد كلم جك ابغ كلم بنته كات سهيا اين فذغ
 بنتوء الغ اينيله نايئ ساكي كفلا جك تآ لوت فون تنتوله جاتوه دتغه
 هاروس فينتو كوالا اين هابيس دماكن يو بردغن بواي مك كلم فون تياد
 براني مندغر فركتآن جرون لالو دودق باليق دغن سكرآن ستله دليهت
 فكولون دولي بگندا دمكين ايت مك فكولون فون برتيته كغد كلم سرايآن
 كتآن ليهته ابغ كلم اين تيته ابغ جرون ابغ تاكوت سرت ابغ برت ساغت
 ابغ جنجوغ دأس كفلا دان تيته سهيا ابغ بوات ريغن سهاج مك سمبه
 كلم سمفون توانكو توان باتو كفلا يغ تيته توانكو فون فاتيئ جنجوغ
 دأس جمالا دان تيته اديق جرون فون فاتيئ كيليق جوئ مك

مك تله دليهت كلم جوروباتو مك داميلن قول سوات كر كاجي بواتن
 بلندا دسورغ دتاريقن هاييس تيغكل بلاكغ جوكت مك تروغ فيثيت فون
 ماره تباد تركيرا ۲۱ مك تروغ فيثيت فون برلاريله كفافن توتف موكت
 سراي دسرون سرت دتقوفن فافن توتف موكت ايت سراي كتان هي
 مربو تغلوغ برچايغ فليتا داهن برناغن اكرن برسيلاباهن منجادي باوي
 (باول) دلاوت لتارا كوليت منجادي كاغغ يغتوا داون منجادي لاغ ۲
 دثيتو كوالا داهن منجادي جوجوي (جوجول) دثيتو كوالا هوجغن
 منجادي بنتيغ (بنتيغ ؟) كونيغ نجوم يفتروس مات تتكل اشكو برجنجي
 دغن نينقندا مهاراج كورو توكت كنيك جكت سكفيغ فافن هندق
 باليق ماتي دكالغ يغتوا جاغنه لوف جنجي كيت ستله ايت مك
 فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس فون ملمبوغله داتس توكون سريو فنجيغ
 سلقسا ايت لشس تباد برتاوغ دغن اف مك دسيلو اوله انق دايوغ ليهت
 كبلاكغ دليهتن لفس اد دلافن دفا حيران سكلين انق دايوغ تباد
 نركيرا ۲۱ مليهت فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس *

ستله لفسله درفد توكون سريو فنجيغ سلقسا ايت مك جرون فون
 برتان كفد تروغ فيثيت كتان دمناله ابغ كيت هندق برلابوه فنجاجف
 كيت اين مك جواب تروغ فيثيت بايك كيت برلابوه دفنجيغ تيك دباهو
 كوالا مك دجواب قول اوله جرون كتان دغرله ابغ سهيا هندق كات
 جكت كيت برلابوه دفنجيغ تيك دباهو كوالا تتتوله كيت اين ددالم
 ناغن سلمثيت چلاك كران دتمث اين سلمثيت دودق (بر) جامو ستياس
 مك تروغ فيثيت فون ماره كفد جرون سراي كتان يغ حاجة كيت ماري
 اين بوكنه كيت هندق ماسوق برتندغ ديسا بوكنه كيت نيه دهاتي
 لغكم ددادا فون كيت هندق هادف سلمثيت چلاك ايت جوكت جكت
 اديق جرون فناكوت باچوي (باچول) ساعت فون تباد ايگوت بنيه تورن
 باكت افاته كونان ماري برسام ۲ بايك دودق دنكري كيت بوله تانم
 تروغ كاجيغ فيسغ بگالا سرت دغن اوبي كتيلا بوله جوكت جوال

مک تروغ فيثيت فون (د) اميلن سوات تروفوځ دباوان نايک کمرچو کونځ
 فولو سبتو ايت دتروفوځن تيڅوق فينتو کوالا جوهر مځکاليه تانه جاتا
 مک دليھت توکون سريبو فنجڅ سلقسا رنتي سبي ريښت تمباک توکونين
 تاجم لږه ډرډ فیسو بلندا جک جوڅ سابوق کافل ماسوق کوالا جک
 ترمڅو کارمله دي دان فراهو ايت جارڅ برسيسا دان کوت باتو فټوه دځن
 سلدادو دودق تڅکو جاک سرت دځن مريم سريبو تيک راتوس کټف
 بلاک کات تروغ فيثيت کوکه سڅکوہ نکري چلاک مک دتروفوځ فول
 اوله تروغ فيثيت لغسوځ تروس سکټف لورځ دڅکن څسارا فټوه دځن
 کليڅ چينا سيم ملايو باتق بردځن جاوا دان دتروفوځ فول لغسوځ هوڅج
 څکن څسارا دڅوھن توفه تيک تمفت کليڅ تمفت سابوځ ايم مټين
 چمڅليق فوه جودي اد بلاک انق کليڅ بناون چينا بابا جادي کتوا
 سرونوۋ رامی ساعت دڅوھن توفه تيک سکټف هاري سکټف ماس سيڅ
 سام مالم سروڅ ريوه رنده کټق کټيټا دانلاکي فول دھدافن کوت
 ايت اد فول تمفت بڅسل کربو سابوځ راج مک تروغ فيثيت فون برکات
 کټد اديندا بکندا کټان اديق کلم اديق جرون رامی سڅکوہ دڅکن څسارا
 کوت باتو براتور کاج فټوه دځن سلدادو دودق تڅکو جاک کوکه
 سڅکوہ اديق جرون نکري چلاک هڅک دودق برايټ سنټياس ډد څيکير
 (فکر) ابځ ننتي مالم سکارڅله کيت ماسوق کوالا دانلاکي افاله عقل
 هندق تيڅو داي يڅکيت هندق دځن سکران مک تروغ فيثيت فون مبري
 حکوم (حکم) کټد انق دايوځ دي سوره سيڅ ماکن مينوم بير چوکټ
 کټف بلاک کران مالم اينيله کيت هندق ماسوق کوالا.

ستله سوده ماکن مينوم مک جرون کلم تروغ فيثيت فون دبوڅکر
 ساۋه دسوره انق دايوځن (مندايوڅکن) فنجاڅف ايت منوڅو فينتو کوالا
 مک سکتیک بردايوځ ايت مک فنجاڅف امس لافيس سواس فون سمڅيله
 کتوکن سريبو فنجڅ سلقسا تاجم سقرت فیسو بلندا مک تروغ فيثيت فون
 داميلن سييله کافق بواتن بلندا دتڅن هابيس سومبيڅ تيڅکل بلاکڅ سهاڅ

تیه لسو ساغته توق بادن (بدن) سهیا کران لام ساغته توق سهیا دودق
 یلایر ددالم لأوت لتارا مک دخبرله اوله توه فاوغ فوکت سرتان دتنبوقن
 دتلوق فولو سبتو دغن فولو تیگ ایر کاتور (؟) تورن دري کونخ فولو
 تیگ ایرن جرنیه سفرت ایر مات باتو بر فوکت سباغون کنا فاسیرن هالوس
 باکی فرمات هوتن کدودق هوتن کموتیغ جارغ ۲ اد دسیوله بایک
 چیه تمفت کیت مندی برسیرم دان توه فاوغ فوکت فون ترلالو کسپهن
 ملیت کران بودق ۲ بلاک مک توه فاوغ فوکت فون دفرسبهن باکی
 (بری) کفد تروغ فیثیت ایکن تروبق دان سناغین سوک انق دایوغ
 تروغ فیثیت تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ مک دامیل فول اوله تروغ فیثیت تمباکو جاوا
 دبالس باکی (بری) کفد توه فاوغ فوکت دغن توه فاوغ بواي سوک توه
 فاوغ فوکت تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ سرای تاریق سپوم سیروغ ۲ بهاس لالو برموهن
 کفد تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم فکولون دولی بکندا سرت میمتا معاف مینتا
 امقون لالو دکایوهن سمفن ایت منوجو کفیتو کوالا.

ستله (ایت) مک تروغ فیثیت فون ددایوغله فنجاجف امس لافیس
 سواس منوجو فولو سبتو دغن فولو تیگ تتکل سمفیله کفولو سبتو دغن
 فولو تیگ مک فنجاجف ایتفون دلا بوهله دسیو مک سکلین انق دایوغ
 فون هابیسله تورن کداراتن اد یغ ستغه نایک چوچق بواه سیقق راک
 اد یغ ستغه دودق مناغیس بواغ ایر مات ترکشکن ایه بوندان یغنیگل
 دلیندوغ بولن قدح توا دان اد یغ ستغه نایک کمرچو کونخ فولو سبتو
 ایت کران فولو ایت سکلین بواه ۲ هن (اد) یایت سفرت بواه دورین مسنا
 دان رمبوتن لغست دوکو دان بواه ارغ فارا اد بلاک درغکه اوله
 سکلین انق دایوغ تیاد ترکیرا ۲۱ ماسق دان مودا دامیل بلاک دان
 یغمان بواه ۲ یغماسق ایت هابیس دماکن کدی دان بواه ۲ یغمودا ایت
 دباوان بالیق فرسمبه کفد راجان دان دخبرن کفد راجان کتان تیاداله
 توانکو بواه ۲ یغماسق هابیس دماکن لوتغ بردغن کرا تتافی سبب
 فاتیک ایغت کفد توان فغھولو دان بواه ۲ یغمودا فون دباوا بالیق جوک

سمفي تروغ فيثيت فون برلاوڱ ڪات توق ۲ برفاف سهيا دودق فڱڪيل لمبي توق - توق تباد تيغوق هالا سمفي سي تيغڪف تمباڪ فڱڪيل توق - توق ماري لڪس دغن سڪران جواب توء فاوڱ فوڪت سراي برڪات توق تادغر چيء جاغن چيء جاوه هاتي ڪفد توق ڪران توق اورغ توا مات فون تباد تمفق تليغا فون تولي ڪران توق اورغ توا مان دودق ڪادوه دغن اير لاوت چروم چرم تباد ڪتهوان هالا مڪ تروغ فيثيت فون منجواب ڪات بوڪنله توق سهيا هندق بوات اف يغ سهيا فڱڪيل توق ايت سهيا هندق تان فريقسا اقاله نام نڪري اين توق اورغ دودق فڱڪيل دي مڪ جواب توء فاوڱ فوڪت ايتوله چيء يغبمرام نڪري جوهر مڱڪاليه تانه جاٽا مڪ تروغ فيثيت فون منجواب ڪات تباد سيا ۲ سهاج ڪران يغ نيه سهيا هندق ماسوق ڪجوهر اينيله جوڪ جواب توء فاوڱ فوڪت هندق ماسوق ڪرج اقاله چيء اورغ مودا ۲ بلاڪ مڪ جواب تروغ فيثيت سهيا دغر خبر ڪات نڪري جوهر اين ترالو سرونوء رامي ساغت اينيله يغ سهيا هندق ماسوق جوال برجاج ۲ مڪ توء فاوڱ فوڪت فون منجواب ڪات جاغله چيء ماسوق ڪجوهر مڱڪاليه تانه جاٽا اين ڪران تباداڪه نڪري لائين يغبوله جوال برجاج ڪران شهنذر نڪري جوهر اين يغبمرام وان چيڪ انتن بسي انتن تمباڪ ايت ترالو ساغت سهيا (انياي) ڪران داڪڱ سنٽري يغ ماسوق برنياڪ ايت تبادفرنه (د) اميل تاهو روڪي دان لاب داميلن حاصل چوڪي تباد دغن فريقسا جڪ سيلف (خيلف ”خلاف“) سديڪيت درمئس هابيس سڪلين هرت ڪيت لالو تروغ فيثيت فون منجواب ڪات بيرله سوده نصيب بادن (بدن) سهيا سوده يغ سهيا جاتوه ڪجوهر مڱڪاليه تانه جاٽا مڪ توء فاوڱ فوڪت فون برلاوڱ ڪات توق سايغ ساغله چيء ڪران اف اين اورغ مودا ۲ بلاڪ تباداڪه نڪري لائين چيء يغبوله چيء ماسوق جوال برجاج مڪ دتان اوله تروغ فيثيت ڪفد توء فاوڱ فوڪت سرت دغن توء فاوڱ بوي ڪنان توق ۲ دمان اد تمفت اير تاور يغبوله ڪيت مندي برسيرم ڪران ترالو

ڪنل بياس سرت تباد ڦرنه برجومڻا دغن توء ڦڦليما مڪ جرون ڦون
 برلاؤغ ڪات ڦاتوتله ابغ تروغ ڦيڦيت امڦون معاف ڪڦد دي دغن سبب
 اي تباد ڦرنه برجومڻا دغن ڪيت توله (ايتوله) بهارو تروغ ڦيڦيت امڦون
 معاف ڪڦد توء ڦڦليما ڦرومڻق جوهر مڱڪاليه نانه جاتا ايت مڪ اوله توء
 ڦڦليما ڦامون (د) اميل امت ليم ڦاسو تلور ترويق دڦرسمبهڪن ڪڦد تروغ
 ڦيڦيت دان ڦڪولون دولي بڪندا مڪ تروغ ڦيڦيت ڦون داميلن تمباڪو
 جاوا تيڪ ڪرنجغ دبالس باليق ڪڦد توء ڦڦليما جوهر مڱڪاليه تانه جاتا
 دان توء ڦڦليما جوهر ڦون ترلالو سوڪ هاتين مڪ ايڻون برڦاڪتله دغن
 سڪل انق دايوڻ دي ڪتان جاڳله ڪيت باليق لاکي ڪجوهر مڱڪاليه
 تانه جاتا بايقله ڪيت بلاير لغسوغ ڪتانه جاوا جڪ ڪيت باليق ڪجوهر
 تتوله ڪيت برجومڻا دغن بودق تيڪ سبائي اين ڪڦد ڦيڪيرڪو جاڳنڪن
 سبب (سبابت ؟) ستارا ڪيت انتهڪن وان چيڪ انتن تمباڪ ايتفون
 ڦاهيت ماؤغ هندق ماڪن دي بوڪن بارغ بودق ۲ ترلالو ساغت گاڳه
 ڦرڪاس سرت دغن ڪسقتين ترلالو ڦندي سڪالي ڦرمائين الت سنجات
 ستله سوده برڦاڪت ۲ ايت مڪ توء ڦڦليما ايتفون برلايرله منوجو ڪتانه
 جاوا.

مڪ تروغ ڦيڦيت ڦون برلايرله ڦول منوجو جوهر مڱڪاليه تانه
 جاتا سڪتيڪ برلاير ايت مڪ تروغ ڦيڦيت ڦون برجومڻاله ڦول دغن
 ڦراهو توء ڦاوڻ ڦوڪت سرت دغن توء ڦاوڻ بواي دڪايوهن سمڻن منوجو
 ڪڦيتو ڪوالا مڪ تروغ ڦيڦيت ڦون ملسمي توء ڦاوڻ ڦوڪت سرت دغن توء
 ڦاوڻ بواي دغن ساڦو ناغن ستر مڪ توء ڦاوڻ ڦوڪت ڦون تباد (د) ڦدولين
 ڦورا ۲۱ تباد ددڱن مڪ تروغ ڦيڦيت ڦون ڦيبي مار تباد ترڪيرا ۲۱ مڪ
 داميل اوله تروغ ڦيڦيت سڦوچق سي تيڱڪف تمباڪ هندق دتيمبڻ
 توء ڦاوڻ ڦوڪت دڦيتو ڪوالا مڪ توء ڦاوڻ ڦوڪت ڦون ترڪجوت تباد
 ترڪيرا ۲۱ ڪتر مليڪيه (مڱيڪيل) مڪ دڪايوهن سمڻن ايت باليق دغن
 سڪران منوجو ڦنجاڱف امس لاقيس سواس ايت دغن سڪران ستله

فرکي اميل اير دان کايو مک اد سلخ دوا تيک هاري لمان برهنتي
 دسيو دان سکلين انق دايو غ تروغ فيثيت فون بهاروله سکر سکلين
 عورة اغکوتان قولغ قوليه سديکالا درفد مابوق ايت مک فنجاجف امس
 ايتفون بلايرله قول منوجو جوهر مڭکاليه تانه جاتا انتارا نياد برف
 لمان بلاير ايت مک فنجاجف ايتفون سمڭيله کججهان نگري جوهر .

القصه مک ترسوتله قول فرکتان توه فغليما جوهر مڭکاليه يأت
 فرومفق فيامون لأوت جک اي برتمو دغن جوغ کافل فراهو داميل
 تياد قرنه برسيسا يأتوله ڤوره سلمڭيت ڤاير لأوت لتارا مک توه فغليما
 ايتفون نمڭله اکن فنجاجف امس لافيس سواس ايت مک برکتاله توه
 فغليما ايت کفد سکلين انق دايو غن دسوره کايوه منوجو کفد فنجاجف
 امس ايت سراي کتان کفد انق دايو غن دسوره بواغکن کدالم لأوت
 سکلين فريوق بلاغا يغدودق تانق سچوفق سڭي (سکل) ايت بأيقله کيت
 اميل فريوق کريغسيغ تمباک کيت جرغ سکالي چوکف کسموا مک
 سکلين انق دايو غ ايتفون سکل فريوق يڭکچيل ايتفون دبواغکن هاييس
 کسموا کران تاکوت کفد توه فغليما دي اورڭيغ قهر کاکه فرکاس مک
 انق دايو غن ايتفون دتوجوله دغن سکران ستله دليه تروغ فيثيت
 دمکين ايت مک تروغ فيثيت فون برکات کفد سوداران کتان اديق ۲
 جرون ۲ توجوله کمودي فنجاجف کيت بير برتغکم موک سکالي اين
 برجومڭاله کيت ڤاهيت ماوغ ماسم کلت مک فنجاجف امس ايتفون
 برلاکاله دغن فراهو توه فغليما جوهر مڭکاليه تانه جاتا مک تروغ فيثيت
 دسينتقله کريس فنجغ دلمبوغن نايک کفراهو توه فغليما جوهر مڭکاليه
 تانه جاتا ايت دچکفن قديغ چوتم هاييس منجادي اير بلاک مک توه
 فغليما فرومفق فون کتر سمرت جوجوي (جوجول) دڤيتنو کوالا مک کات
 تروغ فيثيت ايتوله اکو هندق بري کنل تاغن تروغماس (ترماس) بير
 تاهو کديري دکاوي راس مک توه فغليما ايتفون مينتا امفون مينتا فادا
 لمه راسان سکلين عورة اغکوت فاتيک فيتا امفون کران فاتيک تياد

تڱڪوڱ بلاڪ ڪلم منجادي جو رو با تو جرون منجادي جو رو مودي ڦڪولون
(دولي) بڪندا منجادي راج *

تتڪل ايت تروغ ڦيڻيت امڻت برسودارا ڦون برجنيجه ڪات جرون
جڪ ڦاته تيغ هندق دتوڪر ڪنڻي ڪڦلا ڪات ڪلم جڪ ڦاته ڪمودي
هندق دسمبوغ ڪنڻي ڦها يڱ ڪيت لايڙ ڪيت لايڙ جوڪ ستله ايت اد
سجنگ لام لايڙ ڦون دڀتغله بردغن سڪران مڪ ڦنجاجڦ امس ڦون برلايڙله
اد سڪنيڪ مڪ تروغ ڦيڻيت ميتا اغين يڱ ڦقسا اغين دلاڦن دڦچه منجادي
ساتو بلاڪ هيلغ دموت تيمبول دماٽ بر بويله ڪروڦ (ڪوره؟) امڻت
ڦناهڦ (ڦنجورو) مڪ ڪيلت ڦون سابوڱ ميا بوڱ ڪلمڪابوت لاوت لتارا
تورنله ريپوت مات اغين دلاڦن منجادي ساتو بلاڪ بردغوڱله بويي بوبوت
تميرغ رنڌي سڀي رنڌي تمباڪ مڪ برسورڦله انق دايوڱ امڻت ڦوله
امڻت ڪڪق ڪمڻيتا ربق رنڌي بويي سوارا مڪ ڦنجاجڦ امس لافيس سواس
ڦون ترلالو لاجون سڦرت بورغ تربغ لوانن (هلوانن) ميلم سنڀياس دان
سڪلين انق دايوڱ امڻت ڦوله امڻت ڦون هابيس مابوق بلاڪ برسماڻلي
ربه ماسيغ ۲ تياڊ بوله ڦڪوڱ ڪڦلا يڱ اورغ توا وء جو رو بهاس ايت
ربه ترسڦوق دڦيتق ارغ هاڻ تيغڪل لاڪي تروغ ڦيڻيت امڻت برسودارا
جوڪ يغبوله بوات ڪرج ماسيغ ۲ دودق ڪلق ايلي برڪنڊڱ ڪڦها توجه
هاري توجه مالم سيغ سام مالم سروف ڪلمڪابوت ڪابور ڪيالا ايڪن بلانق
تغڪيروغ (مغڪيروغ) ڦون هڪڪ دودق برمبت (برهڻبت) ددالم ڦنجاجڦ
امس لافيس سواس سنڀياس مڪ ستله ڪنڦله توجه هاري مڪ ڦنجاجڦ
ايتڦون سمڦيله ڪڦولو لڱاوااري مڪ دلا بو هڪنله ڦنجاجڦ ايت دڀتو مڪ
اغين ڦون برهڻينه مڪ دڪرڦله اوله تروغ ڦيڻيت اڪن انق دايوڱ دي مڪ
سڪلين انق دايوڱ ڦون بهاروله بوله بگيت دان ماسيغ ۲ ڦون منورنڪن
سمڦن ڪالغ سمڦن توندا ددايوڱن تورن ڪڦولو لڱاوااري ستله سمڦي
ڪڦولو ايت مڪ انق دايوڱ سڪلين ماسيغ (۲) اد يڱ ممبلي پيور ممباري
هرڪان سيڃي ٽيڪ ڪنري سرت ممبلي سڪلين مڪانن دان اد يڱ ستغه

یغبا یک مک ایثون بر تموله دغن سفوهن کایو مربو تغلوغ بر چابغ فلیتا
 داهن بر تاغن اکر بر سیلا باهن منجادی باوی (باول) دلأوت لتارا کولیت
 منجادی کاغ یغتوا داون منجادی لایغ ۲ دغیتو کوالا دان داهن منجادی
 جوجوی (جوجول) فغجغ سلقسا هوجغ منجادی بنتغ (بیتغ؟)
 کونیغ نجوم یفتروس مات تتکل برجنجی دغن نینقندا توکغ کتیک
 جک سکفیغ فاقن فون هندق بالیق ماتی دکالغ یغتوا فوهن مربو ایتوله
 یشماهو مفاکو برستیا بردغندی مک دتیمبو له اوله مهاراج کورو نینقندا
 توکغ کتیک دغن تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم فکولون دولی بکندا انتارا
 تیاد براف لمان مک فنجاجف اینفون سودهله چوکف کنف بلاک
 دأنس فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس دان دأنورن مریم یغبرنام کاتق فورو
 هاروغ داره دوا سروف لیلا تمباک کاتم تبو دامر ترغ اد بلاک سرت
 بادق برندم چنتیق کلغکافن تیاد دافت ترکیرا ۲ لاکي چوکف سکلین
 دغن الت سنجتا تیاد برندیغ ددالم لندوغ بولن قدح توا ایت دان
 دسیفن دغن انق دایوغ امفت فوله امفت اورغ برکلس بلاک سرت
 دتاروهن سئورغ اورغ توا وء جوروبهاس سکلین چکافن ددالم دنیا این
 دتاهو بلاک ستله سوده سیقله سکلین ایت مک تروغ فیثیت امفت
 برسودارا فون ماسوقله برموهن کفد مأبوندان سرت دغن اینغ فغاسوهن
 فوهن فینتا سلامة سمقرن کران هندق کلوار کلاوت لتارا فرگی منتوت
 بالوی (بیلا؟) ایهندا بکندا مرحوم راج جاوا یغ هیلغ حیاة فادم جیوا
 دجوهر مفاکلیه تانه جأتا.

ستله سوده مک تروغ فیثیت فون تورنله کموک کوالا هندق
 خندوری تولق بالا هندق فینتا (اغین) فقسا مک تروغ فیثیت فون مباح
 دعا ستله سوده باج دعا ایت مک سکلین انق دایوغ فون مندایوغل
 فنجاجف امس لافیس سواس کلوار کوالا ستله کلوارله کلاوت لتارا
 مک تروغ فیثیت فون برجنجی دغن سوداران کران تروغ فیثیت ایت
 سودارا یغتوا ایاله منجادی نخودا سکلین کیرا بیچارا فرغ موسه ای

بگندا امفت سودارا ایت هندق دباواڻ نأیک ککیاغن هندق دسرهن
 بلاجر کفد مهاراج گورو نینقندا توکغ کتیگ بلاجر سکل علم
 حکمة سکلین فرماینن الت سنجات دان علم فنجوریت کسقتین مک
 اوله توانفتري رقنا جویت فون دسرله باکي (بري) بودق ۲ امفت سبای
 ایت کفد توانفتري فایوغ مهکوت مک فکولون (دولي بگندا) دان تروغ
 فیثیت امفت برسودارا فون مپمبه بوندان دان کفد اینغ ففاسوهن برموهن
 دغن سکران مک سکلین بوندان ایتفون مناغیسله سراي مملوق منچیوم
 انقندا سکلین سرت دغن راتف تاغیس اوله هندق برچري دغن انقندا
 سکلین ایت مک ستله سوده برتاغیس ۲ سن ایت مک توانفتري فایوغ
 مهکوت فون مپاوا اکن سوداران ایت کامفت ۲ نأیک کأتس اودارا
 ستله سوده سمفي کأتس اودارا ایت مک توانفتري فایوغ مهکوت فون
 مپرهکنله اکن سوداران ایت کامفت ۲ سکاني مغاجي علم حکمة کفد
 مهاراج گورو نینقندا توکغ کتیگ مک اوله مهاراج گورو دأجرله
 اکن تروغ فیثیت جرون کلم (فکولون) دولي بگندا ایت اکن سکل
 فلباکي سکلین علم حکمة الت سنجات کسقتین فنجوریت ایت کران
 هندق دباواڻ تورن کمنجافادا هندق تتوت بالوین (بیلاڻ ؟) مرحوم
 راج (جاوا) ستله تیاد بیراف لمان تروغ فیثیت امفت سبای فون فتدیله
 اکن سکلین علم حکمة کسقتین الت سنجات مک ستله چوکفله عمورث
 دوا بلس تاهون مک مهاراج گورو نینقندا توکغ کتیگ فون مپاوا تورن
 تروغ فیثیت امفت سبای ایت کمنجافادا لیندوغ بولن قدح توا.

ستله سمفي کلیندوغ بولن قدح توا مک مهاراج گورو دان تروغ
 فیثیت دان جرون کلم فکولون دولي بگندا فون برمشوارتله هندق
 منیمبو سبوا فنجاجف مک ستله سودهله فوتس مشواره ایت مک اوله
 مهاراج گورو دچاربیاله کایو یفاکن هندق منیمبو فراهو فنجاجف ایت
 سکف بوکیت دان گونغ هوتن ریمبا لتارا (بلنتارا) اکن کایو یغماهو
 مفاکو هندق برستیا دغندي ایت مک اداله کفد سوات هاري کفد کتیگ

راج جاوا ایت ستله سوده مك سلمڤیت فون هندق ممبونه اكن راج
 سولڤ جاوا ایت لالو سلمڤیت فون مشككت تاغن جاري مپوسن دأتس
 كفلا سراي كتان سمثون فكلون توان باتو كفلا سكارڤ این فاتیك
 هندق فربوات كرج جاغلنه دتیمفا دولة توله فاف كران دغن تیتہ راج
 جوهر جوڤك یغ فاتیك هندق فربوات كرج مك سلمڤیت فون منومقبله
 اكن راج سولڤ جاوا ایت ستله ایت مك راج سولڤ جاوا فون ربهله
 هیلڤ حیاة فادم جیوا دسیمڤغ تیك دجوهر مڤكالیه تانه جاتا مك
 سلمڤیت فون مغرت كفلا راج سولڤ جاوا ایت دسولان دسیمڤغ تیك
 دفربواتن سفرت مان تیتہ راج جوهر مڤكالیه تانه جاتا ایت مك اكن
 روف راج سولڤ جاوا ایت تیاد براوبه روفان رمبوتن فنجڤج تركرسڤ ۲
 كیكن هیتم باكي سايف كومبغ توجه هاري چهیا تا هیلڤ جاغلنك سبب
 (سبابت ؟) مانسی سكلین بورڤ هیلڤ یغترېغ فون هابیس جاتوه ایر مات
 كسیهن بلس مناروه سایڤ بواغ ایر مات اكن راج سولڤ جاوا ایت دبوات
 اوله راج جوهر مڤكالیه تانه جاتا ایت كران بوكن لاین بردغندي سودارا
 سفوفو جوڤك كران تیاد فاتوت دغن دوسان دفربوات دمكین تو روف
 ستله سوده راج سولڤ جاوا هیلڤ حیاة فادم جیوا دجوهر مڤكالیه
 ایت اكن استري بگندا یغبرنام یغسو امس فایوڤ مهكوت ایت (د) امیل
 اوله وان چيك راج كوالا اكن جادي استري یغمودا دبلان فلیهاران
 چوكف دغن سفرتین دمكینله حالن سلمڤیت ایت.

القصة مك ترسبوتله فول اكن چترا انق بگند راج سولڤ جاوا
 یغبرنام فكلون دولي بگندا دان تروغ فیثیت جرون كلم امقت برسودارا
 دنكري لیندوڤ بولن قدح توا ایتفون بسرله دبلا فلیهارا اوله اینڤ
 ففاسوهن . شهدانلاكي ترسبوتله فول اد سئورڤ فتری دأتس کیاشن
 یغبرنام توانفتری فایوڤ مهكوت سودارا سفوفو دغن فكلون دولي
 بگندا ایت مك ایشون تورنله دري کیاشن كمنجافادا لیندوڤ بولن قدح
 توا لالو ماسوق مغادف توانفتری رقنا جویت دفتستان فكلون دولي

مغادف راج بغسو مك دامفون اوله راج بغسو اكن دوسان توء سلامة
ايت.

ستله ايت مك راج سولخ جاوا راج ليندوغ بولن قدح توا فون
دباوا اوله سلمفيت تايمك كداراتن لالو ماسوق مغادف راج بغسو ميئنا
حكوم (حكم) اكن راج سولخ اين فاتيگ هندق فربوات كرج مك تيته
راج بغسو سوره بونه كرت كفلا سولاكن دسيمفخ تيك مك سمبه سلمفيت
راج كوالا جاغنه توانكو كيت بونه دي بوله كيت بوات هلبالغ كيت -
كيت سوره جاك كوالا مك تيته راج جوهر مكاله دسوره بونه جوگ
سراي كتان يغ اكو (تياد) بوله تيغكل تانه جاوا فون دغن سبب راج سولخ
جاوا جوگ سكارغ اين اكو هندق بوات بير فواس هاتيكو اكو هندق
باسوه ارغ دموك هندق بواغ كارت دهاتي لغم دادا مك تيك كالي
سلمفيت ماسوق مغادف راج جوهر مكاله ميئنا امفون جاغن دبون
اكن راج جاوا ايت كران كسيهن سلمفيت سبب توان فمهورلو دي جوگ
تيته راج جوهر سوره بونه جوگ مك سلمفيت راج كوالا فون دباواله
اكن راج سولخ جاوا دسيمفخ تيك هندق دكرتن كفلا مك ببراف دتومبق
دان دتيك اوله سلمفيت راج كوالا اكن راج جاوا ايت تياد (جوگ)
سججات (ايت) ماهو ممان دي مك تيته راج سولخ جاوا اكن سلمفيت
وان ۲ دغرله وان سهيا هندق كات سهيا فون سو كاله ماتني دجوهر مكاله
تانه جاتا اين دسيمفخ تيك اداله سييله تومبق سهيا دودق ددالم فتي
دكت استري سهيا سيالاله وان اميل دغن سگرا اكن تومبق ايتوله بوله
ميمشكن اكن مقصود راج جوهر مكاله تانه جاتا ايت اكن تافين دغرله
وان سهيا هندق (برفسن) جك سهيا هيلخ حياه قادم جيوا دجوهر اين
علامه نكري اين هندق روسق بناس جادي فادغ جارق فادغ تكوكر
دوا بلس تاهون سمفيله مسان بوله ليته دغن مات تليغا مك سكل
كليغ چينا سيم ملايو هابيس دغر بلاك اكن سومفه راج جاوا ايت
ستله سوده مك وان چيك فون فرگيله اميل اكن تومبق يغدكات اوله

سبواه کافل یأیت کافل بسی تیغ تیک یغداوا اوله بکندا درفد تانه
جاوا ستله سوده سیله کافل ایت چوکف دغن الت سنجتان مک بکندا
راج جاوا براغکله سرت مبابوا استری بکندا یغمودا یغبر نام توانفتري
بغسو امس فایوغ مهکوت ایت برسام ۲ ستله سمفيله کفد کتیک یغبأیک
دان ساعه یغسمفرن مک راج جاوا فون برلایر کلاوت لتارا ستله سمفيله
کلوار کوالا مک کافل بکندا ایتفون کناله ریوت طوفن (طوفان) ترلانو
بسرن توجه هاري توجه مالم سیغ سام مالم سروف کلمکابوت تیاد تمفق
داراتن لاکي مک کافل بکندا ایتفون جانوهله کجوه مگکالیه تانه
جأتا.

مک تتکل ایت شهندر راج کوالا سلمفیت ایتفون دکلن اکن کافل
بسی تیغ تیک ایت کافل راج سولغ جاوا لیندوغ بولن قدح توا مک
شهندر سلمفیت فون (نایک) کداراتن لغسوغ ماسوق مغادف راج بغسو
جوه مگکالیه تانه جأتا فرسمبهن کات راج سولغ جاوا ماسوق کجوه
مگکالیه مک نیته راج بغسو کفد سلمفیت سوره تغفد رمفسکن سکلین
جک ای ملاون دسوره لاون دغن الت سنجات مک شهندر سلمفیت فون
برموهن فرکي دغن سکران سراي کتان مان نیته توان باتو کفلا فاتیکی
هندق فربوات کرج مک سلمفیت فون ممبری حکوم (حکم) کفد سلدادو
یغودوق جاگ کوت دسورهن تیمبق مریم سربو تیک راتوس ایت جاغن
برتان بیر کنف بلاک کفد کافل بسی تیغ تیک ایت ستله ایت مک راج
سولغ جاوا لیندوغ بولن قدح توا فون برفرغله دغن سلمفیت شهندر
راج کوالا تیک هاري تیک مالم سیغ سام مالم سروف تیاد برهنتي لاکي
مک راج لیندوغ بولن هابیس فوتس اوبت بلنجا مک سکلین هلبالغ
فکگاوا بکندا فون هابیس ماتي تیغکل دوا تیک اورغ فون تر تغفد سرت
دغن بکندا اوله سلمفیت راج کوالا هان سئورغ جوک یغلفس یأیت
بودق کوندغ بکندا سلامة نام دي دترجونن سام تغه هاروس فیتو
کوالا دبرنغن نایک کهولو داراتن لالو نایک کداراتن لغسوغ فرکي

برنام توانفتري بغسو امس فايوغ مهكوت تر لالو بايك فارسن مك سلخ
 تباد ببراف لمان درقد ايت مك استري بگندا راج سولخ جاوا يغتوا(ن)
 ايتقون حاملله مك تر لالو سوكان راج سولخ جاوا ايت مليهتن استرين
 حاميل (حامل) ايت مك راج سولخ جاوا فون برنيتله كتان جك فترا
 اكوا اين لاكي ۲ اكوهندق منچاري فكاين باكيكن (بريكن) كقد فتراكو
 ايت فكاين يفتياد اد ددالم نكري ليندوغ بولن قدح توا اين مك تله تباد
 ببراف لمان كنفله بولن توافتري رقنا جويت ايت كقد كتيك يغبايك
 دان ساعه يغمشمن مك توافتري ايتقون ساكيتله لالو برقترا سئورغ
 انق لاكي ۲ تر لالو امت بايك روڤ فارسن قوتيه كونغ فنجغ نفيس
 فردان اكوغ سيكفن سفرت اندرا ديوا كياغن مانيس سفرت لاوت مادو
 بارغسياف ممدغ اكندي لپف روح سماغنن اوله ممدغنن فارس انقندا
 بگندا ايت تباداله بنديغ لاكي اكن فارسن ددالم سلوره تانه جاوا
 دسايي تانه ملايو مك دنماكن ايهندا بگندا راج سولخ جاوا اكن
 انقندا بگندا ايت فكلون دولي بگندا مك تر لالوله كاسيه ساين راج
 جاوا لاكي استري اكن انقندا بگندا ايت دبلا فليهاراڻ چوكف لغكف
 دغن اينغ فغاسوهن بتاف سفرت مان عاده راج يغبسر ۲ دمكينله
 دقليهاراكن بگندا اكن انقندا بگندا ايت سرت داميلن قول اوله بگندا
 اكن انق ايقر بگندا انق متري سئورغ برنام تروغ فيثيت دان انق
 هلباغ برنام كلم دان سئورغ لاكي انق دمغ برنام جرون سكلين
 سودارا سفوفو دغن انقندا بگندا فكلون دولي بگندا داميل (اوله
 بگندا) مك سكلين (د)اميل بگندا دبلا فليهارا سام دغن انقندا بگندا
 ماكن مينوم تيدور بگيت فون برسام ۲ دمكينله حالن راج سولخ (جاوا)
 ليندوغ بولن قدح (توا) ايت*

ستله سوده بگندا براوله فترا ايت مك بگندا راج سولخ جاوا فون
 برسيفله هندق فركي منچاري فكاين انقندا بگندا سفرت مان بگندا
 برنية ايت مك بگندا فون منتهكن كقد سكلين متري هلباغ ميشفكن

جک ای ملاون دسوره تفکف ایک دغن سگران مک تردغرله خبر ایت
 کفد وان چیک انتن بسی انتن تمباک سلمشیت راج کوالا مک ایفون
 لاریله کلوار دري لیندوغ بولن قدح توا لالو کلوار کلاؤت لتارا برلایر
 منوجو جوهر مگکالیه تانه جاتا سلخ تیاد براف هاری لمان سلمشیت
 بلایر ایت مک سلمشیت فون سمفی کجوهر مگکالیه تانه جاتا مک سلمشیت
 فون نایک کداراتن لغسوغ ماسوق مغادف راج بغسو جوهر مگکالیه
 تانه جاتا مک راج بغسو فون برتپاله اکن (حال) کفد سلمشیت اف دغن
 مولان یغبوله کلوار دري لیندوغ بولن قدح توا ایت مک سلمشیت فون
 برچترا سکل فري حال احوال دري مولا سمفی اخیرن مک راج بغسو
 فون ترلالو سوکچیتان مندافت سلمشیت ایت کران سلمشیت ایت بوکن
 بارغ اورغ کفد زمان ایت سرت دغن کاکه فرکسان سکلین بسی الت
 سنجات یغ تورن کدالم دنیا این هابیس برتعلوق بردغندی مک راج بغسو
 فون مغفک اکن سلمشیت ایت منجادی شهندر راج کوالا جوک کران
 سلمشیت ترلالو سوکان منجادی شهندر راج کوالا ایت دان سبارغ اف
 یغدکهندق اوله سلمشیت سموان دباکی (دبری) اوله راج بغسو دان
 بارغ اف کات سلمشیت ایت سموان دتورت بلاک مک سلمشیت فون
 ککله منجادی شهندر راج کوالا دجوهر مگکالیه تانه جاتا دمکینه
 حالن سلمشیت ایت.

سیرمول مک ترسبوتله فول فرکتان راج سولغ جاوا ددالم نگری
 لیندوغ بولن قدح توا تله براف لمان سفنیگل سلمشیت کلوار دري
 لیندوغ (بولن) ایت مک بگندا فون دودقله برسوکان دغن سکل هلبالغ
 متري ففکاوا سکلین تیاد برفوتسن لاکي سهاری (۲) مک اکن دنگری
 لیندوغ بولن ایتفون امنله سلامه سنتوس اکتتافین راج سولغ ایت برچیتان
 جوک سبب تیاد براوله فترا براف برنیة برقاؤل (برقول) فون تیاد
 دبراولیهن اکن استري بگندا راج سولغ جاوا ایت دوا اورغ استري
 یغتوان بزنام توانفتري رقنا جویت دان استري بگندا یغمودان ایت

بولن قدح توا مك ستله سوده وان چيڪ منداث منجادي شهندر ايت
 مك سلمثيت فون منيمبو^٥ له سبواه فنجاجف تمباڪ تيغ تيڪ ترللو بسرڻ
 چوڪف سڪالي دغن فرڪاڪس الت سنجتان مك سلمثيت فون ميتا كغد
 راج جاوا سفوچق مريم كسقتين يغبّر نام سيم بايو سغ كيغڪ كتر بومي
 كونخ برلاڪ توجه كوق سميلن كنتالا جڪ ملتوف سيم بايو ايت
 اورغ مغندوغ فترا سميلن (بولن) كوكر بلاڪ كرا دجولي فون جاتوه
 كبومي كتانه يغرات كرخ دلاوت فون نايڪ كداراتن بلاڪ دان كاويو
 ياكو تگردنتي فون هابيس تيشكل لورس سهاج توجه هاري فلوروڻ مڱيلا
 تيڪ بليت فولو فرچ لغسوغ جاتوه دتانه يغمليا لغسوغ ماني دهولو كفلا
 قبور توء حوى دمكينه حال سيم بايو سغ كيغڪ ايت مك بگندا راج
 جاوا فون مبريله مريم ايت كتاغن سلمثيت شهندر راج كوالا مك سلمثيت
 ايت سلام اي منجادي شهندر راج كوالا ايت ترللو امت سهنياڻ
 (انياڻ) مك سڪلين فراهو داڪغ سترى يغماسوق كلوار كليندوغ بولن
 قدح توا ايت داميل چوكي بلاڪ دان سڪلين كليخ چينا سيم ملايو
 يغماسوق برنياڪ ايت جڪ بنته درفد حكومن ايت درمقس سلمثيت
 فوته مات سڪلين ايت كات اف دمكينه حالن سلمثيت ايت سلام اي
 منجادي شهندر راج كوالا ايت مك سڪلين فراهو داڪغ سترى فون
 تبادله براني ماسوق برنياڪ كليندوغ بولن قدح توا كران تاكوت اكن
 سلمثيت راج كوالا ايت مك نكري ليندوغ بولن سويله كران سڪلين
 سوداگر تباد براني ماسوق برنياڪ مك دغن حال يغممكين ايت تردغرله
 خبر كغد بگندا راج سولغ جاوا مك تيته راج سولغ جاوا سوره فغكيل
 سلمثيت ايت هندق دتان فريقسا مك سلمثيت شهندر راج كوالا فون
 تاكوت تباد براني نايڪ مغادف راج سولغ جاوا ليندوغ (بولن) قدح توا
 ايت مك دوا تيڪ كالي دفغكيل اوله راج سولغ جاوا سلمثيت راج كوالا
 تباد داتغ مغادف مك راج جاوا فون مرڪاله كغد سلمثيت راج كوالا
 دبري تيته كغد سڪلين هلباغ منترى دسوره فركي اميل دغن كرسن

شهدان مك اد سڤوهن كاڤو مربو تورس نڠري ليندوڠ بولن ايت
 برنام مربو لكير برچابڠ تيڠ مك راج سولڠ جاوا فون ايڠينه ددالم
 هاتين هندق فربوات مهليكي مك كڤد سوات هاري بڠندا سدڠ دهادڤ
 اوله سكلين دمڠ تمڠكوڠ دان منتري فڠكاوا رعية بالا سكلين فووه سسڠ
 دبالي فسين اكوڠ مك تيته راج جاوا كڤد اورڠ سكلين هي سكلين
 توان ۲ دڤهڤدافن بيت سياڤاته يڠچاكڤ براني منبڠكن فوهن مربو لكير
 برچابڠ تيڠ اين سرت فربواتكن بيت سواه مهليكي مك سئورڠ فون
 تباد براني مپاهوتكن فركتآن راج جاوا ايت مك ددالم انتارا اورڠ باڤق
 ايت اداله سئورڠ هلبالڠ بڠندا يڠدباوا برسام ۲ دري تانه جاوا برنام
 وان چيڠ وان لوڠ فڠتتين راج مك ايتفون (ايڤون ؟) برتلوت مڠڠكت
 جاري مپوسن دأتس كڤلاكتاڠ سمڤون فڠكولون توان باتو كڤلا جڠ دڠن
 تيته فاتيقله هندق فربوات كرج مك راج جاوا فون مپرهله (مپرينه ؟)
 سكلين فركاكس سرت دڠن رعية بالا يڠهندق فربوات كرج ايت كتاڠن
 وان چيڠ وان لوڠ فڠتتين راج مك وان چيڠ وان لوڠ فون منريما
 انڠراهن راج جاوا لالو برموهن فولڠ فركي فربوات كرج سڤرت مان
 تيته راج ايت . حتى مك تباد براڤ لماڠ وان چيڠ دودق فربوات كرج
 ايت مك مهليكي ايتفون سودهله ترلالو امت اينده فربواتن سمڤيله
 سڤرت مان مقصود راج جاوا ايت مك راج جاوا فون ترلالو سوڠچيتاڠ
 مليهت فربواتن وان چيڠ وان لوڠ فڠتتين راج . مك دأڠكت اوله راج
 سولڠ جاوا ڠلارن اكن وان چيڠ وان لوڠ ايت يأت وان چيڠ داتوء
 مهاراج ديندا مك تباد براڤ لماڠ ستله وان چيڠ منداڤت ڠلارن
 وان چيڠ داتوء مهاراج ديندا ايت مك كڤد سوات هاري داتوء وان
 چيڠ مهاراج ديندا فون ماسوق مڠادڤ راج جاوا مموهن فيتا منڠادي
 شهنډر راج كوالا مك دڤرڠن اوله راج جاوا سڤرت مان فريميتا داتوء
 وان چيڠ مهاراج ديندا ايت لالو دأڠكت ڠلارن فول اكن وان چيڠ
 ايت يأت وان چيڠ اتن بسي اتن تمباڠك سلمڤيت نام دي ليندوڠ

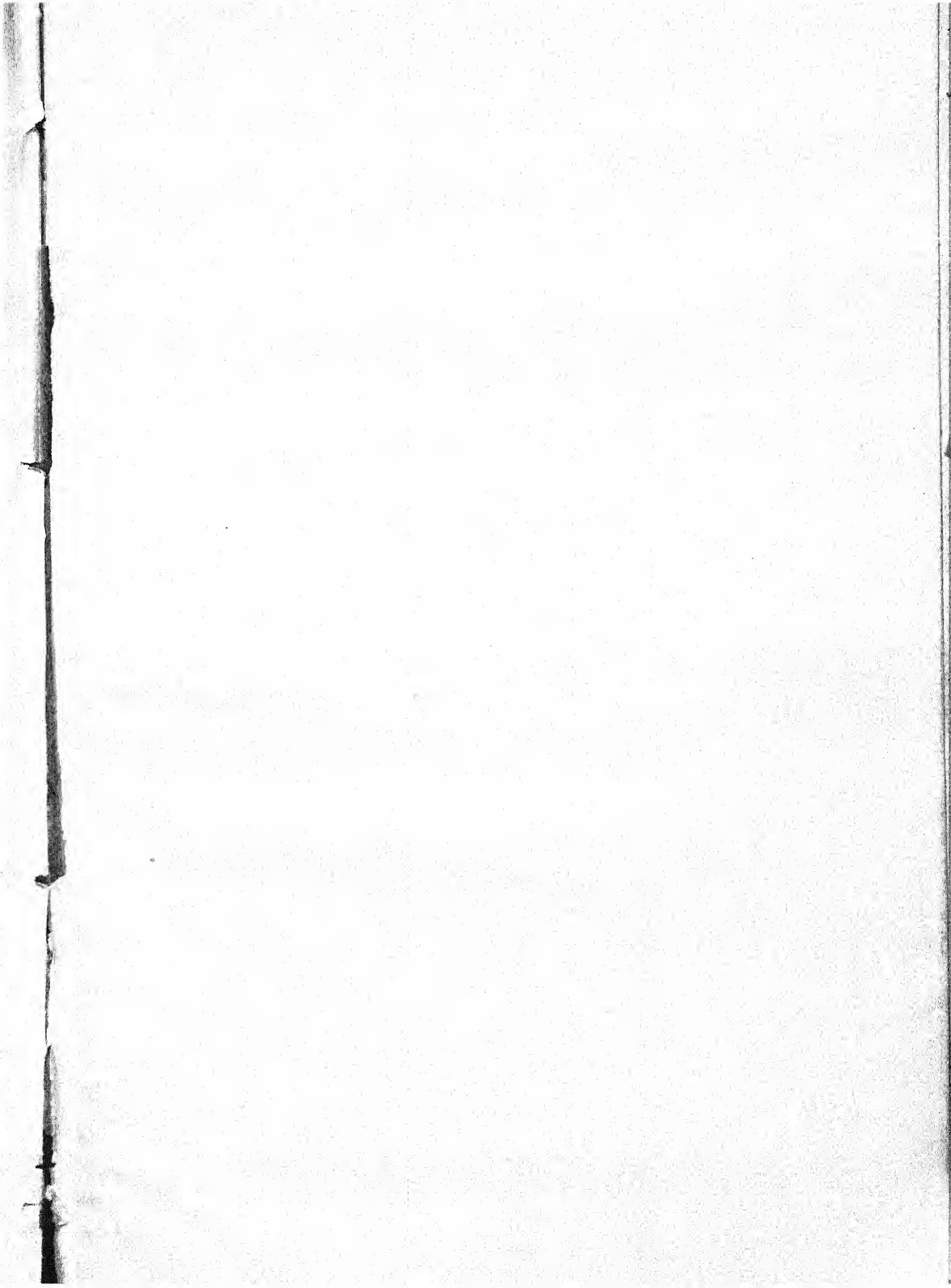
کلیندوځ بولن قدح توا لالو برلا بوهله کافل ایت دکوالا قدح ستله
 سوده مک راج سولځ فون نایقله کداراتن لغسوغ سکالي ماسوق مغادف
 راج لیندوځ بولن قدح (توا) مک راج لیندوځ بولن فون مپمبوت راج
 سولځ ایت دغن سربو کمليان ستله ایت مک راج سولځ فون برکیراله
 مینځ اکن توانفتري بغسو بغبرنام توانفتري رقنا جویت ایت • شهدانلاکي
 ادقون اکن راج لیندوځ بولن ایت اد انقن امقت اورځ کامقتش سکالي
 فرمٹوان دان یغسولځ ایت دکهوپنکن اوله بکندا دغن انقن متري دان
 یفتغه ایت دکهوپنکن دغن انقن تمځکوځ دان یغالغن ایت دکهوپنکن
 بکندا دغن انق دمع سکلین منتو بکندا ایت درفد کیشي بکندا جوک
 تیغلل لاکي انقن بکندا یغسوا اینیله یغلوم برسوامي لاکي ایاله یغ
 دښنځ اوله راج سولځ جاوا ایت مک اکن سیریه ښنځ (ښنځ ؟) راج جاوا
 اینفون دتیریماله اوله راج لیندوځ بولن قدح توا مک سلغ تیاد براډ
 هاري لمان مک راج لیندوځ بولن فون مشهوپنکنله انقندا بکندا توانفتري
 رقنا جویت ایت دغن راج سولځ جاوا سفرت عادة راج ۲ برنیکج (نکاح)
 کهوپن مک راج سولځ جاوا فون ککلله ددالم لیندوځ بولن قدح (توا) •
 حتی مک تیاد براډ لمان مک راج لیندوځ بولن فون مځکنله مک
 دتاسمکن اورغله بتاف عادة راج بسر ۲ • حتی مک ستله بکندا سوده
 مځکت ایت مک سکلین متري دمع تمځکوځ فون برکناله هندق ملتقکن
 راج جاوا ایت مځکتی بکندا ستله سوده فوتس مشواره ایت مک راج
 سولځ جاوا فون دطابلکن اورغله اکن کتتي بکندا یغ سوده هیلغ ایت
 ددالم نکري لیندوځ بولن قدح توا مک راج سولځ فون ککلله مرمیتنه
 نکري لیندوځ بولن سرت دغن عادیل (عادل) مورهن مک سکلین رعیه
 بالا تتراډ دان اورځ بسر فون ترلالو کاسیه سایغ اکن راج سولځ ایت
 مک اکن نکري لیندوځ بولن فون ماکین برتمبه رامین تیاد برفوتسن
 سکل فراهو داځ ماسوق برنیاک ددالم لیندوځ بولن تیاد برفوتسن
 لاکي حتی مک راج جاوا فون ککلله داتس تخت کراجانن •

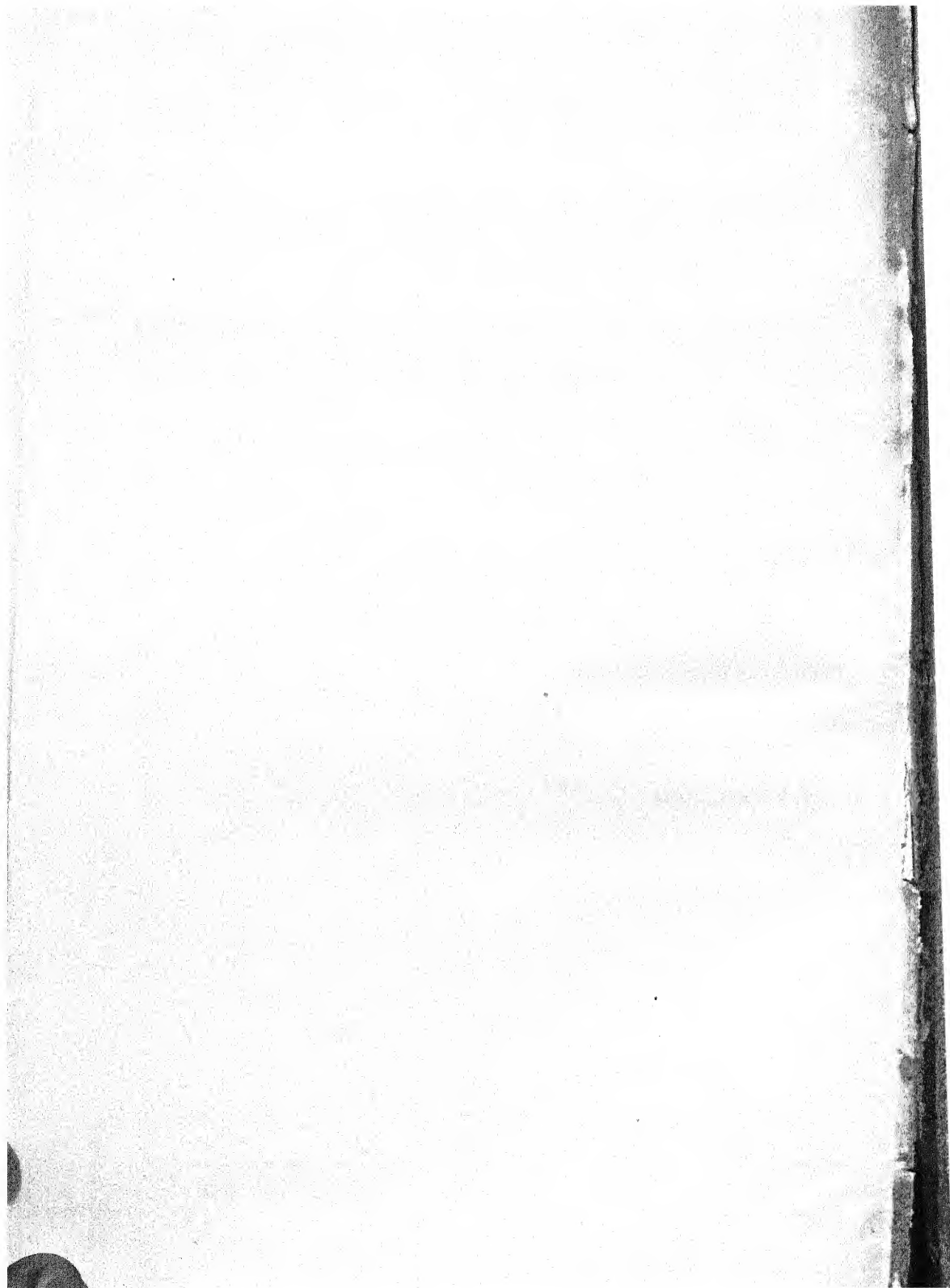
کشد سوات هاري راج سولخ جاوا دان راج بغسو فون بر بنتهله دوا
 برسودارا ايت سهگك منجادي بر کچيل ۲ هاتيله مك راج بغسو فون
 تيا د ماهو دودق لاكي ددالم تانه جاوا ايت مك براڤ دنصیحتکن اوله
 ايهندا بکندا تيا د جوک دفاکين مک ايفون برسيفله مغميمفونکن سکلين
 منتری فکاکاوا دان رعية بالا تنترا یغمان ماهو برستيا دغندي ستله
 سوده سيف سکلين فراهو فيلخ جوخ سابوق مک راج بغسو فون برلايرله
 منيگل تانه جاوا نيه هاتين هندق جوک باسوه ارغ دموک کران سبب
 راج سولخ جاوا ايت . ستله تيا د براڤ لمان راج بغسو برلاير ايت
 مک راج بغسو فون سمفيله دهوجخ تانه ملايو دجوهر مگکاليه مک راج
 بغسو فون سيغه فربوات نکري دسيو دنماکن نکري ايت جوهر مگکاليه
 تانه جاتا مک ماكين لام نکري جوهر ايتفون ماكين رامين سرت دغن
 کوکه کوت فاريت داتورن دغن مريم سريبو سميلن راتوس کشف دغن
 سلدادو منجاک مک راج بغسو فون ککله منجادي راج دجوهر مگکاليه
 تانه جاتا ايت دمکيله حالن راج بغسو ايت .

سبرمول مک ترسوتله قول فرکتان راج سولخ دتانه جاوا . مک
 سلخ تيا د براڤ لمان مک راج سولخ جاوا فون ايغين راس هاتين هندق
 براستري مک ترمشهورله خبر کتانه جاوا فري بايک فارس انقن راج
 ليندوغ بولن قدح توا ايت تيا د برنديخ کشف زمان ايت ددالم تانه
 جاوا دسايسي تانه ملايو يغبرنام توانفتري رقنا جویت مک راج
 سولخ جاوا فون هندق کلوارله برتندغ ديسا هندق منچاري استري
 يغبايک فارس مک راج سولخ فون برسيفله سبواه کافل بسي تيغ تيک
 ترلالو بسر سرت دغن منتری فکاکاوان چوکف دغن الت سنجات
 ستله کشفه کشف کتيک يغبايک دان ساعه يغشمقرن مک راج سولخ
 جاوا فون براغکته نايک کانس کافل بسي تيغ تيک ايت دغن سکلين
 منتری فکاکاوان لالو بلاير منوجو لاوت لتارا سبله تانه ملايو . حتی
 مک تيا د براڤ لمان راج سولخ بلاير ايت مک راج سولخ فون سمفيله

حكاية تروغ قیقیت

القصه مك ترسبوتله سوات چترا زمان دهولو كالا قصه ترسبوت
دتانه جاوا . سبرمول مك ترسبوتنه كونن اد سئورغ راج دوا برسودارا
يغتوان ايت برنام راج قوبد شاه دان بغسون ايت برنام راج قوبد
شهرين دان ادقون راج قوبد (شاه) ايت اي يغ منجادي راج
بسر دان يغ اديندا بگندا ايت دلتقكن بگندا منجادي راج مودا
دباوه فرينته بگندا مك اكن بگندا ايت ترلالوله عاديل (عادل) فرينته
ستغه فولو جاوا ايت ترحكوم ددالم تاغن بگندا دوا برسودارا ايت
مك اكن بگندا دوا برسودارا ايت تله سوده اي براستري كدوا
برسودارا سكالې . سلخ تباد براف لمان بگندا سوده براستري مك
بگندا راج قوبد شاه فون برقتر سئورغ انق لاکي ۲ ترلالو امت بايک
روغ فارسن تباد برينديغ کغد زمان ايت اكن فارس انقندا بگندا مك
دنماکن اوله بگندا اكن انقندا راج سولخ جاوا . دان دبلا فليهاران
چوکف سفرت عادة راج بسر ۲ سباکي (سباکیلاکي ؟) اكن اديندا بگند
راج قوبد شهرين فون برقتراله جوک تيک اورغ . دوا اورغ انقن يغ
سولغن فرمفوان دان يغ بغسون ايت لاکي ۲ دان دنماکن اوله ايهندا
بگندا اكن انقندا يغلاکي ۲ ايت راج بغسو . مک دمکينله جوک بگندا
راج قوبد شهرين ايت ترلالو کاسيه سايغن اكن انقندا کتيک ۲ ايت
مک ستله بسرله راج سولخ جاوا دان راج بغسو ايت مک تباد قرنه
برقچه بارغ کمان فون برسام ۲ جوک برکاسيه ۲ هن قرکي ماري مک





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